"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy today; showers tonight or Sunday; gentle east winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,714. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

EXPECT BETHMANN TO MAKE DEFINITE PEACE PROPOSALS

Holland Hears That He Will Set Forth a Basis of Settlement in the Reichstag Today.

RUSSIAN DRIVE A FACTOR

Chancellor Said to be Against Annexations, but Held Back by "Privileged Persons."

HOPES OF REFORM WANING

Socialists, Expecting Rebuff, Threaten to Oppose the Big New War Credit.

LONDON, July 6.—Declarations of such a nature that they will serve as a basis for peace negotiations will be made by the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in his coming speech before the Reichstag, according to German sources of information at The Hague, as quoted by the Central News correspondent there.

This changed attitude is said to be the outcome of the conviction that all hopes of a separate peace with Russia must be abandoned and that instead a Russian offensive must be faced.

Another Central News dispatch from The Hague says that the Chancellor's declarations will be more definite, and will refer not only to Russia but to the Entente Powers generally.

The Chancellor's speech will probably be delivered tomorrow, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says.

The Copenhagen correspondent hears that the Reichstag Socialists will make their support of a proposed new war loan dependent upon the situation developed by the debate.

An Amsterdam dispatch also says word comes from Berlin that Socialists in the Reichstag will refuse to support the votes of credit unless certain conditions are complied with.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 6.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung has a report from Frankfort of a statement made by a Reichstag member, Wolfgang Heine, at a private political committee meeting on June 30.

"I recently had conversation with the Chancellor," he is quoted as saying, "and I can tell you that the Chancellor would make peace today, east and west, without annexations and without any indemnities.

"He has not yet said so publicly and thus plainly, but has thought it better to keep silence. This implies no lack of seriousness, but lies in the nature of his position. The Chancelolr is compelled to take account of privileged persons beside and behind him."

Reichstag Opened with Defiant Speech

BERLIN, July 6, (via Amsterdam.)—The Reichstag was opened yesterday with a speech by the President, who said that the war continued to rage, and asked what a "shocking amount of misery and distress would be spared the world if Germany's enemies had agreed to the magnanimous peace offer of Emperor William and his allies to find a peace which would preserve the honor and the interests of all nations."

The Reichstag's President asserted that the war aims of Germany's enemies meant disruption and destruction of Germany and her allies, but that against this existed the unanimous duty to resist with all their power and defend Germany's future, cost what it might.

Reform Program Has Little Chance.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—The Steering Committee of the Reichstag, according to a dispatch received here, has decided to terminate the midsummer session by the middle of next week, if possible, and adjourn until the end of October. A brief session accords with the Government's wishes and signifies the abandonment of the internal reform program except, perhaps, the proposal of the additional representation of about thirty overgrown districts.

The Socialist newspaper, Vorwärts, of Berlin says that there is no doubt that the vote of the Constitutional Committee of the Reichstag today will result in rejection of the Socialist proposal to introduce universal and equal suffrage in the federated States by action of the Reichstag.

The Vorwärts modifies slightly its recent declaration that if this proposal should be rejected, the Socialists would have no interest in the future doings of the Constitutional Committee. It expresses hope of the acceptance of a resolution of the Radicals, setting forth in vague phraseology the desire that equality of citizenship shall be introduced in all the federated States. This resolution is designed to put on record an expression of opinion by a majority of the Reichstag.

The representatives of the Government have taken no part in the debate in committee. This the Vorwärts interpreted as a deliberate mark of disrespect for the wishes of a great majority of the people. The debate itself has risen to no high level to correspond with the importance of the subject. Most of the speakers have played for safety along the lines of party politics.

Herr Meninger, a Radical Deputy, said in introducing the Radical resolution that the people were calling for deeds, not promises, from the Government, because they feared that in the end they would again be tricked.

Tentative suggestions as to the advisability of selecting a new Reichstag without waiting for the end of the war are being put forward in radical circles. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg said in addressing a radical convention in Schleswig-Holstein that it would be improper for a Reichstag of such out-of-date origin, elected under such different conditions, to venture to pass upon the question of peace.

The Tageblatt points out that the bill,

Continued on Page 3.

Laws passed by 1917 Legislature, which are of general importance to business and professional men and property owners, are concisely reviewed in tonight's N. Y. Evening Post.—Advt.

Rump Parliament Threatened in Spain

MADRID, July 6.—Sixty Catalonian Senators and Deputies met in Barcelona yesterday and asked the Government to give administrative autonomy to all the provinces.

They decided also that if the Government did not immediately summon Parliament they themselves would call upon members of Parliament to meet in Barcelona July 19.

Ninety-nine Liberal Senators and Deputies met in Madrid and approved the international policy of Count Romanones, former Premier.

RUSSIANS RESUME FIERCE ATTACKS

Berlin, Reporting Them, Says Massed Assaults Broke Down with Heavy Losses.

GREAT GUN BATTLE RAGES

White Flag Trick Fails—Activity on Rumanian Border and Lower Danube.

BERLIN, July 6, (via London.)—The battle in Eastern Galicia between the Teutonic forces and the Russians developed afresh today, after last night's pause from yesterday's violent artillery action, according to an official statement issued this evening by the German Army Headquarters Staff, which reads:

> Eastern Theatre—In Eastern Galicia the battle developed afresh today. Massed assaults by the Russians between Zborow and Koniuchy, and at Brzezany broke down with very heavy enemy losses.

An earlier statement from Army Headquarters read as follows:

> Eastern theatre: Army group of Prince Leopold: Between Zborow and Brzezany an artillery battle of great violence developed. It diminished during the night and has increased again since daybreak. Also at Zwyzyn, Brody, and Smorgon the artillery activity was very lively at intervals.
>
> Army group of Archduke Joseph: We observed preparations of Rumanian infantry for an attack against some heights held by us south of the Casinu Valley. These were dispersed by our destructive fire.
>
> Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On the lower Danube the enemy was more restless than he had been lately.

VIENNA, July 6, (via London.)—The official statement from Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters today reads:

> To the south of Casino Valley Rumanian troops, who had been prepared to attack, were dispersed by our fire.
>
> In the Galician battle sector the enemy artillery fire increased yesterday afternoon and early today. An attack west of Zborow today was repulsed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6, (via London.)—An official statement issued by the Turkish War Department reporting the battle in Eastern Galicia says:

> Galician front: Our troops captured yesterday 202 Russians in repelling an attack. Five hundred Russians were killed with the bayonet.

PETROGRAD, July 6.—The heavy gunfire of both the Russians and the Teutons in the region of Zloczow, on the Eastern Galician front, was increased yesterday, according to the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. The text of the statement reads:

> Western (Russian) front: In the direction of Zloczow there has been increased artillery activity on both sides.
>
> In the region northwest of Rybniki, near Dzikelany, there were a number of brief, sharp encounters between our detachments. The enemy's artillery conducted an intense fire against our positions east of Lipnicadolna. Fusillades were reported on the rest of this front.
>
> In the direction of Kovel, (Volhynia,) in the region of Gradiska, our artillery brought down a German airplane. The machine was wrecked and the aviators were killed.
>
> In the Carpathians German artillery brought down one of our airplanes in flames. It fell in enemy territory. The French pilot and observer evidently were killed.
>
> Rumanian front: In the region of Baliestchi the Germans displayed white flags and called upon our soldiers to fraternize. They were met by the fire of our artillery. There were fusillades on the rest of this front.
>
> Caucasian front: In the direction of Sakkiz, (Persian-Mesopotamian frontier,) in the region of Bistan and the River Abishirvan, our troops are engaged in battle with newly reinforced Turkish detachments. On the rest of this front there were fusillades.

BERLIN RUSHES MEN TO GALICIAN FRONT

Supports Sent from Interior of Germany—Czech-Slovak Prisoners Join Russian Ranks.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 5.—The offensive in Galicia is not, as was at first suggested here, a mere demonstration. It contains marked evidence of a clear strategical plan, whose development is being watched breathlessly by thousands in all parts of Russia. Brzezany and Halicz are immediately threatened, and the operation against Lemberg, suspended last year, is resumed with new strength and under entirely new conditions.

The enemy, incredulous of the Russian offensive until the very last moment and incapable as ever of understanding the mobile Russian mentality, is now hastily concentrating reinforcements. To the battered divisions sent from the western front "to rest" in the east he is now adding fresh formations from the interior of Germany, and guns and munitions are being rushed up with all

Continued on Page 4.

NEW SATURDAY SHORE TRAINS.
Jersey Central express for Long Branch, Asbury Park, Point Pleasant, etc., leaves W. 23d St., 1:50; Liberty St., 2:00 P. M. for Keansburg, Atlantic Highlands, etc.; leaves W. 23d St., 2:00; Liberty St., 2:10 P. M., Saturdays only.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT AND GOMPERS ROW AT RUSSIAN MEETING

Colonel's Denunciation Turns Welcome to Envoys Into a Quarrel Over Race Riots.

CROWD CHEERS, THEN BOOS

Sympathy First With One, Then the Other, as Economic Argument Waxes Hot.

RUSSIA'S IDEA OF PEACE

Bakhmetieff Tells of Progress New Government Is Making in the War.

Bitter denunciation of the race riots in East St. Louis by Theodore Roosevelt, an attempt to explain them through the economic opposition of labor to imported negro workers, by Samuel Gompers, and a more impassioned reply by Colonel Roosevelt led almost to a fist fight on the stage of Carnegie Hall last night and provoked wild and prolonged disorder in the audience.

The hall was packed with people who had come to a meeting arranged by the American Friends of Russian Freedom, the American Ambulance in Russia, and the Mayor's Committee for the reception of the Russian Commission to greet Boris A. Bakhmetieff, the new Russian Ambassador, and his fellow-Commissioners, but Russia absorbed only a minor part of the interest of the evening.

The central feature was the Colonel. He was cheered deafeningly for long minutes when he entered, introduced by Mayor Mitchel as "the foremost private citizen of our country," cheered again in his appeal to America to cast the beam of racial violence out of her own eye and in his attacks on German militarism; and then, when he bent over Mr. Gompers afterward and shook his fist in his face so closely that to people in the auditorium it must have appeared that he was striking him, he was hooted and hissed by a crowd which at times silenced him with boos and made the galleries ring with shouts of protest.

It was the final ceremony of a day of reception to the Russian Embassy, and Mayor Mitchel brought the crowd to quiet with a stern reminder that the meeting had gathered to greet the nation's guests and for no other purpose. Then Ambassador Bakhmeteff took up his speech, already prepared, and read it as if nothing had happened.

A Quarrel of Ideas.

It was not a mere quarrel between Roosevelt and Gompers, it was a division in the crowd—a crowd gathered together from all the friends of new Russia—Socialists and workmen who saw chiefly the economic provocation of the riot, and members of other classes who had more feeling of its horror. And the whole day's reception had been given by crowds just as mixed—at the Battery when the commissioners landed, at the City Hall, where they were welcomed by the city, and along the streets through which they drove.

Today there will be a luncheon at the Claremont given by the Mayor and a mass meeting of Socialist and Russian revolutionaries at Madison Square Garden at night to greet the revolutionary democracy of Russia. And persons who heard the frantic shouting of defiance back and forth between opposing groups in the galleries last night expressed fear lest the commission experience further signs of discord.

Colonel Roosevelt was the hero of the Carnegie Hall meeting the moment he came on the stage with the Mayor, the Russian Commissioners, and the local committee of reception.

There were cheers for the Mayor and the Ambassador, but they were drowned by the sudden outburst of applause for "Teddy." Carnegie Hall was full; thousands of people had been unable to gain admission; and of the thousands inside there did not seem to be one who was not shouting for him. The Russian Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Modest Altschuler, which had furnished a preliminary musical program, swung into the Russian revolutionary hymn as the commission entered, but people six rows away from them could not tell what they were playing. They went through to the end, and only then, when the Mayor and others on the stage heard the opening of "The Star-Spangled Banner" through the din was the crowd persuaded to stop shouting and join in the anthem.

When it had finished there were more shouts for the Colonel, a group of half a dozen sailors in a box and an old man jumping up and down in the second row being particularly prominent. After perhaps five minutes more the Mayor managed to still the crowd long enough to introduce the Colonel as the first speaker.

"We all love him," he said, "we all respect him, we all honor him, and there are many of us who would gladly follow his leadership on the field of battle." There were more wild cheers, finally subsiding after the Colonel had raised his hand, but breaking out once more when a sailor yelled: "What's the matter with Teddy?" and a voice from the floor called: "Nothing!" A woman cried down from the gallery: "Why can't he go?" and it was a long time before the crowd became quiet enough to let him begin.

Colonel Roosevelt had his prepared speech in his hand, but did not come to it at the outset.

"Stain on American Name."

"Before we speak of justice for others," he said, "it behooves us to do justice within our own household. Within the week there has been an appalling outbreak of savagery in a race riot at East St. Louis, a race riot for which, as far as we can see, there was no real provocation, and which, whether there was provocation or not, was waged with such an access of appalling brutality as to leave a stain on the American name. [Applause.]

"Now, friends, the longer I live the more I grow to abhor rhetoric that isn't based on facts, words that aren't translated into deeds. And when we applaud the birth of democracy in another people, the spirit which insists on treating each man on the basis of his

Continued on Page 4.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

Maximilian Harden's Paper Is Suppressed Again

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—Maximilian Harden's publication, Die Zukunft of Berlin, has been suppressed again.

Harden's brilliant and decidedly outspoken journal has enjoyed a considerable freedom from suppression, the last reported action of that kind by the Government against it having been taken in October, 1916.

After this suspension was lifted Harden's characteristic articles again freely attacked the Government's policy. In one article he eulogized President Wilson, and in another appealed for democracy in Germany.

'BONE DRY' FIGHT LOST IN SENATE

Amendment to Prohibit Beer and Wine Is Defeated by Vote of 52 to 34.

WHISKY BAN SUSTAINED

Motions to Bar Importation and Withdrawal from Bond Win by Big Majorities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—At the end of a day of acrimonious debate on the liquor feature of the Food Administration bill the Senate tonight voted against the manufacture of distilled spirits during the war, against allowing their withdrawal from bond, and against their import. By a decisive vote it opposed putting the ban on wines or beer.

The vote upon all these propositions, with the exception of that allowing wine and beer, however, was not final, the Senate taking a recess until tomorrow to pass upon the entire liquor section as it will remain in the bill. Action tomorrow will come upon an amendment offered by Senator Robinson, prohibiting distillation of liquor during the war, with amendments tacked to it by Senator Cummins against distilled spirits being withdrawn from bond or being imported. Beer and wine, it is conceded, have been finally disposed of.

The fight today was concentrated upon the Cummins amendments to Senator Robinson's provision against distilled spirits and upon another amendment of Senator Myers of Montana, to include wine and beer in the prohibitive legislation, so as to make the nation "bone dry." Senator Cummins got through his anti-whisky amendment against the use of whisky in bond by a vote of 45 to 40. His amendment against the importation of whisky was passed by a vote of 68 to 10. That of Senator Myers, aimed at putting the bar against beer and wine, was defeated by a vote of 52 to 34.

The vote on the Myers amendment is indicative of the attitude of the Senate on the final passage of the liquor phase of the bill. Advocates of "bone-dry" legislation admitted tonight that they have lost their fight. They found comfort in the passage of the Cummins amendments against whisky, rum, gin, and brandy, but were not sure that these might not be defeated tomorrow.

Hope for Distillers.

What makes the anti-whisky Senators fear they may lose their fight on distilled spirits tomorrow is the sudden shift that became manifest at the end of the day among Senators who had voted for the Cummins whisky amendments. Senator Underwood of Alabama announced himself, just before adjournment, as opposed to legislation that would confiscate the property of distillers without compensation. The Cummins amendment made no provision for compensation, and as this amendment was tacked to that of Senator Robinson for final vote tomorrow, the Alabama Senator declared he would have to vote against the entire Robinson proposal.

Immediately Senator Penrose, on the Republican side, announced himself in support of Senator Underwood's attitude, and it soon became evident that there were disaffections on both sides of the chamber on the Cummins amendments. Tonight it looks as if the Robinson amendment, with the Cummins

Continued on Page 2.

3 NOTED GERMANS INTERNED FOR WAR IN HUNT FOR SPIES

Carl Heynen, Kaiser's Commercial Agent Here, Taken in Roundup.

ARREST DR. ALBERT'S AID

Prof. Hanneck, Wireless Expert, Formerly in Charge of Sayville, Sent to Ellis Island.

QUESTION A FOURTH MAN

Papers Held by Government Show Activity of Heynen in a Bridgeport Munition Plant.

The Secret Service agencies of the Government, now scouring every part of the country in the effort to round-up enemy agents and spies operating in the United States, began in earnest the work in the New York district yesterday, and in the course of the day took into custody Carl Heynen, for years one of the most powerful German agents in North America; P. A. Borgemeister, at one time a New York banker, but more recently confidential secretary to Dr. Heinrich Albert, late Financial Attachè of the German Embassy in Washington; Professor Johnathan Hanneck, said to be an expert in wireless telegraphy, and a fourth man whose name was withheld by the Federal authorities. The first three were taken to Ellis Island, where it was said they would be interned for the war. The fourth man was brought to the Federal Building in New York from Newark, and was still being questioned by representatives of the Department of Justice at a late hour last night. Beyond the admission that the man "might prove a very important person," no comment was made on the arrest.

Heynen and Borgemeister were arrested in an office in the Hamburg-American Line Building, at 45 Broadway, the same office which was used by Dr. Albert during the two years that he was supposed to be the financial director of the German propoganda in America. Dr. Albert returned to Germany on a safe conduct as a member of Count von Bernstorff's embassy staff, and the office has since been used by Heynen, who in the course of a statement made in affidavit form recently stated that he was the Treasurer of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, a munition manufacturing concern which is said to have several large United States Government contracts. In that same affidavit he said that up to Jan. 1 last he was "Assistant Commercial Attachè of the Imperial Germany Embassy at Washington."

Heynen Long Under Watch.

That the Federal agents have been keeping a close watch on Heynen for months past has been known for some time. When Count Bernstorff, Wolf von Igel, the last named indicted as a plotter, and the other members of the large German Embassy staff left the country it was thought certain that Heynen would take advantage of the opportunity to get back to Germany. Until the day Bernstorff sailed it was thought he would go with him, but Heynen remained here and shortly afterward became the tenant of the office which Dr. Albert made his headquarters. Prior to the departure of Dr. Albert, Heynen had an office on the eighteenth floor of 60 Wall Street, in which building Captain von Papen had his office, and from which von Papen is said to have directed the carrying out of the numerous plots of which he was the directing head. Von Igel, another of the German Embassy attachés, shared the office with von Papen. Both von Papen and von Igel are intimate friends of Heynen.

One of the principal reasons why Heynen remained in the United States, after

Continued on Page 2.

Fear Sack of Peking as Battle for City Opens; American Troops Hasten to Aid of Legations

PEKING, July 6.—Fighting began yesterday at Lang Fang, about thirty-five miles southeast of Peking, between the troops of General Chang Hsun, supporter of the monarchy, and the forces of the republicans.

The situation in the capital is becoming serious. Trains are filled with Chinese fleeing to Tientsin. The hotels are full of foreigners. Small American and Japanese forces are endeavoring to come from Tientsin, but their arrival may be delayed by the fighting at Lang Fang, where 5,000 of the troops of General Chang Hsun are opposing an advance guard of 20,000 republicans.

The position of General Chang Hsun, the leader of the royalist movement, apparently is hopeless. It is feared that when this is realized his troops will loot Peking. The Legations are prepared for all eventualities.

Tuan Chi-jui, Commander in Chief of the republican forces, has issued a lengthy manifesto denouncing Chang Hsun, saying that his action is villainous and declaring he is using the Manchus to further his own ambitions.

Three thousand imperialist troops and 1,000 of Chanag Hsun's soldiers have taken positions astride the Peking-Hankow Railway four miles from this city, ready to oppose 10,000 troops commanded by Tsao Kun, who have reached a point twenty-five miles from Peking.

The diplomatic representatives have warned the Government that the protocol of 1901 requires maintenance of and free passage on the Peking-Shanghai Railway.

LONDON, July 6.—Reuter's Shanghai correspondent in a message filed yesterday reports that Chang Hsun's troops on that day tore up the Peking-Tientsin Railway at Lang Fang. Foreign troops are being sent to restore communications.

The provinces generally are calm. Chang Hsun stands virtually alone, the dispatch says.

Fifteen provinces now support Tuan Chi-jui, who has been named Premier of the Provisional Government established at Nanking.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail says that General Chang Hsun, realizing his mistake in attempting to restore the Emperor, threatens to sack Peking, burn the Manchur Palace and take the Emperor to Mongolia.

SHANGHAI, July 6.—The situation in North China, according to reports received here, is becoming more complex, and several parties have arisen with the avowed purpose of displacing General Chang Hsun in power. The Bureaucratic Republicans, headed by Tuan Chi-jui, are marching toward Peking with Tuan at the head of the Eighth Chihli Division. Feng Kuo-chang, former Vice President, is declared to be making attempts to become the head of the Provisional Government at Nanking.

Republicans here have dispatched the cruiser Hai-chi to Chinwangtao, on the Gulf of Liao-tung, in an attempt to persuade Li Yuan-hung, the deposed President, to leave Peking and come to Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Feng Kuo-chang, Vice President of the Chinese Republic, has been elected temporary president of the Republican Government by military Governors of Provinces opposed to restoration of the monarchy, according to cable dispatches received by the Chinese World here. Another cable report to a Chinese daily paper says that the young Emperor has issued a proclamation calling for a great celebration July 19 in honor of the restoration of the Manchus.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, First President of the Republic, was placed at the head of the Republican Army and Navy, at a meeting in Shanghai today, according to a cablegram received here by the Chinese Nationalist League of America.

"Parentage" personally endorsed by Manager Rothapfel. RIALTO, com. Tomor.—Advt.

"Parentage." RIALTO, com. Tomorrow. See it then. YOU will recommend it.—Advt.

OUR MEN TELL OF THE TWO U-BOAT ATTACKS; ONE SUBMARINE, SEEN IN FIRST, VANISHED; ANOTHER, SIGHTED NEXT DAY, BLOWN UP

DESTROYER SWIFT TO ACT

Guardian of Transports Darted at Foe and Sent It to the Bottom.

NO "ATTACK IN FORCE"

Creel's Version Not Sustained on That Point, but There Were Two Very Pretty Fights.

CREEL TO BE INVESTIGATED

Penrose Will Offer Resolution in Senate for an Inquiry Into His Activities.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 6.—There are two great lessons for the American people to learn from the voyage of the expeditionary force across the Atlantic. The first is that the submarine menace is as deadly as ever, not only by the insidious deviltry of its method of attack, but even more by the accuracy of its information, and the second is that the American Navy by its skill at straight shooting can beat it on equal terms.

Any one who has traveled by night through the sea "war zone" knows that unpleasant feeling of doubt as he disrobes for the night and creeps into his bunk. The lifebelts may be ready to hand, one's confidence in the vigilance of the watchers may be unlimited, but even the bravest cannot repress a quiver of apprehension, born not only of his knowledge of the disasters that have already happened, but also of the inquietude regarding nocturnal terrors that is man's heritage from unnumbered ages.

"Three o'clock in the morning courage" has always been prized as the summit of human daring, and it is especially on this account that we Americans should be proud that our soldiers and sailors were not found wanting when they met for the first time this cruelest of war's alarms.

As a high French officer remarked when he heard the full story of this eventful voyage:

"If your boys can come through such an experience without losing their heads, we can be sure there will be no panics in the American Army. This war is terrible for new troops, and I know it, but I would sooner pass through a Verdun battle a second time than be waked from sleep by a submarine alarm on the Atlantic."

Sudden Sign of the Foe.

In point of fact, the first attack of the undersea pirates came so swiftly that everything was over before any one save the crews of the warships and the officers on the bridges of transports were aware of the peril.

It was just past midnight. The flotilla was sweeping through a calm sea, miles from the point of debarkation, and tense nerves were beginning to relax.

The sky was cloudy and the moon obscured, but the phosphorescence of water common in those latitudes at this season marked the prow and wake of the advancing ships with lines of smoky flame. It was this, perhaps, that saved us from disaster—this and the keenness of American eyes and the straightness of American shooting.

From the high-flung superstructure of a big ship one of the eager lookouts (the watch had just been changed and the newcomers were on the qui vive for danger) noted an unwonted line of shining foam on the port bow. In a second he realized that here at last was the reality of peril. It could be nothing else than the periscope of a submarine.

The Germans were not less swift in action. Almost at the moment that the alarm was given a gleaming line of bubbles, scarce twenty feet from the bow of one of the transports, wherein thousands were sleeping unconscious, announced the torpedo with its fatal burden of explosive.

Warship Fires All Available Guns.

Then, as my informant said: "Hell broke loose. Our (the big ship's) helm was jammed over. Firing every gun available, we swung in a wide circle out of line to the left. A smaller ship slipped into our place and from what the lookout told me I think one of her shells must have landed almost right above the submarine. But they are almost impossible to hit when submerged and the periscope is no target anyway.

"They fired three, if not four, torpedoes. It was God's mercy that they all went astray among so many of our ships. One passed just astern. As you see, our helm jamming was absolutely providential.

"Naturally the old —— acted quite differently from what the Boches expected; otherwise they might have got us. It was simply extraordinary. We drove right at them (really, I suppose, the safest thing to do, as the bow gives the smallest mark to shoot at) and it seems to have rattled Brother Boche considerably. After all, we draw enough water to smash a submarine at a level of the periscope awash, and no doubt he did not care to wait for us. Or perhaps a lucky shot disposed of him. We can't be certain either way. Anyhow, he disappeared, and we saw no more of him.

All Over in Minute and a Half.

"The whole business lasted only about a minute and a half. I know because one of those Easterners from somewhere in Maine (the speaker boasted California origin) coolly timed up the mixup with a stop-watch. But, believe me, it added more than that to my life.

"While the thing was happening I had no time for anything but to attend to my job. Afterward I found myself sweating and my breast heaving as if I had run five miles. The other boys told me the same thing, but we got a compliment on the rapidity with which the guns were served, so I guess it didn't interfere any with our action."

The second attack occurred the next morning. Every living soul on the transports had been thrilled by the news of the night's events, and from early hours the decks were lined with crowds of amateur lookouts.

The morning was fine, and a light breeze rippled up wavelets that twinkled in the sunlight. Suddenly, about 10:30 o'clock, there came a wild yell from one of the leading transports. Though the "jackies" affect to dispute it, I was assured that it was a far-sighted youngster from Arizona (a "blessed new-joined rookie," as a comrade here who told me termed him) who first descried and thus announced the deadly line of bubbles.

Again Danger Is Close.

No periscope was visible this time, and for the first moments those on the bridges of the attendant destroyers were incredulous. Then the unmistakable bubble line, clean across the bows, put the certainty of danger beyond question.

Once again fortune favored us. The submarine was in front instead of in the deadliest position on the flank toward the rear. Perhaps the U-boat commander was rattled by the magnitude of his opportunity. Perhaps one of his excited pirates let fly too soon. Anyway, it is agreed by experts that he would have been far more dangerous had he waited unseen until part at least of the flotilla had passed beyond him.

Dearly did the Germans pay for their error. Like a striking rattlesnake one of our destroyers darted between a couple of the transports. Her nose was so deep in the sea as to be almost buried, while a great wave at the stern threw a shower of spray on soldiers massed at the transport's bow. One of them told me he thought the commander was crazy.

"Why," said he, "he ran her right along the line of bubbles like a hound following a trail. I said, 'God help 'em! The next one will get 'em for sure!'"

Upheaval That Ended U-Boat.

But that young naval officer knew what he was about. As he flashed at nearly forty miles an hour across the spot where the Commander judged the submarine was hidden, he gave orders, and this one certainly fulfilled expectations. A column of smoke and foam rose a hundred feet in the air, and in the waterspout that followed it the soldiers on the nearest transport, (she had swung in a headlong curve to the left) distinguished clearly pieces of wood and steel, and some dark blue fragments that a moment before had been living men.

Any uncertainty was impossible. Transport after transport passed through floating oil, streaked with slimy red and patched with wreckage. This submarine, at least, had timed his hour too well. He had met the American flotilla as he was ordered, but never would he report his achievement.

Comedy Amid the Tragedy.

As in all tragedies, the note of comedy was not wanting. It was supplied by a negro stevedore on one of the largest transports. This darky had been throughout the voyage especially apprehensive concerning submarines, and when the supreme moment came he, at least, was determined to miss no opportunity.

As the cry of alarm rang out a black figure made one huge leap to the mast and shinned up the rigging as if the devil was at his heels. When the excitement was over an officer called up, "Hullo, there, you come down. It's all over now."

But the occupant of the masthead knew better. Said he:

"Me come down there? Man, I won't nevah come down. You can be drowned if you likes, but I stays here. I tell you, sah, I'se going to save mah life, I is."

Our Section of French Battle Line Chosen; Pershing Has Already Studied the Ground

PARIS, July 6.—The training bases for the American troops in France now have been established and are ready for occupancy. They include aviation, artillery, infantry, and medical bases.

The section of the battle front eventually to be occupied by the Americans has been decided upon by the military authorities and approved by Major Gen. Pershing, who has thoroughly covered the ground. The location of this section is a military secret, and no actual time has been fixed for American participation on the fighting front.

The battalion of United States soldiers that took part in the Independence Day celebration in Paris has begun training at its permanent camp.

A SUGGESTION FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON: Hear Hussar and His Orchestra on the McAlpin Roof. TEA CONCERT, 4:30 to 5:30.—Advt.

You'll love "Parentage," says Wid, famous film critic. RIALTO, next week.—Advt.

PENROSE FOR INQUIRY INTO CREEL'S STORY

Will Offer Resolution Today Which May Cause Investigation of Information Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania said today that he would offer a resolution in the Senate tomorrow calling for information concerning the administration of the Committee on Public Information. This is likely to serve as the beginning of an investigation of the committee and the effort of the Government to conduct what is regarded as an illegal censorship of the American press.

This step of Senator Penrose is the outcome of allegations that George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, in a statement prepared by him for the press on the night of July 3 and given out by Secretary Daniels as an account of two attacks by German submarines on American troop ships and naval vessels exaggerated the encounters and gave the impression that there had been severe combats between the American and German vessels.

Mr. Penrose said today that the admissions of Mr. Creel and Secretary Daniels that their account of the two sea battles was not an accurate statement of what occurred was a public scandal.

Senator Penrose would like to know, he said today, why there should have been any exaggeration by the Secretary of the Navy and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information as to what took place when the U-boats encountered the transports and their convoy. The incident has given Mr. Penrose the opportunity of asking what many Senators and Representatives have been anxious to know—"What is the Committee on Public Information, what are its functions, who are employed by it, what are their qualifications and functions, what pay they are receiving, and where the committee is getting the money to conduct its activities."

But most of all, he and other members of Congress want to get at the bottom of the assertions that Mr. Creel exaggerated the facts as given by Rear Admiral Gleaves and purposely gave the impression to the public that there had been two major actions in which the United States navy had won. Behind the inquiry into the account of the battles, issued by Secretary Daniels, is the desire to know if Mr. Creel wrote into the Daniels statement exaggerations of what really occurred.

The Associated Press received yesterday a message from one of its correspondents in England, giving as the official view at the British base of the United States flotilla that there had been no attack by U-boats, that no torpedoes were seen, and that no German submarine had been sunk. This dispatch was withdrawn by The Associated Press at the request of the Navy Department soon after it was sent out, but the knowledge that it had been received formed the basis for inquiries as to whether there was foundation for the statement that there had been exaggeration of what was sent to the Navy Department by Admiral Gleaves.

Mr. Creel himself has been represented to have admitted that he had "elaborated" the official statement received from Admiral Gleaves.

Secretary Daniels declined today to make any statement in regard to allegations that the account of the combats given out by the Committee on Public information did not follow the report of the events as transmitted by Admiral Gleaves. "All statements to be made on that subject have been made," he said.

Elsewhere in informed circles there was a disposition to feel that the alleged exaggeration of an official report in a statement attributed to the Secretary of the Navy produced a situation that should be attended to at once.

The refusal of Secretary Daniels to give out for publication the text or even a paraphrase of Admiral Gleaves's report makes it impossible to decide whether Mr. Creel's account of the two battles was warranted by the report, but it is practically admitted that the statement made in the published account that the German submarines attacked "in force" was not contained in the dispatch from Admiral Gleaves. It is stated in behalf of Mr. Creel that he was justified in using this expression because a number of torpedoes were fired, thus indicating that several submarines were engaged in the attack.

There have been intimations that after all no submarine was sunk and that in general the report of the encounters, given out by the Committee on Public Information, was grossly exaggerated. There appears to be no doubt, however, that Admiral Gleaves reported that his gunners were certain that they had sunk one U-boat and that oil and wreckage on the water bore testimony to this.

It has also been asserted that Secretary Daniels signed the statement, prepared by Mr. Creel, in the belief that it was a true presentation of the facts as reported by Admiral Gleaves. Mr. Creel has said that he prepared the statement in the presence of Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, who had before them the original of the dispatch from Admiral Gleaves. For Mr. Creel it is asserted that he wrote into the dispatch only what was given to him by Mr. Daniels and Admiral Benson.

This version is at variance with statements attributed to Mr. Creel in newspaper interviews. Mr. Creel is quoted as saying:

"This report came in several days before it was given out for publication. I went to Secretary Daniels's office, where he and Admiral Benson had the report from Admiral Gleaves. It was rather cryptic. We read it over together, and then I sat down and elaborated on the text of the deciphered message. I then wrote the announcement, which appeared under the name of Secretary Daniels. It was an elaboration of the original report from Rear Admiral Gleaves."

In explanation of the refusal of the Navy Department to give out the text of Admiral Gleaves's report Mr. Creel is reported to have said:

"The nasty papers would even try to discredit that if we were to publish it. If we begin to publish official reports, the Germans would know just where the attack was made and repulsed, and then they would know where the transports rendezvoused."

Senator Penrose said today that he had been informed from trustworthy sources that the transports were not attacked "in force" by German submarines, as stated in the statement issued by Secretary Daniels.

"This condition of affairs should not be allowed to go any further," the Senator continued. "This is a very serious matter—the changing of official dispatches to serve some purpose or other by men appointed by the Government to give the press authentic news. Therefore, I purpose to offer a resolution in the Senate calling upon Secretary Daniels to make public the dispatches on the subject of the submarine attacks.

"In this resolution I shall ask by what authority this public information committee is acting, the number of its employes, their duties, and the salaries paid them. It seems to me that the country should know the men who are censoring the news and elaborating on it."

It was after he had learned that Secretary Daniels had declined to make public the report received from Admiral Gleaves that the Senator decided to offer his resolution.

"I do not see," he said, "how any harm can be done, since the transports have all arrived, in giving the Senate and the public the text of this message. If Secretary Daniels does not want to give it to the public he should be willing to give it to the Senate in confidence.

"There are many things about the conduct of this war that should have been given to the public at the start. This is too much of a confidential affair, and many things about it are coming to my notice that reqire explanation. One of them is the action of the Committee on Public Information, and another is the suppression of newspapers by the Post Office Department. I don't want to be placed in the position of a critic, but merely want information to which the public is entitled."

Urges Joint Censorship of Cables.

The abandonment of the censorship of press cable dispatches, announced in an official statement late last night, brought favorable comments today. A general feeling existed here that the action of the War Department in declaring this censorship was without warrant of law and in the face of the several refusals of Congress to enact a press censorship statute was a usurpation of executive power.

Representative Julius Kahn of California, who, although a Republican, is favorably regarded by Government officials because of his work in putting the Selective Draft bill through the House, called on President Wilson today and urged him to take up with the allied Governments the matter of arranging for a joint censorship of cables. The President said that this subject was under consideration. The idea behind the proposed joint censorship is not so much to apply it to press dispatches as to have a closer supervision of other cable matter that might be of benefit to the enemy.

HOW THE ACCOUNTS DIFFER.

Variations Between Creel's and Eyewitnesses' Stories of Sea Fight.

The account of the combat at sea between American destroyers convoying transports with Pershing's men and U-boats, as detailed by eyewitnesses in the cable dispatch from Paris, printed in The Times this morning, differs somewhat from the statement about the encounter which was issued by Secretary Daniels Tuesday night, and now proves to have been prepared by George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, being based on a comparatively brief report from Rear Admiral Gleaves.

Both stories agree that there were two attacks and that at least one submarine was sunk by American gunfire. The statement in the Creel story that "there was reason to believe that the accurate fire of our gunners sent others to the bottom" is not confirmed in the account cabled to The Times.

The first attack took place "at 10:30 on the night of June 22," says the Creel account, while the cable dispatch to The Times says it was midnight.

The scene of the encounter, according to the Creel statement, was "at a point well this side" of the designated rendezvous of the transports with the destroyers which had been operating in European waters. The dispatch to The Times simply says it was "miles from the point of debarkation."

"The attack was made in force," says the Creel account. The eyewitness, quoted in The Times cable, mentions only one submarine as participating in each combat. He fails to mention that the naval convoy in the first encounter, which was at night, circled with their searchlights, as reported by Mr. Creel, but does indicate that the ship on which he served fired every gun available, while "a smaller ship," which slipped into her place in the line when she swung over to head at the U-boat, fired also and may have dropped a shell almost over the submarine.

The Creel account says five torpedoes were counted in the water; the eyewitness reports that there were "three if not four."

The second attack, says the Creel story, was launched a few days later—The Times cable puts it the next morning after the first one. The destroyers had joined the transports, according to Mr. Creel, and The Times account speaks of the "attendant destroyers."

Both stories agree that it was a destroyer, using her speed at a critical moment, that sent a submarine to the bottom. A shot hit her periscope, according to Mr. Creel, and oil and wreckage covered the sea. The Times cable gives an effective picture of the upheaval of bits of steel and wood and apparent fragments of human beings after the destroyer commander reached the spot where he thought the U-boat was lurking and "gave orders," the character of which is not stated, but which, continues the dispatch, "certainly fulfilled expectations." Transport after transport, it is added, saw the floating oil and wreckage.

No specific mention is made by The Times cable of the use of grenades below the surface, as reported in the Creel account.

CREEL COMES, HURRIES BACK.

Denies While Here Saying He "Elaborated" the Gleaves Report.

George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, came to New York yesterday to confer with Commander Hoff, in charge of the cable censorship in New York. Efforts to reach Mr. Creel last night to ask him if the eye-witness description of encounters of American warships with U-boats cabled to The Times from France corresponded with the report made to the Navy Department by Rear Admiral Gleaves, failed. At the cable censorship office it was stated that Mr. Creel left in the afternoon to go to Westchester County, where his wife, Blanche Bates, has a Summer home. It was said there that a few moments after Mr. Creel arrived he left to return to Washington in a hurry.

Dispatches from Washington have quoted Mr. Creel as saying that the Gleaves report was "cryptic," and that he "elaborated" it for publication purposes. According to persons who talked with Mr. Creel yesterday, he denied that he had told newspaper men that he "elaborated" the Gleaves report. He was quoted as calling one alleged interview with him "a disgusting lie."

RIGID GUARD FOR GRAIN.

Elevators Must Be Picketed Under Regulations by Hoover.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Herbert C. Hoover has approval of resolutions prepared by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, asking owners of grain elevators to take extraordinary precautions to protect their properties against harm from German sympathizers. Mr. Hoover made no demand upon the elevator owners, but simply gave his sanction to the plans prepared which were forwarded to the Presidents of the various grain Exchanges. The rules set forth read:

Guards on duty at all times, whether military, municipal, or private, and the following features provided as incidental to their work:

(a) Barbed-wire fences inclosing all items to be protected where practicable, or other suitable man-tight inclosure.

(b) Flood lights, so arranged and maintained as to light the inclosed area and immediate waterfront.

(c) Guards, if not military, to be sworn in as special officers of city, county, or State.

(d) Guards, if not military, to be under a military officer having power of dismissal.

(e) That a system of identification of all persons entering premises be inaugurated.

The inside private protection of all property of the class should be brought to the standard of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the requirements of the State Department having jurisdiction.

MRS. WILSON POSTS PLEDGE

Food Card Displayed in Window of White House Dining Room.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The pledge card which Mrs. Woodrow Wilson received upon signing a pledge to aid in food conservation and carry out as far as able the instructions issued from time to time by Herbert C. Hoover has been placed by her in a window of the dining room near the pantry of the White House. All who pass may see the red, white, and blue emblem hanging in the third window from the right of the portico.

Mrs. Wilson was the first to sign the pledge which is being sent out by the Food Administration. She expressed great interest on receiving the decorative card and complimented the Food Administration on the novel idea of placing them in all American homes where the rules and regulations are observed.

It is expected that within a few days the cards will be seen in thousands of homes and that eventually practically all of the American families will join in the campaign to conserve food by the elimination of waste.

NORTHCLIFFE TELLS HOW SPIES WORK

German Informers in England Divided Into Six Classes, Established Before War.

LITTLE DANGER IN NEWS

But Cables and Letters Going to Neutral Countries Should Be Watched.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Lord Northcliffe, head of the British Missions in this country, today authorized publication of parts of a confidential speech on spies and censorship made to the National Press Club, July 4. He described the work of spies in England and the flood of fatal information that pours over the cables through neutral countries to Germany, and spoke of the dangers of any except technical, military and naval censorship of the press. Only on two occasions in the last month, Lord Northcliffe said, had he seen anything published in American newspapers that might have been of value to the enemy.

The address follows:

"What does not yet seem to be understood here, and what we did not understand at the beginning of the war, is that the really deadly high explosive news is not newspaper news, but the news sent out by spies in code to neutral countries for transmission to Germany.

"Admitted that the task of examining hundreds of thousands of cables a day is difficult and costly; admitted that keen brains are required in large numbers for the task—the brains are here in abundance, and the outgoing cables can easily be co-ordinated so that all cables addressed to the same names abroad and even to the same towns abroad come under the eyes of the same censors week after week. It is by means of checking back cables addressed from England to neutral countries that we have caught many of our spies.

Much Evidence from Mails.

"It is not difficult for spies to get news. Their task is the delivery of the goods, and to that task they concentrate.

"Now that ocean travel has become so difficult, now that the British mail censor has perfected his methods, the enemy spy working in your midst is thrown back entirely on the cable and one or two steamer routes.

"I do not know whether you have a mail censorship on letters to Spain, but I venture to think that if you have not and start opening letters to that country you will get as rich a haul of information as our secret service department did out of the censoring of American letters to Europe.

"The cable censor must be remorseless if he finds constant domestic telegrams going to one particular place. At the risk of disturbing happy homes he must hold up or destroy the cables. A world of meaning can be concealed behind the words 'Mother better,' or 'Mother going to seashore.' Many complaints will come from business men as to detention of their messages, but business men of standing can easily satisfy the cable authorities, and in any case, the main business at the present time is war, and lives are more important than business losses.

"We in England were loath to believe in the existence of an extensive German spy system in our midst until strange happenings by land and sea proved that their spy preparations, firmly established in England years before the war, were just as efficient as all their other preparations.

"The German spies are divided into five or six classes, working independently of each other. There is the business spy, whose work is the gathering of information, personal and otherwise. An establishment called Schimmelpfennigs opened up in England, purporting to be something like your Bradstreets or Duns, but really with the object of ascertaining the capacity for making guns, munitions, and what not of every plant in England, together with any other information that might be useful to Germany when she went to war.

Consuls Organized Spy System.

"A second form of spying was organized by the German Consuls in Great Britain, who collected information by means of hotel waiters, barbers, governesses, and domestic servants, to whom they paid compartively small sums monthly.

"In naval and military towns the German Government provided Germans with capital with which to open and purchase hotels. All this was done through the Consuls.

"Then there was a series of spies organized by the famous department which had its headquarters in Brussels. These were spies who moved about in a good social circle as a rule, picking up any information they could get. When it came to picking up any information as to British psychology, they got it all wrong, for it has been notorious that, almost without exception, they reported to Berlin that Great Britain would not go to war. Members of this class of spy were entirely unknown to each other and only known to headquarters by numbers. They were paid a minimum of $3,000 and a maximum of $12,000 a year, and were usually engaged in some other kind of work—very often insurance work. Out of respect for their sex, among the spies we have shot at the Tower of London, the women have been exempted and sent to long terms of imprisonment.

"Further, there were the military and naval spies. This kind of spying is regarded as legitimate among all nations. Carl Lody, whom I saw tried by court-martial and who had an American passport and spoke American with the slightest German accent, was a legitimate naval spy and was so regarded by our authorities, who treated him as well as he could be treated in the circumstances, and finally very properly shot him. He was captured owing to clumsiness on his part. Among other foolishnesses, he kept his code in his pocket, and therefore knew at the moment he was arrested that he was a dead man. One of the things that led to his detection was the cable censorship.

Insurance Companies Hotbeds.

"We had been warned for years that the country was full of German spies, but did not believe it. Germans were admitted to our clubs, went about among us and seemed very friendly. At the outbreak of the war we found that we had been entertaining several battalions of spies. I remember the sight that went on day after day in London just before the outbreak of war when they swarmed to the German Consulate to get their passports viséd. Many of them obviously had information that a war was coming and that they might have difficulty in getting out.

"Large organizations such as insurance companies, electrical concerns, and pianoforte makers, who required large numbers of men to go about tuning pianos, were in effect central dépôts for gathering information for the German Government. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company also had its own series of spies, and had to do with the subventions of Germanized newspapers in London and of certain notorious English writers. In their hurry to clear out of England, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company left behind valuable incriminating documents, one of which was damning evidence of Germany's war intentions.

"I can now relate with safety, inasmuch as more than two years have passed and both the British and German codes have been changed, an incident told to me by Lord Fisher in the early days of the war, when he was at the head of our navy. He had given instructions that eight ships should be coaled at a port which I will call Bristol. That same afternoon one of our destroyers picked up a wireless from one enemy submarine to another making a rendezvous at this very port for the following day, and naming the eight ships. The coaling order was, of course, at once canceled, but the incident showed that information must have come from some one in close touch with the Government department concerned. It sounds, indeed, almost too mysterious to be true, but it was true.

Praises Work of Our Press.

Compared with the leakage of news into newspapers, the daily leakage of secrets by cable is as a Niagara compared with a mountain stream. I am a pretty close student of the war and have read a number of your newspapers in the last month, but on only two occasions have I seen anything likely to be of assistance to the enemy. That does not mean that there should not be a newspaper censorship. Our newspaper people from the outset recognized the need for official technical military and naval action in such matters. The danger of a censorship is that it may be used to exalt incompetence, to impair efficiency by hiding mismanagement, to weaken resolution by exaggerated optimism.

Too Many U-Boat Sinkings.

"If I may make a suggestion, it is that the American people should take stories about the sinking of submarines with a grain of salt. Your newspapers have sunk a very large fleet of submarines during the four weeks I have been here. Every gunner who fires at a periscope and can see no periscope after the splash of the shell thinks he has sunk a submarine. I will give you a little instructive and perfectly true story on this point. A certain man-of-war reported that it had fired on a German submarine and sunk it. An English submarine which was in exactly the same location on the same day reported that it had been fired on by a German battleship and had dived and escaped it. I fear that these constant illusory sinkings of submarines may check American inventive effort, on which the Allies rely so greatly.

"I have no idea of the preparations your Government has made for the censorship of pictures. A picture may easily disclose dangerous information. The Germans have a system of enlarging newspaper photographs to see if they can find any valuable information. Thus, when we had been at war sufficiently long to invent "tanks" we had got wise, as you say here. No picture of any new tank, airplane, or other machine of war should be published here.

"As to the censorship in general, if instructions are given to newspaper people they themselves form the best censors. Trained news gatherers and presenters of news are much more intelligent than the kind of man who usually drifts into censor's offices. Neither military nor naval men care for the task of censorship. They want to be at the front or at sea. Judging by my own colleagues in England, I believe that American newspaper men should be very largely trusted to do the censoring themselves, provided, of course, that General Pershing has a system such as has been adopted by Sir Douglas Haig, who, while allowing the utmost freedom to correspondents, sees that the dispatches are read and examined by competent members of his staff. The dangers of misuse of the power of censorship are well known to those who know what we suffered from the hiding of the truth about the war for the first two years."

BELGIANS IN COPPER MINE.

War Commission Spends an Interesting Day at Butte, Mon.

PUTTE, Mont., July 6.—The Belgian War Mission donned overalls today and went down into one of the great copper mines that will contribute its product toward relieving their distressed country and ending the war.

The commission reached Butte after a two days' ride through the grain fields of the Northwest. After descending 2,200 feet into a mountain of copper and scanning numerous pages of statistics as to the ore production here they gave evidence of great satisfacton over the abundant resources of at least two of the great necesities of war.

The mining activity of Butte recalled to Baron Moncheur, chief of the mission, the industrial activity of Belgium before the arrival of the Germans, and in his address at a reception tonight he described the deportation of Belgian workmen which followed their refusal to enter voluntarily into industrial service of the Kaiser. He told of the suffering that followed, both among those deported and those who remained at home

$100,000,000 FOR FRANCE.

$310,000,000 Already Advanced to That Republic by Us.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—An additional war loan of $100,000,000 was made to France today, bringing the total of credits to that country to $310,000,000, and the grand total of American loans to the Allies to $1,303,000,000.

PERSHING IS BENT ON MILITARY TASK

Not Swerved from Main Purpose by Honors Paid to Him in Paris.

APT BUT BRIEF IN SPEECH

Soldierlike Deportment on All Occasions Captures the Hearts of the French.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Correspondence of The New York Times.

PARIS, June 17.—Pershing is a name to conjure with in Paris just now. To mention the fact of having come over in the same ship with him is enough to attract a crowd. In a fruit store where I was buying some cherries the proprietress, detecting that I was an American, said triumphantly, "Oh, I have seen your General!" I told her I had sailed across the ocean with him. Her face expanded into a smile and she emitted a long "A-h-h-h-h!" Then she tried to persuade me to accept the cherries as a token of her regard for General Pershing in particular and America in general.

General Pershing has a pretty good knowledge of French, enough to read the French papers without difficulty. He is naturally a bit timid about trying to speak in French, but I suspect that he is taking lessons and will soon get back what he has forgotten and add some more. He has enough French to enable him to take advantage of diplomatic opportunities as they present themselves. For example at the Opéra Comique last night, when in the intermission a toast was offered "A l'Amérique," he promptly came back with "A notre France." It was an instantaneous hit to "make a marriage," as the French say, between the two countries.

His diplomacy is remarkable. It rests largely on a sincere heart and a fine presence. He feels just what he acts and he acts with a natural sense of the fitness of things.

Another factor in the wonderful impression made here is a certain gift of soldierlike speech possessed by Pershing. The other night at M. Painlevé's dinner, as I have learned from my own sources, after the host had spoken the diners all looked toward the guest of honor. The General turned to Ambassador Sharp and said, "Am I expected to say something?" M. Painlevé heard the question and answered it with "Oui, oui." General Pershing rose and spoke a few sentences. They were entirely extemporaneous; he never prepares anything.

Speech "Acted Like a Tonic."

The next day at luncheon at the Ritz two of the best informed Americans in Paris told me that General Pershing had made a little informal speech that had acted like a tonic on the whole Government. I went right over to the Crillon in the hope of getting the passage for publication. I couldn't budge General Pershing in his determination not to talk for publication. He was not here to talk, but to work, and, when the time came, fight. I could reconstruct the passage from what I have heard from those in whose presence it was spoken; I think its publication would serve a most useful purpose in France and greatly interest the public at home. But I feel bound to respect the wish of the American commander.

General Pershing's shortcoming, if he has one—it is difficult for any one associated with him to criticise a man so considerate and generous—is that he has a strictly military point of view. His mind and heart are so set on his task that it is hard to bring home to him the necessity of making the printing press a part of the war enginery. He understands that a war for democracy must be a war by public opinion, that there cannot be an enlightened, effective public opinion without publicity, but his understanding is academic. When it comes to reducing the doctrine to the concrete—that is to say "putting it in the paper"—he balks.

I will reproduce for possible effect in Washington an illustration which I used with him. Correspondents are munition makers for the gun of publicity—the printing press. They put into their torpedo a little of this fact and a little of that—statistics, description, personality. They are experts and know how to make a torpedo that will explode and carry the effect home to the public. Now, if the military man who isn't expert in that kind of munition making takes out some of the contents, the torpedo may lose its explosive character and become a "dud."

Officials and army men should recognize the fact that newspaper publicity is just as much part of a war in which a democracy is engaged as shipping, or munition making, or soldiering itself. The whole subject should be taken up and a fixed status established. War publicity should be recognized, standardized, and regularized.

Correspondents in Uniform.

One of the unforgettable episodes in the life of a war correspondent is the donning of a uniform. It consists of a khaki jacket with box pleated pockets, riding breeches, leather leggins, high tan shoes, "Sam Brown" belt, and cap. In the British Army the correspondents rank as officers; their status in the American Army has not yet been fixed. On the left arm one wears a green cloth brassard with a big red "C" sewed on. The uniform prevents a lot of embarrassment that goes with wearing civilian dress.

Some of the correspondents, including Small of The Associated Press and Sims of The United, came up from British Headquarters to meet the Pershing party at Boulogne. They feel optimistic about the push on their front. I asked them if the weakening in Russia has shown up on the western front. The reply was in the affirmative, but they added that while the transfer of troops in large number might have arrested the progressive limpness in the German line, it wouldn't stop the British. The chief evidence of accretion from the Russian front is the disappearance of 1918 recruits who had previously been very numerous in German regiments.

There are two meatless days in the week in Paris, but otherwise food seems very plentiful to those who have the price. Such generous portions are brought me at breakfast that on the second morning I protested to my waiter. He shrugged his shoulders and said:

"Better too mooch than too leet."

I said, "What about war times?"

"We make no change, Monsieur."

I have been making inquiries as to food conditions generally, and I have the impression, subject to correction in further investigation, that regulation is by price, i. e., it works out that way ultimately.

This is one of the many things that bring home poignantly the inequity of war conditions. Half the world gives up its very heart's blood. Death, starvation, privation, sacrifice are the toll. The other half walks about immune, comfortable, lookers-on at a great spectacle. The contrast comes home to me every hour in the day amid this havoc of war, always with a shock, followed by vague speculation as to when the weight of inequality will break down the dam and bring conditions to one level.

NOT TO SKIMP AMERICANS.

Prof. Woodward Corrects an Erroneous Rumor About Food Plans.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 6.—Professor Frederic C. Woodward of Chicago University, assistant to Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, told delegates at the National Security League's speakers' training camp today that the needs of this country would not be sacrificed in the interest of the Allies in the administration of food regulation.

"An impression has gone abroad," said Professor Woodward, "that the Administrator will force Americans to get along with an inadequate supply of food in order that the needs of our allies may be fully met. There is no such intention. The first concern of the Food Administrator will be for our own people, and he is confident that if exports to neutral countries, as well as to our allies, are kept down to the actual needs there will be enough for all."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will address the delegates at the closing session of the conference tomorrow.

25 HURT IN COLLISION ON B. R. T. ELEVATED

Train on Broadway Line Crashes Into a 'Dead' Car at Myrtle Avenue Station.

CAR FALLS TO THE STREET

Thirteen Passengers Taken to Hospitals—Women Are Trampled in Fight to Escape from Wreck.

Twenty-five persons were injured at 1:30 o'clock this morning when a three-car elevated train on the Broadway line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company collided with a "dead" car near the Myrtle Avenue station in Brooklyn. Thirteen persons were taken to the Bushwick Hospital, and early this morning surgeons were not able to tell how many had been injured seriously.

The three cars of the train, filled with passengers, had just left the Myrtle Avenue station, bound toward Canarsie, when the accident occurred. The "dead" car into which the train crashed was standing on the track about 200 feet from the station. It was said that the electric signals of the system failed to work, so that the motorman had no warning that his way was not clear. The dead car had been shifted from the middle, or express, track of the line apparently to be run to the car barns, but there was no explanation last night as to why it had been left standing on the main track.

Fred Davis, the motorman of the wrecked train, said that he was under full headway when he saw the shadow of the car ahead of him. The first car of the train telescoped the dead car and this fell to the street, tearing away parts of the elevated structure. The first car was carried part way off the structure, its trucks and platforms also falling to the street.

The last two cars in the train left the rails and fell partly on their sides on the structure, and all the occupants were injured by being thrown about or were cut by pieces of glass from the broken windows. All the lights in the cars went out when the shoes left the third rail, and this added to the panic of the passengers.

A few women were among the late home-goers caught in the cars, and they were trampled in the struggle to get to the footways on the elevated structure. Men fought to climb through the windows of the cars, fearing that the entire train would fall to the street.

When the car left the track the shoe tore up the third rail and flashes of electricity illuminated the neighborhood. A call was sent for fire apparatus, but no blaze followed the wreck, and the firemen devoted their efforts to getting the passengers from the wrecked cars. Ladders were put against the structure and many were rescued in that way.

Six ambulances were summoned from the Bushwick, Williamsburg, and St. Catherine Hospitals, and an additional call for surgeons was sent in when it was found that most of the passengers in the cars had suffered merely cuts and bruises. Policeman Henry Schelheimer of 102 Halsey Street was hit and seriously injured by a heavy part of the equipment of a car, and was taken to the Bushwick Hospital. Others whose injuries the surgeons thought might prove to be serious were Samuel Batchone of 1,156 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, who has a possible fracture of the skull; Jacob Isaacs of 1,112 Bushwick Avenue, injuries undetermined, and Alvin Russell of 147 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, who had severe contusions about the head and possibly internal injuries.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as well as policemen at once began an investigation to fix the blame for the accident, but they had not reached a decision early this morning.

U-BOAT SINKS SUBMARINE.

French Undersea Craft Lost with Officers and Part of Crew.

PARIS, Saturday, July 7. — The French submarine Ariane was torpedoed and sunk by a German U-boat in the Mediterranean on June 19, according to an official announcement of the Ministry of Marine.

All the officers and part of the crew perished. Nine men were saved.

The normal complement of the Ariane before the war was twenty-seven.

ITALIAN LINE ADVANCED.

Gains Made in Surprise Dash Held Against All Attacks.

ROME, July 6.—The Italians made a surprise attack northwest of Selo, on the Carso, on Wednesday night and advanced their line, the War Office announces. The announcement follows:

On Wednesday night our detachments in a surprise attack pushed forward our line northwest of Selo, on the Carso, capturing outposts and taking prisoners. They maintained their gain against violent counter-attacks.

On the following night the enemy, after violent artillery fire, attempted to retake the ground lost. His troops were mowed down by our barrage and machine-gun fire. They retired in disorder, suffering considerable losses and leaving more prisoners in our hands.

Yesterday our artillery effectively shelled enemy troops in motion.

GUN FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

Thirteen Turk Cannon Put Out of Action by British Artillery.

LONDON, July 6.—The following official report from the Egyptian front was given out here today:

The situation is unchanged. There has been considerable artillery fighting.

We put out of action thirteen enemy guns and destroyed many gun emplacements in June.

The sickness of the troops was lower than the average in Egypt in the five years preceding the war.

BOHEMIANS SEND RELIEF.

Raise $5,000 for the Wounded of a Russian Brigade.

The Bohemian National Alliance announced yesterday that it had sent to Minister of War Kerensky $5,000, to be used for the relief of the wounded of the Czecho-Slovak Brigade, now fighting with the Russian Army.

The brigade in question is composed of those Czecho-Slovaks who deserted from the Austrian Army and went over to the Russian force. According to reports from the eastern battle front, the former subjects of Austria distinguished themselves in the recent Russian offensive, capturing a large number of prisoners and guns.

KEEP SCHOOLS OPEN IN WAR

Dr. Claxton Also Protests Against Shorter Terms.

In a bulletin on "Education and the War," published by the United States Bureau of Education, Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, emphasizes the present importance of attention by students, Faculties, and executive heads to educational work.

"Schools and other agencies of education," says Dr. Claxton, "must be maintained at whaetver cost and against all hurtful interference with their regular work, except as may be necessary for the national defense. From the beginning of our participation in the war we should avoid the mistakes which some other countries have made to their hurt, and which they are now trying to correct."

NEW BATTLESHIP.
The launching of the superdreadnought Idaho at Camden, N. J., in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times tomorrow Order today.—Advt.

3 NOTED GERMANS INTERNED FOR WAR

Continued from Page 1.

Bernstorff went away, was to look after certain financial interests held by prominent Germans in this country. According to the story as it is told one of the Germans whose interests were left in the keeping of Heynen was the Kaiser, who is reported to own a large block of stock in a Western brewery and who is also said to be heavily interested in the Hamburg-American Line. None of the Hamburg ships had been seized at the time of Bernstorff's departure, and the Germans entertained the hope that even in the event of war the Government would not seize them. Heynen was familiar with Hamburg-American affairs, having for a long time been the head of the company's affairs in Mexico. At the time of the Vera Cruz occupation, in April, 1914, Heynen was the general agent of the line in Mexico City, and also the German Consul General at that place.

Active in Mexico.

According to officials of the American Secret Service, Heynen knows more than any other German about Mexican conditions. In the days of Madero and later of Huerta he was generally credited with being the most powerful German south of the Rio Grande. When Admiral Fletcher's ships appeared off Vera Cruz in the early Spring of 1914 Heynan came to Vera Cruz and was there during the taking of the city by Fletcher's marines and bluejackets.

The Hamburg-American liner Ypiranga, which arrived at Vera Cruz just before the American occupation, had on board a large consignment of arms and ammunition for Huerta and the American naval commander announced that the cargo could not be discharged. Heynen represented the Hamburg-American Line, and, it is generally believed, also the German Government, in all that followed. Within twenty-four hours after Fletcher began his Vera Cruz operations the Ypiranga hauled down the German merchant flag and hoisted the Imperial naval ensign, and a few days later, with Heynen on board, quietly slipped out of Vera Cruz Harbor, steamed to Puerto Mexico, and delivered the arms and ammunition into the hands of the Huerta agents.

Naval officers also tell the story of how American refugees who were in Vera Cruz at the time of the operations sought and were refused asylum on the Ypiranga, and had to be transferred under fire to an American ship which was anchored in the outer harbor. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Captain von Papen was in Vera Cruz during the first days of the American occupation and he made his home on the Ypiranga as long as that ship remained in port.

Shortly after the war broke in Europe Heynen arrived in the United States and became a close adviser of Count Bernstorff, Captain von Papen, and Captain Boy-Ed. He makes the assertion that his connection with the Embassy, while admittedly official, was only along commercial lines. When the Bridgeport Projectile Company was organized Heynen became the Treasurer of the corporation, and still held that position very recently, according to his own statement.

Had Munition Factory.

Among the papers seized on Captain von Papen by the British when the former German Military Attaché was on his way back to Germany, was a memorandum captioned, "Memorandum of interview between Mr. George W. Hoadley, Captain F. von Papen, Captain Hans Tauscher, and Mr. Carl Heynen." That memorandum read as follows:

> New York, Dec. 21, 1915.
>
> It was agreed that the American shrapnel shell shall be manufactured until instructions to the contrary are received.
>
> Mr. Hoadley stated that it would take at least three months to get the tools necessary for the manufacture of shells of any different design.
>
> Mr. Hoadley stated that since the date of the original contract wages to skilled labor had increased 25 per cent. to 50 per cent., and the price of steel 50 per cent. to 100 per cent.
>
> Mr. Hoadley stated that the American steel manufacturers never guarantee both the chemical and the physical specifications of steel; that they guarantee either the chemical or the physical only. American steel never comes up to the German specifications, because of its different process of manufacture.
>
> In case that shells of German design are ordered, it will be impossible to make firing tests unless a gun and the necessary accessories are shipped from Germany here. As a substitute, it is sugested to make such firing tests in a bomb-proof place by electrical explosion. It was agreed that Mr. Hoadley, till date, has complied with all the conditions of the contract of April 1, with the exception of the commencement of delivery of shells, which is due to force majeure, i. e., to failure to timely obtain the delivery of machinery and tools occasioned by strikes in the machine factories.

Federal officials who have looked over the above memorandum have said that it would appear to indicate that in December, 1915, the German agent desired to make in this country high explosive ammunition of the calibres that would fit guns of German design which was indicated by the statement that American shrapnel would be made "until instructions to the contrary are received." The Bridgeport concern was made the subject of a rigid investigation by the Federal Secret Service, but the result of that investigation was not made public.

The order for Heynen's arrest and his immediate internment—he was transferred with Borgemeister to Ellis Island yesterday afternoon—was said last night to have been issued from Washington, presumably at the instance of Attorney General Gregory. Heynen took his arrest quietly and made no protest. He made no statement and refused to talk to newspaper men.

Arrest Wireless Expert.

Nothing was given out by the Federal authorities to indicate the particular grounds for the arrest of Borgemeister. Borgemeister has been in the United States many years, and it is said he was until the coming of Dr. Albert the manager of the foreign exchange department of the National Bank of Commerce. It was rumored, but not verified, that he has taken out citizenship papers. His wife is an American.

Before Dr. Hanneck came to the United States he is said to have been an officer in the German Army, and to have had the reputation of being one of the ablest wireless experts in Germany. For a time he was in charge of the German wireless station at Sayville, L. I. That was before the plant was taken over by the United States Government. As an officer in the German Army, Hanneck is said to have taken part in the invasion of Belgium in August, 1914. He was arrested at Boonton, N. J., by order of the Department of Justice and is now on Ellis Island.

Another German who is under investigation lives at a Fifth Avenue hotel. He, too, arrived in the country shortly after the outbreak of the war, having escaped from England, where, according to the Federal agents, he was suspected of being a spy. This man was in New York yesterday. When asked if his arrest was imminent a Federal official said last night that he was not in a position to answer.

Henry Bach, 28 years old, who was taken into custody by members of the Forty-seventh Regiment on Tuesday night while in a boat off the pier of the College Point Boat Corporation yards, and suspected of being a German agent, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner McGoldrick in the Federal Building in Brooklyn and held in $5,000 bail under the Espionage act of June 15, 1917, pending a further examination on Tuesday. Bach gave several conflicting addresses, and when searched a packet of letters written in German was found in his pocket. These letters are being investigated.

Assistant United States District Attorney Frank M. Roosa said yesterday that within the last few days agents of the Department of Justice had seized in the building of the Transatlantic Trust Company, 67 William Street, a bundle of letters which had been secretly brought to this country from Austria and Germany. Most of the letters which have been examined concerned business matters addressed to persons in New Zealand, Australia, and India, but others were seemingly intended for former Austro-Hungarian Consul Dr. von Nuber.

Sailors Brought the Letters.

The letters, Mr. Roosa says, were brought here by sailors on the Scandinavian liner United States, and delivered to a saloon keeper in Hoboken. The intention of the smugglers was to have the letters addressed to the other countries mailed and sent on their way as correspondence from the United States instead of that from Austria or Germany. In bringing them over the sailors who have been questioned by Mr. Roosa said when they were being searched on the other side they concealed the letters about their person, or had them hidden in their berths.

By the arrangement which they had entered into with parties abroad, for which they were paid, the sailors said on their arrival here they delivered them to the proprietor of a saloon, who was running the secret mail depository.

Mr. Roosa said he does not intend to prefer any criminal charges against the sailors, because he is satisfied they did not know they were violating the United States mail statute. They made full statements, he said, concerning the transactions, and promised to appear at any time the Government wanted them.

It was admitted that on its face the correspondence in the possession of the Government only relates to business matters. Unless there has been a long delay in its transit to this country, the Federal officials say, they cannot understand why letters addressed to von Nuber should be forwarded here from Sweden months after it was well known that the former Austro-Hungarian Consul had returned home.

They therefore suspect that the batch of papers may have been purposely sent here at this time by the underground mail route to create an investigation having ramifications in far-away lands which in the end would come to naught.

NOT IN BRIDGEPORT CONCERN.

President of Company Says Heynen Resigned as Treasurer.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 6.—Carl Heynen, arrested in New York and interned, was never in any real sense financially interested in the Bridgeport Projectile Company, according to Walter H. Knight, the President of the company. His position of Treasurer was that of a salaried employe, from which he resigned when the war broke out.

President Knight denied that either von Papen or Heynen had any part whatever in forming the company or furnishing capital for its organization. He admitted that Heynen had offered a certain contract to the company and had made an initial deposit. The contract was never performed, but under the terms of it the deposit was confiscated and the product was turned over to the United States Government.

CENSORSHIP URGED ON OUTGOING CABLES

Legislation Proposed May Cover Mails—No Consolidation of Spy Detection Agencies.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Although officials here take little stock in the more sensational spy rumors that have followed the submarine attack on the American expeditionary force, it is not unlikely that the agitation may result in more stringent espionage regulations, particularly with regard to outgoing mails and cables.

No general realignment of the spy detection machinery of the Government is contemplated, it was said today, because officials consider that results of the present system have demonstrated its efficiency. It has been declared authoritatively that startling revelations of what already has been accomplished might be made if it were considered in the public interest. The Government realizes that such a course probably would serve no good purpose and might generate a spy hysteria of dangerous proportions, like the scares which resulted in injustice to innocent persons in several European countries earlier in the war. It also would warn the spies themselves of the methods employed by the American investigating agents.

In view of the loyal attitude of the large body of German-Americans, it is considered particularly important that there be no hysterical agitation and no unnecessary engendering of suspicion against the foreign born.

High officials consider the efficient German spy system operating in this country as one of the inevitable circumstances of the war. The large foreign population undoubtedly makes espionage easier than in most countries since the spies can scatter among the foreign colonies and be completely lost to sight.

It is pointed out that Great Britain and France, with much more homogeneous populations, have not succeeded in three years of war of freeing themselves of spies, nor has German efficiency itself been able to keep invaluable military information from its enemies.

Nevertheless, many officials believe there should be a closer Government control of outgoing cables, and legislation to that end may be asked. It is possible also that power will be sought to censor outgoing mails. Whether this would cover mails to all countries or simply to those not now covered by the British mail censorship is uncertain.

The question of a cable censorship has been widely discussed, but that of censoring mails has received little attention. The British have secured an enormous amount of information from mail inspection, especially as to German activities in neutral lands and trade intrigues.

Postmaster General Burleson said today that he was opposed to any mail censorship to neutral countries, on the ground that it is not necessary.

Communication to Spain will probably be first investigated by this Government, as messages sent there via Cuba do not in any way come under British surveillance. The Government knows that there are many wireless plants in Spain, and the Germans there undoubtedly are communicating directly with Berlin. This and all phases of the spy question have been discussed with several of the foreign missions to this country, and much information has been gathered.

After today's Cabinet meeting, at which reports of the safe arrival of the American expedition were presented, the members said the spy question had not been taken up. Several declared the published reports of spy activities have been exaggerated, and Attorney General Gregory said he considered that there was nothing new or alarming in the situation. He denied that he is considering a plan for consolidation of all the detection agencies of the Government, and said President Wilson had not taken a personal hand in the question, so far as he knew.

'BONE DRY' FIGHT LOST IN SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

addenda, might be defeated. If this happens the amendment drafted by Senator Chamberlain, sponsor of the Food bill in the Senate, prohibiting the use of foods or feeds in the manufacture of distilled spirits, but not mentioning beer and wine, would be offered as a substitute for the entire liquor section. Under Senator Chamberlain's amendment the President would have power to commandeer stocks of distilled spirits now in bond when exigency dictated.

Senator Chamberlain, although a Prohibitionist, is opposed to depriving the War Revenue bill of the $107,000,000 tax that would be derived from the use of whisky from bond. In this attitude he is supported by other Democratic Senators who voted for the Cummins amendments today.

Toward the end of the session Senator Reed of Missouri offered an amendment which was not voted upon, permitting the President to withdraw distilled spirits from bond, if, in his opinion, it would be in the "public interest." This was done to save the revenue on whisky, but as it would force the President to say if whisky was to be released for drink, it may go down along with the entire Robinson amendment when the vote comes tomorrow.

The Robinson Amendment.

Here is the Robinson amendment as accepted today, with the Cummins amendments:

"Section 12—That on and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act no person shall use any food, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of distilled liquors, except for governmental, industrial manufacturing, scientific, or medicinal purposes. No distilled liquors or spirits now in bond in the United States shall during the existing war be withdrawn to be used as a beverage. Nor shall there be imported into the United States during the said war any distilled liquors. Any person who wilfully violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years or both."

Senator Reed's amendment, to give the President power to release whisky from bond, reads:

"Provided, however, that the President is hereby empowered to permit the withdrawal of liquors in bond if, in his opinion, the withdrawal is in the public interest."

The vote on the Myers amendment, which provided against the manufacture of beer or wine during the war, came after three hours of fiery debate during which the "wets" and the "drys" were sharply opposed. The galleries were jammed with spectators while leaders of "bone-dry" and of tolerant legislation in the House strolled in to hear what was going on.

In the debate on the Myers amendment Senator Pittman of Nevada, aroused by speeches of some of the Democratic Senators, who had been counted on as standing with the President in his desire that the Senate take definite action and not pass discretionary power along to him, accused these Senators of filibustering to kill the Food bill.

"I know these prohibition amendments are being supported by certain Senators so as to kill this bill," exclaimed Senator Pittman. "There are in this chamber now Senators who have spoken against the House liquor amendment, who have opposed tampering with the liquor problem at this time, and who today have turned the other way. I say to them that they are doing this as a means of filibustering against this bill. They see a way to delay the passage of this vitally important measure, heedless of the peril to the country's food supply, so that they can defeat a measure to which they are opposed.

"In this Senate right now there are two-thirds of the Senators ready to vote for the passage of this Food bill. They realize that the people of the country will face a grave food crisis unless there is food control. I say to the Senators who are trying to filibuster against this measure that if they fasten prohibition to its in its broadest aspect they will only kill the bill. I warn the Senate that it wil not pass if prohibition is tacked on."

Tells of President's Wishes.

"Legislation to prohibit the making of wine and beer at this time—say at this time—is indefensible," put in Senator Stone. "It ought to be defeated and must be defeated if this food bill is to pass. If it is not disposed of now, and if, before this bill is passed, it comes up again, unhappily and unwisely, I can tell the Senate that it will not get through without a long debate. I want to ask the Senators if they believe President Wilson was in the right when he asked that the question of beers and wines be eliminated from this bill for expediency. He put it on the ground of patriotism. He wanted this bill passed quickly, and he said the prohibition amendments in it were interfering with its passage. I repeat the earnest invocation of the President and add the warning that unless this question is voted on now and disposed of, it will delay the ultimate passage of the bill indefinitely."

"Here we have the spectacle of Senators threatening a rebellion upon the floor of this Senate," cried Senator Jones. "I'm glad the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from Missouri have shown the country what is the rebel element in the Senate. We now know what to expect."

"The Senator has misstated my position," protested Senator Pittman.

"I have not," retorted Senator Jones. "It has been threatened here by the two Senators that this bill will be defeated—that it will never pass—unless this prohibition is taken from it."

"That is not true," shouted Senator Pittman, pounding his desk with his fist. "I have charged, and I repeat it, that prohibition was put in this bill to kill it, and I believe it will unless prohibition is killed in this measure right here today. I have always been for prohibition, and am still, but the President has asked that we eliminate prohibition so the bill may pass. That's why I am voting against prohibition. Unlike some other Senators, I'm not trying to advertise myself by screaming prohibition to the galleries."

The Lineup.

Here is the way the Senate lined up in defeating, 52 to 34, the Myers amendment to put the ban on beer and wine:

Ayes—Ashurst, Beckham, Gore, Johnson, (S. Dak.,) Kendrick, McKellar, Myers, Shafroth, Shields, Thompson, Trammell, Vardaman, and Wolcott, Democrats; Borah, Brady, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fernald, Gronna, Hale, Jones, (Wash.,) Kellogg, Kenyon, McCumber, Nelson, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith, (Mich.,) Smoot, Sterling, and Townsend, Republicans.

Nays—Bankhead, Broussard, Chamberlain, Culberson, Fletcher, Gerry, Hitchcock, Hollis, Husting, James, Jones, (New Mexico,) King, Lewis, McNary, Martin, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, (Ga.,) Smith, (Md.,) Smith, (S. C.,) Stone, Swanson, Thomas, Tillman, Underwood, Walsh, and Williams, Democrats; Brandegee, Calder, Colt, France, Frelinghuysen, Harding, Johnson, (Cal.,) Knox, La Follette, Lodge, McLean, New, Penrose, Wadsworth, Warren, and Watson, Republicans.

With the lighter drinks safe from prohibition, the Senate turned to the Cummins amendment to prevent withdrawal of distilled spirits from bond, and after it had been passed by 45 to 40 the second amendment offered by Senator Cummins, providing against import of whisky, was accepted, 68 to 10.

In speaking against the entire Robinson amendment, with the Cummins clauses tacked on, Senator Underwood explained that he felt if a bill were passed to allow confiscation of the property of distillers in bond, or their plants, it would be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

"To allow such confiscation might result in financial panic in communities where the large distillery interests are located," said Senator Underwood. "I am unable to vote for this amendment as it stands. I am for prohibition, but we cannot force it during the war, and certainly we cannot expect unconstitutional legislation to prevail."

FRENCH MAKE GAIN EAST OF RHEIMS

Capture Two German Salients and Repulse Four Attacks Against Them.

GUNS ACTIVE NEAR VERDUN

Little Activity on the British Front, with the Exception of Raids.

PARIS, July 6.—Following the repulse of German attacks last night west of Mont Carnillet and southeast of Tahure, in Champagne, the French carried out some detailed operations enabling them to capture two small German salients in the sector of Mont Haut and east of Mont Carnillet. About twenty prisoners were taken in these operations. The Germans made four energetic attempts to recapture the lost ground, but each time they were repulsed with heavy losses.

The artillery has been very active throughout the day along the Chemin des Dames and between the Miette River and the Aisne. The roar of the guns has also been revived in the Verdun sector.

The official communication issued this evening reads:

The day was marked by an increase in artillery activity in the sectors of Vauxaillon, Laffaux, La Royère Farm, and Braye-en-Laonnois.

In Champagne we carried out in the sector of Mont Haut and to the east of Mont Carnillet detailed operations which enabled us to reduce two small salients and to capture a score of prisoners. The enemy, who attempted four times to recapture the terrain we had taken, suffered heavy losses to no avail.

On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery firing was very violent in the region of Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme.

The afternoon statement follows:

The artillery fighting was rather spirited for a time between the Miette and the Aisne. Three attacks on outposts in this region were repulsed by our fire.

In Champagne there was very active artillery fighting, especially at Le Casque and Le Teton. We easily repulsed enemy attacks west of Mont Carnillet and southeast of Tahure.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) our batteries directed a destructive fire on German defenses west and north of Hill 304. Patrol encounters near Louvemont, on the right bank of the river, enabled us to take prisoners. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Guns Active on British Front.

LONDON, July 6.—The official statement from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

The artillery has been active on both sides of the Scarpe (east of Arras) and in the Messines and Nieuport sectors, (Flanders.) There is nothing further to report.

The official statement issued early today says the Germans attempted a night raid on the British posts near Bullecourt which was repulsed.

Raids on the Aisne Front.

BERLIN, July 6, (via London.)—"Shock" troops of a Württemberg regiment engaged in bitter hand-to-hand fighting with French soldiers last night north of the Aisne, says the German official statement issued today. A large number of Frenchmen were taken prisoners.

The text of the statement reads:

On account of the haze and rain only the usual local fighting activity took place throughout the day. Toward evening there was better visibility and firing was often revived. At night there were several reconnoitring engagements.

Due north of the Aisne shock troops belonging to a Württemberg regiment after bitter hand-to-hand fighting fetched a large number of French prisoners from enemy trenches.

Activity on Line in Belgium.

HAVRE, July 6, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

Enemy artillery bombarded various sectors on our front. Spirited bomb fighting took place in the region of Het Sas. The enemy artillery bombarded Dixmude. An enemy patrol was dispersed by one of our reconnoitring parties to the south of St. Georges.

EXPECT PEACE PLAN FROM BETHMANN

Continued from Page 1.

extending the life of the present Reichstag another year, which will be voted upon this week, would result in a seven years' term, which would be contrary to the constitution. Although elections in time of war are conceded to be difficult, the Tageblatt says that it would not be impossible to hold them, remarking that there was no prospect of early restoration of peace.

Other parties have manifested no desire to hold elections, and as the Radicals are not pressing the matter an extension of the present Reichstag probably will be voted.

NEW GERMAN CREDIT PROPOSED IN REICHSTAG

Bill to Raise 15,000,000,000 Marks Under Discussion—Treasury Official Optimistic.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—Discussion in the Reichstag of the first reading of a bill providing for a credit of 15,000,000,000 marks is reported in a Berlin telegram.

Count von Rodern, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, stated that the monthly expenditure from February to May was 3,000,000,000 marks, the increase being due to expenditures on arms and munitions and for relief and the payment of interest.

The latest war loan totaled 13,120,000,000 marks, which, said the Secretary, "far exceeded our expectations."

"Such an achievement was possible," continued Count von Rodern, "owing to greater possibilities for making profits and to savings. By June 21, 96 per cent. of the amount subscribed had been paid in. The gold reserve in the Reichsbank on June 15 had risen to 2,533,000,000 marks, despite the export of metal, but since then it has decreased 76,000,000 marks.

"Gold in the form of jewelry and coins must be handed to the Reichsbank," added the Secretary.

SAXON DIET REBELLIOUS.

Breaks with the Government Over Constitutional Reform.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—A despatch from Dresden says that the Saxon Diet, which, on Tuesday, warned the Government of a disappearance of the sentiment of loyalty toward the King and of a coming upheaval unless the Government mended its ways, has now broken openly with the Government.

This action is a consequence of the refusal of Count von Vitzchum d'Eckstadt, Premier of Saxony, to authorize the Diet Committee on Constitutional Reform to continue its labor during recess.

The Diet refused to give the necessary authorizations to settle fuel problems, and it must, therefore, be reconvoked not later than August. This will enable the Constitutional Committee to resume work.

WANTS UNITED STATES IN ALLIED CONFERENCE

Franklin-Bouillon Coming to Invite Congress and Deliver Addresses on War Issues.

LONDON, June 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Henri Franklin-Bouillon, who is in London en route to the United States to urge the American Congress to participate in the Interparliamentary Conferences of Allied Parliaments this Fall, gave out here an outline of what he purposes to do in America. He said:

"First of all, I shall visit New York and Washington, and present my invitation to Congress. Later I shall probably tour the Middle West and West to tell the people there what France has done and what she needs. I shall put my time and services at the disposal of my American friends, who have been so kind as to urge this visit upon me.

"Of course my main business in going to the United States is to ask both houses of Congress to nominate delegates to the Interparliamentary Conferences, and to join the movement, which aims always at closer co-operation and co-ordination of the war work of the Allies.

"As now constituted, each Interparliamentary Committee is composed of a limited number of members—twenty-five in all, seventeen from the lower house and eight from the upper house—selected by the party organizations or by special committees of the houses of Parliament of each allied power. The idea is to have these delegates meet in an Entente capital at regular intervals, once in three months, during and after the war.

"I hope to say a great deal to Americans regarding the present war situation in Europe. I shall not paint things in too sanguine colors. I shall not try to blind our new allies as to the difficulties of the task before us. France has already sacrificed one-thind of her manhood. Out of 7,000,000 men who were mobilized, 2,000,000 are either dead or incapacitated for further fighting. The losses of our allies are just as severe. Russia has lost 3,000,000, and the losses of Rumania and England have been tremendously heavy.

"It is this man-power exhaustion which makes it necessary for our countries to consider every day whether it is worth while to continue to impose these sacrifices on our peoples. We have considered this proposition repeatedly, and the conclusion we have arrived at is that whatever it has cost and whatever it may cost, it would be a crime now to stop the war. We look to America not only to choose aright, but by its firm, undaunted championship of the great cause to stiffen and inspire the weakening morale of some of the war-weary people in the Old World."

BOY BANDITS HARRY LONDON

The "Clutching Hand" and Tower Bridge Gangs Keep the Courts Busy.

LONDON, June 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The serious increase in juvenile crime is being brought to the notice of the Home Secretary by various societies interested in child welfare. The establishment of juvenile courts had good results before the war, but opportunities for running wild since fathers and big brothers have enlisted have been seized by the rising generation. It is stated that three remand homes are full of culprits sent from various London courts, including the Tower Bridge gang of van robbers, whose ages scarcely reached double figures, and the leader of the "Clutching Hand" band, who is barely 12 years old.

These two bands of young ruffians stole parcels from vans and turned them into coin for the purchase of pistols, knives, torches, and swords.

MAY ADD TO WAR CABINET.

Bonar Law's Other Duties Prevent Full Service as Member.

LONDON, July 6.—Andrew Bonar Law said in the House of Commons today that his duties as Chancellor of the Exchequer did not permit him to give as much time as he would like to the work of the War Cabinet.

As a result, he believed, the Premier would have to make an addition to the War Cabinet.

Austrian War Tax Retroactive.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—The Finance Committee of the lower house of the Austrian Parliament has adopted a war profit tax for 1917, and retroactive for 1916, on a uniform scale for companies and individuals. The tax ranges from 5 per cent. on surplus income of 10,000 crowns to 60 per cent. on surplus incomes exceeding 300,000 crowns.

FIND CROP REPORTS FALSE.

Reichstag Speakers Sharply Attacked the Government's Statements

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—The German Government's over-optimistic report on the crop prospects, which were declared on June 26 to be "really brilliant," were sharply criticized yesterday by speakers in the Reichstag Ways and Means Committee. They accuse the Government of giving the people a false view of the situation, arousing unrealizable hopes. Prince von Schoenaich-Garolath, a National Liberal, himself a farmer, declared roundly that the official article had misrepresented the facts and tended to give rise to foolish expectations at a time when it was impossible to know what the crop results would be.

This speaker corroborated the charges of the Socialist Deputy Ebert, made at Tuesday's session, on the food and fuel situation. He alluded to the "utter confusion" in the food regulation measures and declared the situation aroused great depression and bitterness.

Herr Roenicke, President of the German Farmers' Union, also said that the grain crop had suffered greatly because of drought. He expressed hope for the crop growing on heavy soils, which usually prospered in dry seasons. He said that even the early potato yield was poor, but that late potatoes usually made up for this.

STAUNING OFF COMMITTEE.

Danish Minister Who Criticised America Is Out of Socialist Body.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—A dispatch to the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwärts states that Jeppe Borgbjerg, editor of the Copenhagen Social Demokraten, has taken the place of T. Stauning, Socialist Minister without portfolio in the Danish Cabinet, on the Scandinavian-Dutch Socialist Committee. This will put an end to the parliamentary disagreements here arising from M. Stauning's participation in the resent Socialist Conference at Stockholm.

M. Stauning's activities at Stockholm were objected to by the Danish Conservatives, who considered his participation in the conference incongruous because of his official position in the Danish Government. They demanded his remval from the Cabinet recently, but Premier Zahle declined to accede to the request. Dr. Maurice F. Egan, United States Minister to Denmark, likewise was reported in London dispatches of June 30 as protesting to the Danish Government against an interview in the Tageblatt of Berlin, in which Mr. Stauning at Stockholm was quoted as having said the United States was vainly publishing its peace aims, and that its war was a war of capital, retarding peace instead of hastening it. The Scandinavian-Dutch Socialist Committee, from which M. Stauning is now announced as retiring, was active in promoting the Stockholm Conference.

MOVE TO CUT TRADE ALARMS SWEDEN

Government Foresees Wide Unemployment Due to Loss of American Shipments.

LARGE RE-EXPORTS DENIED

Commissioner Cites Figures to Show Imports Offset by Lack of Supplies from Germany.

STOCKHOLM, July 6. — Washington dispatches in the last few days forecasting the sharpest limitation or possible discontinuance of American exports to neutrals have caused anxiety in Government circles and among the people generally. The situation is already grave and the prospect pictured by news from America renders it still more disquieting.

Crops are likely to be below the average. Manufactories in various lines are closed by lack of raw material, and others cannot maintain production much longer. Supplies of benzine and petroleum are nearing exhaustion. Leather is scarce and so dear that a pair of ordinary shoes costs from $10 to $12. Automobile tires bring $500 apiece. The cost of living is steadily increasing. Stocks of coffee in the kingdom will be exhausted in a month and long lines of people stand outside the stores waiting to buy what is available. The Government has taken extraordinary measures to deal with extensive unemployment which is considered inevitable if the war lasts another Winter and it becomes impossible to import needed commodities.

In view of the assertions in some quarters that Sweden's imports are not intended solely for Swedish consumption, The Associated Press asked E. B. Trolle, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now President of the Government War Trade Commission, for a statement. He said:

"Official statistics of Sweden's importations for 1916, which are now nearly complete, demonstrate conclusively the absolute erroneousness of assertions that we have been bringing in American products for the purpose of passing them on to the Central Powers. In several instances our total importations from America show a decided decrease compared with 1913, the last normal year, and in many instances in which our imports from the United States have increased, this increase has fallen considerably short of making good the deficit caused by the decrease or total discontinuance of our pre-war importations from belligerent countries.

"A Paris paper recently said that exports to Scandinavia and Switzerland rose from $40,000,000 in 1913 to $183,000,000 in 1916. Leading American papers have published similar statistics and have maintained that the increase was largely due to the fact that Sweden had been re-exporting to Germany. This assertion will not stand the test of examination.

"I may remind you that a considerable part of the merchandise mentioned in the American export statistics never reached us, having been detained by the British, and hence this cannot be considered.

"Let us consider first the group showing the greatest increase. This embraces agricultural products, and, in particular, cereals. It is a fact that our importations of cereals from the United States in 1916 showed an increase of 72,846,000 crowns over 1913, but it must not be forgotten that in 1913 we imported 55,000,000 crowns worth of cereals from Germany, whereas we did not bring in a crown's worth last year. Nor must it be forgotten that an increase in the value of products imported by no means indicates an increase in the quantity, in view of the tremendous rise in prices. As a matter of fact, our total imports of cereals in 1916 amounted to only 355,000 tons, against 515,000 in 1913.

"Official statistics show a similar situation in regard to hides and skins. Our importations from America increased 8,000,000 crowns, but in 1913 we imported 24,000,000 crowns' worth of these products from Germany, and this figure dropped to zero last year. Our total importations in 1916 amounted to only 7,744 tons of hides and skins, against 14,133 in 1913.

"Far-reaching inferences have been drawn from our imports of animal and vegetable textile materials. It is true the United States sent us in 1916 about 8,000,000 crowns' worth more of these articles than in 1913, but we received 14,000,000 crowns' worth less from Germany and from countries formerly shipping through Germany. Sweden's total imports in 1916 were 28,296 tons of cotton and 6,892 tons of wool, against respectively 21,560 and 5,924 tons in 1913. This nominal increase is explained fully by the almost total cessation of our imports of manufactured cotton and woolen goods from Germany.

"The total of importations from the United States shows an increase of 18,000,000 crowns, but importations from Germany decreased 36,000,000 crowns and receipts from other sources were insignificant. We imported 16,000,000 crowns' worth more of oils and fats from America, but importations from Germany were 15,000,000 less and imports from Russia practically ceased. The total quantity from all sources was only 185,000 tons, against 213,000 in 1913.

"I could continue similar citations, but these show the hollowness of assertions regarding our imports from the United States. I am inclined to think the idea held in the United States that great quantities of merchandise are transported through Sweden to the Central Powers may be due to the fact that at the request of the United States quantities of cotton especially were given passage through Sweden in 1914 and 1915. Sweden's eventual interdiction in 1915 against the transit of cotton has been observed entirely to the present day."

SAYS RATIONING WOULD REACT

Dutch Paper Predicts Cattle Would Be Sold to Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 6.—Discussing the related grain import and cattle export questions in connection with the agitation in America for trade restrictions and the new danger zone which at present cuts off Holland from the outer world, the Nieuws van den Dag says:

"It is about correct to say that our cattle stocks have increased by 15 per cent. since the outbreak of the war, on paper, at least. They have been augmented from 2,000,000 to 2,300,000 head. It has been shown, however, that in the pig census a few months ago the returns were about a million in excess of the actual figures, probably because owners were afraid they would not get enough fodder from the distribution bureau. It may be taken for granted that, in respect to cattle, similar deception has been practiced, but it is impossible to get the correct figures.

"If our cattle stocks had increased this would assuredly not be owing to a surplus of the fodder consigned here from America, which, as is well known, lies in large part rotting in British ports or has been sent to the bottom by the Germans. Farmers last year kept numbers of cattle because good prices were to be had for milk, butter, and cheese, particularly cheese, for Germany. In the whole of 1916 certainly not more than 15,000 head of full-grown cattle were sent across the frontier, and even if tens of thousands of smuggled cattle are reckoned, the figure arrived at is not sufficient to form a basis for a political question. With the aid of regular imports of fodder, in addition to home products, the Dutch farmer has thus far been able to carry on an export business, although of late pig breeding has been largely reduced.

"Now, if as a result of 'rationing' by outsiders our cattle have to be slaughtered in a mass and lucrative farming for export has to be curtailed, we should not only no longer receive indispensable articles from other countries, but no money would be made. The principal source of our national welfare would run dry, the farming class would decline, and the prosperity of Holland would be seriously affected. If the Allies bring the utmost pressure to bear on us, only one thing would be possible—to slaughter a large part of our cattle, export to Germany as much as we can spare, and obtain thence the equivalent of what is withheld from us. The rationing system would thus have an effect the reverse of what was intended. But Holland would have no alternative."

DENIES FALSE NEUTRALITY.

Danish Organ Says America Upheld Trade Methods Now Infringed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—The Danish Government's official organ, Politiken, says in reply to an article in The Washington Post on Scandinavian "Pseudo-neutrality":

"Such expressions make it difficult to realize that not so many weeks ago America herself was neutral, and in this capacity earned enormous sums in commerce with belligerents. For small neutral countries there is no question about earning money, but about remaining in existence. It raises the greatest surprise that American papers with so much fanaticism and such disregard of the fate of small neutral States should attack and throw suspicion on a policy which formally, though in much more unpretending extent, is exactly the same which America carried on before entering the war and the right to which was then maintained on the part of America in the most energetic and eloquent words."

GERMAN FOOD IMPORTS VITAL.

Cecil Says America Has Great Power in Trade Weapon.

LONDON, July 6.—"The United States has an enormous power in its hands today in its control of exports to European neutrals," said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in a talk on this subject this afternoon.

"I do not like to express any opinion as to the policy which would guide it in the exercise of this power," continued Lord Robert. "That is the United States' business, not ours. However, we have had three years of intensive experience in blockade, and everything we have learned during that time is at the disposal of the United States.

"The United States has the power of making any bargain, any stipulation it thinks proper with these neutrals, and this is a very important weapon against Germany. The foodstuffs which Germany obtains from Holland and Denmark alone must be measured in hundreds of thousands of tons, while the mineral and fish exports of the Scandinavian nations are of vital importance to Germany."

In reply to a question as to whether the neighboring neutrals were still shipping any considerable quantity of imported goods into Germany, Lord Robert said:

"Speaking generally, and aside from the petty smuggling which will always exist, the neutrals have not sold any appreciable quantity of imported goods to Germany. Their trade consists almost entirely of their own products. Moreover, they have not even replaced such exports with imported goods, except indirectly. Certainly they have imported fodder and sold pigs, but it is difficult to stretch the doctrine of enemy destination to cover this point."

DUTCH ENVOY DOUBTS REPRISALS ON BRITISH

Expects American Export Question to be Arranged Without Clash.

Chevalier van Rappard, Minister to the United States from the Netherlands, said last night that he had received no official information which would lead him to believe that the Dutch Government was preparing to retaliate by cutting off the export of dairy products to Great Britain in the event of this Government declaring an embargo on grain and other foodstuffs intended for export to Holland. Reports that such a policy was under contemplation in Dutch Government circles have been embodied in recent cable dispatches from The Hague.

"I have read those dispatches, of course," said Chevalier van Rappard to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at the Ritz-Carlton. "As I understood them, the reports were based on an alleged statement by the Commissioner of Agriculture of the Dutch Government. But I have received no official confirmation of the statement. In fact, I know no more about the matter than you do."

"Is it likely," Chevalier van Rappard was asked, "that your Government would adopt such a policy?"

"I do not think the occasion will ever arise," was his prompt reply. "Mr. Hoover, who is to have charge of food control under your Government has been in Holland. He is familiar with conditions there, and he knows that the Dutch Government is in a position to guarantee that no grain or other foodstuffs obtained from this country for the relief of conditions at home will ever find its way into Germany. We may be put on rations, but a complete embargo—never. I cannot believe it. It would be too inhuman. It would be unwise, too, because it would force us into the arms of Germany."

Chevalier van Rappard announced that his Government had offered to furnish tonnage to the United States for the shipment of supplies to Belgium. He said that entirely aside from what effect this offer might have on the negotiations pending with a view of securing a supply of grain from the United States for Holland, where war bread is being doled out to the population and grain is sorely needed, the Dutch people would continue to extend aid to their stricken neighbor. No amount of economic pressure, he insisted, would drive Holland into active participation in the war.

"My country has an army of 500,000 men," he said, "mobilized, to maintain its independence and guard its neutrality, but not a single soldier to sacrifice on the side of either belligerent group. My Queen and her Government are determined that Holland shall remain neutral. We will suffer and endure, but go into the war—never."

According to Chevalier van Rappard, Holland has been supplying more food to Great Britain than to Germany. He said the traffic in dairy products across the North Sea had not been stopped even since the intensifed submarine war was inaugurated.

"At the beginning of the war," he said, "we sold more to Germany than to England. What else could we do? Germany went into the open market and offered more than we could get from England, and Germany provided a more accessible market for our products. It would have been not only unneutral on our part to stop all traffic with Germany, but it would have been unwise, for there were certain raw materials that we needed which only German could supply and which we could obtain from her only as the result of reciprocal trading. But that is changed now. For a long time England has received more than half of our exports of dairy products and other foodstuffs."

CZECH LEADERS HELD.

Amnesty Fails to Reach Kramarz, Raschin, and Klofac.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—A Vienna dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that the recent amnesty decree of Emperor Charles has not resulted in the freeing of Dr. Karl Kramarz and Dr. Aloysius Raschin, leaders of the Czech Party in the Hungarian Parliament. They remain in prison because their sentences were not imposed for treason alone, and a special ruling of the Crown will be required to bring about their release.

Herr Klofac, Czech Radical Deputy, also is still held, having been informed that he is accused of espionage as well as treason. The Czechs dispute this, stating he was indicted merely for treason.

Raise Ban on Frankfort Paper.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—In consequence of vigorous representations in the Reichstag Main Committee, the preventive censorship, imposed a few days ago on the Frankfurter Zeitung, has been raised. The measure was the result of a financial article by Professor Weber of Heidelberg University on the financial and exchange situation.

SUBMARINES AIDED BY NEW INVENTIONS

Germans Install Pumps Which Enable the Craft to Stay Motionless in Water.

TELESCOPIC PERISCOPE, TOO

Improved Listening Device Another Factor That Makes Task of Teutons' Foes Harder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Naval officers connected with the joint campaign of the United States and the Entente against the U-boat menace are gratified over the progress that has been made in running down submarines, but are not minimizing the task confronting them during the next few months.

The campaign against the U-boat is made harder by steps taken by the Germans to circumvent the plans of this country and the Allies. The arming of merchant ships has added immeasurably to the difficulties of the U-boat commanders. By forcing the submarine to depend on torpedoes for attacks on armed liners, those in charge of the anti-submarine campaign have forced the U-boat Captains to go back to their bases more frequently for torpedoes.

On the other hand the longer days and better weather of the Summer give the U-boats more hours in which to operate, and the U-boat is being helped by inventions. Reports reaching Washington indicate that there has been remarkable development in the telephone and listening devices, which enables them to hear and locate at five miles the direction and type of vessels from the frequency of their propeller revolutions.

Another new device is in the shape of four small pumps regulated by electrical devices so as to enable the hydrostat to indicate the depth of submersion and enable the submarine to remain motionless in the water. It is asserted that before this device was installed the submarine would either sink or rise to the surface if stopped.

It is also asserted that before this device was installed, chasers were able to hear the throb of the submarine's propellers, but that now submarines may sometimes elude pursuers by standing still under water. By cutting out lost motion and standing still at times submarines also conserve fuel and stay on their posts longer.

Another reported improvement is the telescopic periscope. The U-boat floats very near the surface, then suddenly shoots up its telescopic periscope. The old periscopes, which were not telescopic, went slashing through the water leaving a wake.

STEAMER ORLEANS SUNK 4 OF CREW DROWNED

Gun Crew on American Steamer Is Saved—Vessel Was First to Break the U-Boat Blockade.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The American steamship Orleans of the Oriental Navigation Company has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Four of the crew were drowned, but all members of the armed naval guard were saved. The State Department, announcing the sinking today, withheld the place and the time of the attack.

As the first ship flying the American flag to brave a transatlantic voyage after Germany announced her policy of relentless submarine warfare, the Orleans received a great demonstration on her arrival at Bordeaux.

Members of the naval gun crew are William B. Christ, chief gunner's mate, Lynn, Mass.; John E. Maloney, gunner's mate, New York City; Lee Richardson, boatswain's mate, Lakeview, Chicago, and Seamen Fred R. Despain, Peoria; Fred H. Freeman, Indianapolis; David M. McClenaghan, Clarement, N. H.; Edmond J. Norton, Boston; Martin A. Truss, Detroit; Richard P. Walton, Atlanta, and Frank L. West, Midvale, N. J.

The steamship Orleans left here on June 18 with a cargo, bound for a French port. She was commanded by Captain Allen D. Tucker and carried a crew of thirty-six men, of whom ten were American citizens.

After Germany announced her unrestricted submarine warfare, in February, the Orleans was the first American steamship to arrive at France after leaving an American port. She was a vessel of 2,808 tons, being built as the Avellaneda. She later changed her name to the Menaptha, sailing under the Argentine flag.

The American members of the crew, with the addresses of nearest relatives when they signed here before the United States Commissioner of Shipping, were as follows:

Thomas C. Sorensen, mate, Danish, naturalized; Richard C. Boekius, second mate, West Chester, Penn.; Herbert M. Winners, third mate, Highland Park, Ill.; Jasper Hutchins, seaman, New Brunswick, N. J.; F. A. Hill, seaman, Spokane, Wash.; E. Gabrielsen, chief engineer, 642 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn; H. L. Kelly, first assistant engineer, Baltimore; Samuel Ekens, second assistant engineer, 558 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn; L. J. Larsen, wireless operator, Box 135, R. F. D., Seattle, Wash.; Henry Jackson, third assistant engineer, 195 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

SWEDISH SHIPS ARRIVE.

Sailed from England Under Agreement of Safe Conduct by Germans.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, July 6.—Fourteen steamers from England, released under German safe conducts, arrived here today. Three other steamers also have arrived at other Swedish ports. The Swedish steamer Aspen, which was torpedoed by a German submarine last May, but remained afloat, was among the arrivals.

The Swedish steamer Aspen was reported to have been torpedoed May 20 in the Gulf of Bothnia, along with the steamers Vesterland and Viken. The vessels were grain laden, and had been released from British ports under a reciprocal agreement. The report of their destruction caused indignation in Sweden, and the German Minister to Stockholm expressed the deep regret of his Government over the sinkings.

10 LOST ON MINE SWEEPER.

British Warship Is Sunk by a Mine in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, July 6.—A British minesweeper struck a mine and sunk in the Mediterranean Sea on Wednesday, with the probable loss of ten members of her crew, says an official announcement issued tonight. The announcement says:

"A British minesweeper struck a mine and was sunk in the Mediterranean on Wednesday. Ten members of her crew are assumed to have been killed by the explosion."

ARGENTINA WANTS APOLOGY

Also Asks Germany for Indemnity for Torpedoing of Two Vessels.

LONDON, July 6.—According to a dispatch from Buenos Aires to The Times the Argentine Government has demanded an immediate apology and indemnity from Germany for the torpedoing of the Argentine vessels Oriana and Toro and a guarantee that the Argentine flag will be respected in the future

A dispatch from Buenos Aires last Sunday said that the Argentine Government was determined to enter a claim against Germany for the sinking of these vessels, and that a note embodying the demands was sent to Germany the day before.

Another Norwegian Ship Sunk.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—The sinking by a German submarine of the Norwegian steamship Benguela is reported by the Tidens Tegn of Christiania. She was on her way from England for Philadelphia, and was insured for 4,000,000 kroner. The crew was transferred to a Spanish steamer.

SEES JAPANESE PRO-GERMAN

Prof. Anesaki Says Popular Sympathy Is a Disease.

TOKIO, June 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Frankly discussing what he calls the Japanese sympathy with Germany, Professor M. Anesaki, Japanese Exchange Professor at Harvard University in 1913-15, says in a magazine article that although technically Japan is at war with Germany, a feeling of admiration for Germany is general among the people. This he declares is a significant contrast to the situation in the United States, where anti-German feeling is "almost universal." How did German influence gain such an ascendency in Japan? he asks. First of all, he answers, through Germany's victory in 1870, which induced the Japanese military authorities to adopt German models in place of the French, which had been followed previously, and, secondly, through the adaptation of German constitutionalism and jurisprudence, found by the late Prince Ito to be more congenial to Japanese needs.

After German jurisprudence came German philosophy and science, whose influence, Professor Anesaki says, Germanized the Japanese Imperial University to the extent that in the 90s "going abroad" among students meant "going to Germany." He continues:

"Japanese pro-Germanism is also due to other reasons. The German desire or need to have a 'place in the sun' is shared by many Japanese leaders in politics and industry. According to these men, the claims of Germany as to expansion in various directions are legitimate or urgently necessary. Some Japanese are unfortunately inclined to look askance at the pleas of the Entente powers regarding German atrocities, and fail to be impressed by them because 'Germany has done pretty much the same as some other powers did once toward us,' they say."

The professor remarks that, too ignorant of the real situation even geographically, the average Japanese has a great, if vague, admiration of Germany's tenacity in the war, and this is a strong point in his pro-German sentiment. Of course, the brilliant defense of Verdun by the French, the growing strength of the British Army, and the signs of German desperation have worked a change in current opinion. Even the military men, the avowed pro-Germans, are beginning to recognize some points of opinion adverse to theirs, but it should be remembered that their pro-German expressions were and are not for the sake of the Germans but for the sake of their own prestige in Japan. Having identified their own interests and principles with those of the German militarists, they have impressed the public with the strength and necessity of that militarism, and will not abandon their own plea for the necessity of militarism in Japan. Professor Anesaki concludes:

"Therein lies the danger for Japan in politics, education, and social life. Pro-Germanism is a disease in Japan, and the only remedy lies in convincing the Japanese people of the futility of the German methods. The way to do this is for the Allies to be finally successful, not only in military and naval engagements but in social, moral, and educational reconstruction to be achieved brilliantly after the war."

BRITONS MUST HAVE BEER.

Barrister from London Declares the Shortage Caused Great Unrest.

Vernon V. Verulam, an English barrister, who arrived yesterday from London, said that he was very glad to hear the British Government had decided to allow the brewers to increase their output, because the shortage of beer was causing great discontent in the manufacturing and industrial centres in Great Britain.

"The people have not murmured at going to the front to be shot at or at eating black bread at home," said Mr. Verulam, "but all classes strongly resented not being able to indulge in their half-pint of beer with dinner. Normally the total output of the brewers was 36,000,000 barrels of beer a year, which was reduced to 26,000,000 a year ago and last April it was brought down to 10,000,000 barrels.

"The brewers had not only to supply the civilian customers out of the 10,000,000 barrels, but also to furnish a special beer called 'swipes' to the Army Department for the million or more soldiers in the training camps in Great Britain. Through the canteens they are allowed to buy the beer at 7 cents a pint, while civilians have to pay 18 cents a pint for beer and 25 cents a pint for ale.

"The saloon keepers did not lose through the brewers reducing the supply of beer, because they increased the price over the bar. Hundreds of saloon keepers sell out their weekly ration of beer from Saturday to Monday and close for the rest of the week with a big sign over the door, 'No Beer.' The London chop houses will serve a regular customer with a half pint of bitter ale for 12 cents, and if he has been eating there for twenty or thirty years the head waiter may let him have an extra half pint on Saturdays; but the casual customer has to eat his lunch without beer.

"To waste a crust of bread is regarded as a most heinous crime in England, and I would sooner be found with a counterfeit pound note in my possession than a stale crust in my dustbin. The dustman are now part of the secret service and spend a great deal of their time in raking over ashes from houses that are under suspicion for wasting bread. Just before I left London a dustman found a big crust of bread among the ashes of a woman's house in Bromley after a week's search, and she was fined $50. I could not eat the bread, and it made me ill, and lived on rice and cereals."

BRITISH RECRUITS GREETED

Party of 103 from America Hailed as "Yanks" in London.

LONDON, July 6.—A contingent of 103 British residents of the United States who have just arrived in Great Britain to join the British Army was reviewed by General Sir Francis Lloyd on the Horse Guards Parade this morning. The ceremony attracted a large crowd from the neighboring streets.

Although the throng was unaware of exactly what was going on, it immediately hailed the contingent as "Yanks," and cheered the men lustily in the belief that they were the vanguard of the American Army.

"You are the first contingent to come here from America to join in the war in which the whole Anglo-Saxon race is now engaged," said General Lloyd in his address. "I am absolutely certain that the advent of America will put the final touch to the war and finish it quickly.

"We have fought side by side before, but never in so great an undertaking. No words can convey the feelings of the British nation at this reunion. I can only say you are very welcome. We look forward to hearing of the great deeds which you will certainly perform. We wish you every possible success."

GENERAL KILLED BY SHELL.

Australian Commander Meets Death —Premier Has Narrow Escape.

LONDON, July 6.—W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, narrowly escaped death during a visit to the western battle front Monday. A German shell burst a few yards distant and bruised him, tore his clothes, and inflicted a severe shock. His complete recovery is expected.

General William Holmes, who accompanied the Premier, was killed by the shell which shocked the Australian statesman. General Holmes commanded the Fifth Australian Brigade at the Dardanelles.

Governor of Belgium Critically Ill.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—It is reported by Les Nouvelles of Maastricht that General von Falkenhausen, Governor General of Belgium, is dangerously ill, and that hope of his recovery has been abandoned.

ADMITS OUR TROOPS WILL COUNT IN 1918

Berlin Critic Declares There Is an American Danger if the War Lasts.

DERIDES GENERAL PERSHING

Salzman Recalls German Troubles in Fighting Abroad—Puts Faith in U-Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 6, (via London.)—Erich von Salzman, writing in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, says:

"General Pershing, the Mexican hero, and his staff won their advance laurels in Paris. That is cheap fame. We want to see the American gentleman just once before our machine guns. Then will they show us the manly courage they now parade in a battle of flowers?"

The writer first proceeds to speak of the success of the American loan, pointing out that this, however, is not sufficient to win the war, and that the time for talk is past. He continues:

"It is useless to say that Americans may or may not come, but better to look the facts in the face as if the war lasts till 1918 Americans will be there. We must consider them as an element and weigh them in our reckonings. There is an American danger without question, but it is not yet time to produce the figures or count up the divisions. Such reports are in most cases difficult to prove and will probably not be supported later by historians.

"In spite of our enemies' efforts to issue false reports, if they assure us so many men, airmen, and General Staff are already on French soil we can contradict these assertions with cool, sober facts. In the time elapsed the transportation of any large number of troops would be impossible owing to lack of cargo space. Although General Pershing is in Paris gaining cheap fame."

Cites German Inefficiency.

Salzman then continues to argue that appearance of American troops in any quantity is in no case to be expected before the Spring of 1918. As for transport oversea of troops, Germany herself had some experience in expeditions to China and Southwest Africa. Germany herself had no experience of transporting troops oversea before 1900, and even then she had to learn a lesson.

"Before Count Waldersee could command finished troops in China many months had gone by," the writer continues.

Salzman writes that German troops in East Asia and Southwest Africa were never ready, as they had to be completely reorganized owing to the climate and the formation of the land.

"Naturally all England's experience will be at America's disposal," he continued. "This will lighten the task, but difficulties remain. One has only to read about the Spanish-American war, which in spite of inexhaustible material, good will, and the smallness of the undertaking, will always remain a series of mistakes. Certainly, they will have gained knowledge in America, but the matter of transporting overseas is a big question even if they should succeed in procuring the necesary tonnage.

"The question of the world's shipping is a serious question by itself. Our submarines are also gaining experience, so that danger for our enemies increases from month to month.

"In certain German circles there is a tendency when considering America as a military power to compare her with England. People often say to me, 'England was also unprepared at the beginning, but in spite of it has put an army of millions into the field with artillery in a comparatively short period.' This is one of the big lies of the world's history. England was completely ready in 1914."

Lack of Army Instructors.

Salzman to prove his case proceeds to relate how many men England really had, and that there was only artillery lacking. He says England also had many experienced retired veterans at her disposal, also military instructors. These America certainly has not at her disposal, he asserts.

"The ability of America to produce ammunition we unfortunately already know from bitter experience," he adds. "It could hardly be improved upon. What England couldn't do in three years America will be unable to achieve within any definite period."

The article proceeds to praise the French as militarists, pointing out that England has not France's finesse, elegance, and military leadership, but is brutal and calculating, and that America will be the same.

"American numbers must help in every respect with men, artillery, and airmen, especially the latter. I believe, however, that they will not allow the American contingent to fight independently, but will for political reasons alone allow them to fight intermingled with French and English, dividing up divisions. This would increase the moral strength of our enemies, and by this method Americans could be estimated as valuable to our enemies as they would not have an opportunity to show their lack of leadership and experience. Their airmen doubtless will be used in the same manner. In this way Americans will be without question an enemy worth consideration.

"Americans will, however, be unable to change the result on the West front. Hindenburg has just spoken the word: 'The war is won for us if we can keep the enemy off until the submarines have done their work.' The submarines will have decided the war before Americans become a decisive factor."

SCOFFS AT OUR REGULARS.

Leipsic Writer Predicts Hindenburg Will Make Short Work of Our Army

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 6, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Efforts are still being sedulously made to persuade the German public that the American effort is bluff, and that danger from the United States is negligible. The Leipsic Neueste Nachrichten, influential organ of the National Liberal Party, observed in its article yesterday that it is a correct thing to speak deprecatingly of the military forces of the United States.

"Really," it says, "any one who has seen parts of the regular army of the Americans and knows something of the modern history of these braves is reminded of Falstaff's guards."

It admits that if "the Yankees" are given time they will train troops as well as the English have done, but says it is a question if the Washington war feeling will be found to correspond with the economic interests of the vast republic.

The National Liberal organ informs its readers that the chief aim of Americans is to make money, and it declares that they have entered the war in the first place to make sure that they do not lose the money they invested in England, France, and Russia, and in the second place to crush the only rival they now fear, namely Germany. It adds, however, that men who know America intimately consider it out of the question that the nation as such will support the policy of Eastern financiers by fighting for them.

The Leipsic newspaper concludes with this bold pronouncement:

"Hindenburg will make short work of the recruits and volunteers from the other side of the great pond should there be time enough to enable them to be trained. Conscientious and cautious study of the enemy's strength enables us to say that we need not overestimate the American danger."

PERSHING IN FRANCE.
Arrival of General Pershing in France, his inspection of the French Marine Fusiliers, cheering of a Paris crowd outside his hotel, and other scenes in the American chief's advent, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

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CONSCRIPTION BILL IN CANADA ADVANCED

Passed to the Second Reading by Vote of 118 to 55 After an All-Night Session.

REFERENDUM IS REJECTED

English-Speaking Liberals Desert Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Join Premier Borden in the Fight.

OTTAWA, July 6.—The Canadian House of Commons early today adopted the resolution offered by Premier Borden passing to the second reading the bill for compulsory military service. Exciting scenes marked the taking of the vote, which stood 118 for conscription and 55 against.

The vote gave the Government about twenty more votes than it usually polls on important questions. This was the result of a considerable number of English-speaking Liberals breaking away from the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and joining with Premier Borden in support of the measure. Before the bill was sanctioned Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal that the opinion of the people on conscription should be tested by a referendum was defeated by a majority of 49.

The attendance of members of the House was the largest that had been seen in Parliament for many years. The galleries were filled with spectators throughout the night and until the proceedings closed at sunrise. A majority of the spectators were soldiers who had returned from Europe and women.

A resolution presented by the French Nationalists from the Province of Quebec that the Conscription bill should be killed by the adoption of a six months' postponement was defeated by the large majority of 166. Only 9 Nationalists' votes were cast for the resolution, and both the Government and the opponents of conscription voted against this proposal.

An amendment aimed to supply more adequate provision for dependents of men at the front also was defeated by a vote of 115 to 55. Premier Borden explained that this amendment was "dilatory," and that he would refuse to allow it to interfere with the second reading.

TARAL IN PRINCE'S EMPLOY.

American Ex-Jockey Keeping the German Heir's Race Horses.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—Despite all the unfriendly utterances that have come from the German Goverment regarding the United States, the German Crown Prince does not disdain to employ Americans. This appears from the fact that he left two recently purchased race horses in the hands of the former American Jockey, Fred Taral, who for several years was one of the most successful trainers on the German turf.

PROTESTS MERCIER LETTER.

Germany Has Made Representations to the Vatican.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, announced to a committee of the Reichstag, according to reports reaching here, that representations had been made to the Vatican regarding the pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier wherein he spoke in forcible terms of Germany's crimes and outrages in Belgium.

The letter was published in the French press and was the subject of angry comment by German newspapers.

TO END HUNGARIAN HOUSE.

Tisza Supporters Are Making Legislation Impossible.

LONDON, July 6.—It is announced in Budapest that Count Moritz Esterhazy, the Hungarian Premier, will dissolve the Parliament, as the obstructive tactics of the supporters of former Premier Tisza are making legislation impossible, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports.

Before dissolution, however, the Premier wishes to secure the passage of the new franchise law in order that elections may be held under the revised system.

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CITY'S MOST KINDLY GREETING TO RUSSIA

Envoys of Democracy Cheered by Thousands, Many of Them Once the Czar's Subjects.

RECEPTION AT CITY HALL

Soldiers with Bayonets Replace Singing Children, Marking America's Progress in War.

For the fourth time New York is honoring a commission sent to America by a war ally. In the welcome that was extended yesterday to Boris A. Bakhmetieff, the Ambassador from New Russia, and the men who came with him, there were elements of emotion even deeper than those which greeted Balfour, Joffre, and Viviani in May and the Prince of Udine and the other Italians last month. There was lacking the attraction of a great and victorious soldier, of a world-renowned inventor. There was no appeal to the deep-seated sympathy felt by the whole nation since the beginning of the war, such as was made by the presence of the Commissioners of France. Nor was there a huge population of immigrant Americans who had left their own country for economic reasons despite their patriotic loyalty, such as was present to welcome the representatives of Italy.

But Professor Bakhmetieff and his colleagues were greeted yesterday by many thousands of men and women, Jewish and Christian, who had been born in Russia under the old régime; who had been forced to flee from persecution, religious or political, to a country which offered them freedom, and who now acclaimed the representatives of the new free Government of their native land.

A Greeting to Freemen.

In its welcome yesterday the greatest city of the oldest of great republics, a city which Professor Bakhmetieff spoke of as "the most democratic in the world," was offering its greetings to the newest and largest of democracies, to the latest comer into the ranks of free peoples. And the different spirit of the greeting was symbolized in the Russian medallion designed for the occasion by Edwin H. Blashfield, whose similar offerings for the welcome of the French, British, and Italian commissions are already famous.

Russia, like the other Allies, was symbolized by a woman's head—a head in profile against a red background of Byzantine mosaic into which was set a blue cross. But instead of the trident and sword that were blazoned beside the fiercely resolute faces of France and Britannia, instead of the axe and fasces of militant Italy, each quarter of the medallion showed a broken shackle.

There was more of color in yesterday's reception; more intense if less voluminous emotion, and the changing temper of America was evinced by the constantly greater emphasis on the military character of the reception.

The commission, like its predecessors, came from Washington on a special train, with Secret Service agents under William Nye in charge, and was transshipped from Communipaw on the police boat Patrol. The Mayor's Committee, headed by Martin W. Littleton, met at Pier A at 2:15 and received leading members of the local Russian community, who then crossed the river with them. So large was the crowd that the Patrol would not hold them all and two launches were chartered by the Russians to convey their representatives to meet the Ambassador.

Among those who represented the city in the Reception Committee were Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Samuel Gompers, E. H. Gary, Herbert Parsons, Controller W. A. Prendergast, Theodore Rosseau, Secretary to the Mayor; Melville E. Stone, Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Wiley, Joseph Barondess, Henry Moskowitz, Charles R. Flint, Deputy Police Commissioner Godley, George Featherstone, and M. H. Dodge. The Russians included Consul General Michael M. Oustinoff, Consul Peter de Routsky, Vice Consul Dimitri Florinsky, Major Gen. Khrabroff, head of the Russian Supply Commission here; Count Schoelenburg, head of the railroad commission; Professor R. V. Poliakoff, representative of the Zemstvo Union, and a number of other military, commercial, naval, financial, and journalistic representatives.

The Official Party.

The train bearing the commission reached Communipaw at 3:45, and Mr. Littleton and Consul General Oustinoff presented the party to the local representatives. In the official party representing Russia were his Excellency Boris A. Bakhmetieff, Ambassador to the United States; Lieut. Gen. Roop, Russian General Staff; Professor Lomonosoff, Ministry of Communication; Professor Borodin, Ministry of Agriculture; M. Novitsky, Ministry of Finance; Ivan Soukin, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Eugene Omeltchenko, former Chief Secretary Central War Industrial Committee; Captain Chitt, Lieutenant Martinoff, and Lieutenant Karpovich, Military Attaches; Colonel Aranovsky and Captain Visotsky, Artillery Commission; Messrs. Lebedeff, Balkoff, Postnikoff, and Zak, railway engineers; Baron Ginsburg, and Messrs. Pertzoff, Puskareff, and E. I. Omelchenko of the Finance Ministry.

There were besides several women, holding minor places in the commission or wives of its members.

As the Patrol crossed the river the shipping greeted it with a chorus of whistles, which announced its approach to the crowds waiting around the Battery. Here in a Court of Honor decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the white, blue, and red flag of Russia were gathered thousands representing Russian and Slavic organizations. Besides the mounted and foot police under Inspector Myers, who guarded the entire square, there was a small detachment of Russian soldiers in yellowish khaki, experts in munition making, who have been at work in American factories producing munitions for Russia. They stood in line with fixed bayonets, and carried Russian and American flags—the latter adorned with the old double eagle, but with a white, blue, and red streamer suspended from the staff.

At the mouth of Washington Street Jewish societies and orthodox Greek societies stood side by side, both carrying inscribed banners and American flags, both enthusiastic to greet the representatives of the Russian democracy. The Slovak League and the Bohemian National Alliance were represented by men and women in native costume; there was a large delegation of the Sons of Carpathian Russia and other societies, all with flags and banners bearing mottoes, were formed all about the square.

Girls were numerous amid the crowds, men in Palm Beach suits, in formal afternoon dress, even in formal evening dress, were waiting to greet the mission, and past it all excursionists hurried in little groups to the Coney Island boats.

At 4:12 the commission reached the pier and came out at once into the square to be greeted by wild cheers from the crowds, while the Slovak Band played successively "The Star-Spangled Banner," the new Russian revolutionary anthem, and the "Marseillaise." A. J. Sack, representing the Russian colony here, greeted the Ambassador, and he replied with a brief speech, expressing his pleasure at arriving in New York and at the enthusiastic reception of his fellow-countrymen. Then, establishing a new precedent for visiting Commissioners, he marched around the square.

The great buildings in Broadway were decorated with the flags of America, Russia, France, Britain, and Italy, and the crowds on the sidewalks were hardly smaller than those who welcomed Joffre and Viviani. Other crowds were gathered about the City Hall. There was the usual court of honor, adorned with pennons, flags, and streamers; the flags of Russia, the United States, and the city and State of New York were flying from the building. But there were no singing school children opposite the entrance, no honorary orders in parade uniform. The automobiles passed through lines of regulars from Governors Island, sailors and marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and National Guardsmen of the Twelfth Regiment in service uniform.

Between the lines of policemen the Commissioners filed into the Aldermanic Chamber, where Ambassador Bakhmetieff took his stand on the dais in front of the medallion and was greeted formally by Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Littleton for the city.

"Were you of the old Russia," said the Mayor, "the autocratic Russia, that refused self-government and denied her people individual liberty, but yet our ally in this war, we would greet you cordially and welcome you for the enduring friendship our peoples have borne each other these many generations, and for the great principles and aims that underlie our common undertaking.

"Were there no world war in which our people are engaged as allies, and you came to us as heralds of the newborn liberties of your great nation, we would hail your tidings, and, as fellow democrats, rejoice with you in your new-found freedom.

"Today you come in both capacities. You are our allies in this war for justice and for the liberties of nations, and, as a people, you are free. You are here to tell us that the Russian peasant, the Russian common citizen, have ended the persecutions and injustices of a thousand years, have cast from their shoulders the galling yoke of autocracy and have emerged into the daylight of democracy, a race of self-governing freemen. For this the democracy of America, and in particular the democratic city of New York, hail you, and welcome your people to their place among the self-governing nations of the earth.

"America, for the principles and ideals that are involved, would gladly fight as an ally beside even autocratic Russia. Beside democratic Russia she now fights and will fight to the end, with a glad sympathy, a friendliness and an enthusiasm that exist only between nations that are wholly free."

Mr. Littleton declared that "one thought of Prussianism makes the whole world kin," and declared that the war was being waged to vindicate the principles that a revolutionary America had proclaimed and revolutionary Russia had newly re-enunciated—a war that should continue "until the pestilential Prussian on land and the piratical Prussian on sea shall be conquered."

Joy Over a New Born Democracy.

Ambassador Bakhmetieff, speaking in English, declared that the enthusiasm that had been manifested represented "the joy of America that a new democracy had been born. So momentous is the present hour," he continued, "that solemn gravity and earnest sincerity are in our greeting, and our two nations have extended to each other their brotherly hands. Liberty and democracy, such are the aims of the Russian revolution. Democracy and liberty, such are the aims which this great republic is seeking to attain for all nations. Is there not a deep historic meaning in the fact that while the first American troops stepped upon the soil of Europe as true champions of mankind, Russia, inspired by the vision of freedom and democracy, has thrust her warriors with unyielding impulse upon the yet unbroken ranks of the foe of liberty?"

After a brief reception at the close of the speeches, the automobile procession left the City Hall under mounted police escort and drove via Lafayette Street, West Fourth Street, Washington Square and Fifth Avenue to 881 Fifth Avenue, the home of Adolph Lewisohn, where the Russians are quartered during their stay here. The crowds along the way were not dense until Washington Square was reached.

There Wanamaker's Girls' Battalion, gallant in uniforms of black and white and fearsomely armed with sabre and rifle, greeted the party, and the Ambassador stopped, returned their salutations and received from a representative of the firm a stand of American colors. Then the procession drove under the arch, where a huge double eagle was painted on a hanging medallion, and up an avenue where every lamp post bore the flags of Russia and the United States. The workers of the district between Fourteenth and Thirty-third Streets were just out and the sidewalks were packed. Crowds larger than that did not greet Joffre or Marconi. And above Thirty-third Street thousands of shoppers were still abroad, who stood on the curbs and cheered as the commission passed. From Russian business houses girls called down welcomes, and some of the most enthusiastic applause was given by employes of Japanese firms along the line. Ambassador Bakhmetieff and General Roop got perhaps the largest applause, but a close second was Samuel Gompers, seated in one of the last cars, who was recognized and cheered in every block as the commission drove up the avenue.

The Executive Committee of the Mayor's Reception Committee entertained the commission at dinner at the Ritz-Carlton. There were ninety guests, and immediately after the dinner the party went to Carnegie Hall. Mayor Mitchel toasted the President of the United States while the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," then offered a toast to the "People of Free Russia," while the new Russian anthem was rendered.

Ambassador Bakhmetieff responded.

RUSSIAN PAPER IN ENGLISH.

Russkoye Slovo to Print Special Edition in Honor of Mission.

In honor of the arrival of the Russian Commission in New York the daily Russian newspaper, Russkoye Slovo, will publish today a special edition printed in Russian and English. Telegrams from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and from Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo will be published. They are as follows:

> Leo Pasvolsky, Editor of Russkoye Slovo, New York City:
>
> Our troops now in France and those who will follow them believe mightily in the new Russia. They are inspired by the knowledge that their comrades in arms are free men, and that the victory they win together will protect the future of democracy everywhere. NEWTON D. BAKER.

> Leo Pasvolsky, Editor of Russkoye Slovo, New York City:
>
> I am glad to know that you are to devote the July 7 edition of the daily Russkoye to New Russia, the birth of which is an inspiration and encouragement to the free men of the world. America has extended to the great Russian people a warm welcome into the ever-widening circle of democracy. They have our sincere friendship and support in this great strugle of liberty against autocracy. We are proud to be the friends to the great Russian people, and hope to render the genuine service of friends to the great Russian republic.
>
> W. G. McADOO.

There will be articles by Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press; Dr. Frank Crane, former American Consul General of Moscow; John H. Snodgrass, the American representative of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union; A. N. Sakhnovsky, Professor Leo Weiner, and others.

COUNCIL DEFENDS JEWS.

Demands Suppression of All Agitation Against Them.

PETROGRAD, July 6.—The Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates today adopted a resolution condemning anti-Jewish agitation, in which it sees danger of a revolutionary movement. The resolution demands energetic opposition to all attempts at anti-Semitic agitation, and suppression of all propaganda of that nature.

Estratiadis, a priest of Feodosia, in the Crimea, having been forbidden to preach and sent to trial in an ecclesiastical court on the charge of speculating in charity funds, declared a revolt. His adherents seized a church from the militia, after which the church was surrounded by troops.

When the militia raided the house of Estratiadis he resisted, and the Bishop ordered his arrest and internment in the Bakatechserai monastery.

The Russkaya Viedomosti reports that the peasants of two cantons near Odessa, in view of their inability to obtain clothing, have passed a resolution to organise "processions of naked men."

ROOSEVELT AND GOMPERS IN ROW

Continued from Page 1.

rights as a man, refusing to deny to the humblest the rights that are his, when we present such a greeting to the representatives of a foreign nation it behooves us to express our deep condemnation of acts that give the lie to our words within our own country.

"It behooves us to say that it is impossible that there should be a justification for mob violence, for brutality and murder in this democracy. To ask—that isn't strong enough—to demand that the Government agencies shall use with ruthless severity every instrumentality to place the responsibility for this is our first duty.

"We must insist first of all upon the restoration of order, upon the reign of law, and then on the foundation of law and order we can build up the superstructure of justice.

"So much for this brief eulogy of my fellow-citizens," the Colonel finished with a grin, and then turned to his prepared speech. It was praise of free Russia, warning against "doctrinaire idealists and sinister extremists," and then a warning to America, a reminder that Russia had been fighting for three years before we got started, and that it was now our duty to fight as hard as we could. There was much in it that pleased the crowd—declarations that "if any man's conscience is so tender that it tells him not to fight for his country he'd better take it out and look at it"; recommendations of conscientious objectors for duty on mine sweepers, where they couldn't hurt anybody else, and a call to all men of military age to fight and leave ambulance, Red Cross, and Y. M. C. A. work to those physically unable to take their place in the firing line.

After a brief eulogy of the moral, mental, and physical excellences of the people ruled by the Czar, and an equally painted deprecation of the Government under which they were opprssed and repressed, Mr. Roosevelt said.

"Therefore, we hail you, men and women of the new Russia, with heartfelt rejoicing. Now at last we can wish all success to Russia without any misgiving or mental reservations. Now we feel that the mighty Slav Republic has blazed the trail of freedom and has won in legitimate fashion the right to stand in the forefront of the onward movement of mankind.

"All of us who love Russia are thankful beyond measure for the refusal of the Russian people to avenge past wrongs by the commission of present wrongs; we honor them for the steadfast turning away from that course of action which would stain the hands of liberty with blood. Therefore, we most earnestly hope that what Russia has by daring and courage achieved she will now preserve by cool-headed wisdom and moderation.

"And, oh, my friends, strive to secure liberty in the world at large, and therefore treat as traitors to Russia and to mankind all men who do not insist upon your exerting every particle of your great strength to secure complete victory over Germany and her allies and tools.".

Gompers Takes Up Riot.

Mr. Gompers, the next speaker, started by declaring his approval of "the general sentiments" of Colonel Roosevelt's speech.

"But," he said, "I want to explain a feature of the East St. Louis riots with which the general public is unacquainted. I join with you and with him and with all in expressing the detestation of any brutal conduct.

"But I can tell you—and I wish I had brought with me a copy of a telegram received today from Victor Hollander, Secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor—I can tell you that not only labor men but a member of the Chamber of Commerce of East St. Louis warned the men engaged in luring negroes form the South that they were to be used in undermining the conditions of the laborer in East St. Louis.

"The luring of these colored men to East St. Louis is on a par with the behavior of the brutal, reactionary, and tyrannous forces that existed in Old Russia."

There was vigorous applause at this, not only from the galleries but from the floor, as far as any one could see, from the same people who had applauded Colonel Roosevelt.

"This is not a war against a political fault in one country alone," said Mr. Gompers, "it is a war for real democracy of the world. The poor devil working under debasing conditions in old Russia was no worse off than the man on whom there are imposed the same conditions in free America." [Applause.]

"The authors of the Declaration of Independence based that document on the right of the people to change the Government if it failed to respond to the needs of the people." [At this there was wild cheering from the galleries.]

"Not all the ideals in the heart and mind of the American people have been achieved; there is altogether too much injustice in free America." [Applause, mingled with hisses.] "But even with the faults that we know and the criticism that we believe to be justified we are yet conscious of the fact that there is a larger degree of freedom and justice in America than in any other country in the world."

Then he went on with declarations for firm support of the Government and our allies, denunciation of peace moves as coming frmo pro-German sources or neutrals too terrorized for free expression, and closed with an expression of the need for war against German militarism. Colonel Roosevelt, who had been fidgeting in his chair, where he sat with only Martin W. Littleton between him and Mr. Gompers, whispered to the Mayor, who announced: "Colonel Roosevelt wants to say another word." And there was another burst of cheers.

Fist in Gompers's Face.

"I am not willing," said the Colonel, "that a meeting called to commemorate the birth of democracy and justice in Russia shall seem to have given any approval of or apology for the infamous brutalities that have been committed on negroes at East St. Louis. Justice with me is not a mere phrase or form of words. It is to be translated into living action. How can we praise the people of Russia for doing justice to the men within their boundaries if we in any way apologize for murder committed on the helpless?

"In the past I have listened to the same form of excuse advanced in behalf of the Russian autocracy for pogroms of Jews. Not for a moment shall I acquiesce in any apology for the murder of women and children in our own country. I am a democrat of democrats. I will do anything for the laboring man except what is wrong."

He strode over to Mr. Gompers and shook his fist under the labor leader's nose.

"I don't care a snap of my finger," the Colonel shouted, "for any telegram from the head of the strongest labor union in Illinois. This took place in a Northern state, where the whites outrank the negroes twenty to one. And if in that State the white men can't protect their rights by their votes against an insignificant minority, and have to protect them by the murder of women and children, then the people of the State which sent Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency must bow their heads. We must have investigations——"

Mr. Gompers rose from his chair and broke in: "Investigations afterward, not before——"

"I'd put down the murderers first and investigate afterward," shouted the Colonel, amid a chorus of groans from the gallery. He shook his first so close to Mr. Gompers's face that he seemed almost to graze it again and again, standing over him as he sat quiet, but burning red and waving his arms up and down. The crowd was howling wildly by this time, in the galleries and on the floor, and there was a burst of boos that completely drowned the Colonel for a time.

"I will go to any extreme necessary to bring justice to the laboring man," he said, "to insure him his economic place, (a burst of groans and howls,) but when there is murder I'll put it down and I'll never surrender." This time the calls of disapproval were drowned by applause. "Oh, friends, we have gathered to greet the men and women of new Russia, a republic founded on the principles of justice to all, equity to all.

"On such an evening never will I sit motionless while directly or indirectly apology is made for the murder of the helpless!"

And then he took his seat, while the crowd raged at him or at Mr. Gompers, with groups downstairs howling at groups upstairs, women shrieking and waving their arms, sailors shouting at men in the boxes opposite or in the dress circle above. All over the house people were standing up, yelling outbursts which were quite indistinguishable in the general din; but as Mayor Mitchel rose and tried to quiet them the volume of sound rolled higher. Finally it paused for a moment and the Mayor said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, we have gathered here to greet the envoys of the Russian people." He was interrupted by more boos and shouts against Roosevelt, but finally obtained quiet and continued sharply: "And for no other purpose than to tender to them this reception and the congratulations of the people of New York." Then he introduced Ambassador Bakhmetieff, and the crowd which a moment before had been howling denunciations back and forth now rose unanimously and cheered the Russian envoy as if there had been no untoward incident at all.

Defines Russia's Peace Idea.

The Ambassador defined "peace without annexation or indemnities" as "peace which shall not permit the seizure of the homes and fields of the neighbors; peace that excludes forcible conquest of alien lands and enslavement of peoples. Russia believes that a permanent peace can be enacted when all democracies will agree to hold to and follow certain precepts and embody them with all sincerity and without reserve."

He declared that the period of misunderstanding and confusion was largely over and that the achievements of Kerensky and Brusiloff at the head of a democratic army were the best answer to rumors of a separate peace. The illusion that the German people would liberate themselves and make peace, he said, was an illusion which had to be lived through.

"People hear about labor troubles," he said, "but do they know that the production of metal in April increased almost 100 per cent. over what it had been in February? People hear of disorder and anarchy in some localities in Siberia and the Far East, but do they recognize that the Siberian railway is taking out of Vladivostok from four to five times as much goods as it did before the revolution?

"The outstanding feature of the present political situation is the formation of a national will, the crystallization after some time of vacillation of the majority of the nation around a national Government on the basis of a national program. It is a program which has rallied round the Provisional Government all of those to whom the liberties of Russia are dear and who want to establish Russia's freedom firm and everlasting. They know that if the opportunity of the new freedom were taken to pursue the class struggle it would mean ruin to Russia."

Mayor Mitchel, in opening the meeting, said that Professor Bakhmetieff and his colleagues were representatives not so much of the Government as of the people and spirit of Russia. He recounted incidents of the historic friendship of the two nations, and said: "We are not only allies and comrades, but brother democrats, federated not merely by justifiable self-interest, but by an ideal and an aspiration."

Before the hall was darkened for the pictures the guests left the stage and the hall by the rear exit. While they were departing the doors to the hall were kept closed.

Colonel Roosevelt was surrounded by his friends on the way to a waiting automobile. He was still shaking hands when the chauffeur started the car. "This is the greatest day of your life," said one enthusiastic admirer.

The Colonel, who had refused to talk to reporters, said to one man who asserted that the affair in East St. Louis was murder: "Murder is not justifiable, it is not debatable. I could take no other course but to speak out."

Mr. Gompers came down the steps to a waiting car with Mayor Mitchel. The Colonel's car had departed and so apparently had most of those who had pressed about him and shaken his hand. Mr. Gompers was still visibly agitated over his encounter with Roosevelt.

"Mr. Roosevelt," he said emphatically, "imagines himself the custodian of the morals of the world. He goes ahead without having all the facts. I warned him earlier that I knew more of the facts of the case than he did, but it did not stop him. He was not to be stopped. It was another chance for him to rush into the lime-light, and, of course, he took it."

Friends closed in about Mr. Gompers and one man spoke of the incident as a misunderstanding.

"There was no misunderstanding," said Mr. Gompers. "I wanted to set Mr. Roosevelt right. I certainly have more facts than he has. He assumed the holier-than-thou attitude."

There was no disturbance when the guests left the hall. Most of the audience remained to see the moving pictures, and the few who found their way around to the rear of the building could not get through the cordon of police to where the automobiles were waiting.

RUMANIAN PARLIAMENT WELCOMES GEN. SCOTT

He Promises United States Will Supply Army's Needs with All Possible Speed.

JASSY, Rumania, July 6.—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, with other military members of the American mission to Russia, has arrived here from the Russian front.

The Americans were welcomed formally at the House of Parliament, where addresses of welcome were delivered by Premier Bratiano and other ministers.

In reply, General Scott said that he had received from the Rumanian Ministers and the Rumanian General Staff a report concerning the needs of the Rumanian Army, and that his mission would use all possible energy in order to see that these needs were satisfied.

Root Gives $2,500 to Soldiers.

PETROGRAD, July 6.—Elihu Root, head of the American Mission to Russia, has donated 5,000 rubles to the soldiers of Moscow. He was formally thanked for the gift by the Mayor of the city.

Charles R. Crane and John R. Mott of the mission attended the election held at Moscow at which Archbishop Tikhon, formerly stationed in the United States, was named Metropolitan of Moscow by popular vote. The Metropolitan formerly was appointed by the Emperor.

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BERLIN RUSHES MEN TO GALICIAN FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

speed to the new battle front. There are signs of impending naval operations in the Baltic. Aircraft are flying over Livonia and submarines are exploring the Gulf of Finland.

Meanwhile the German agents and friends here are not slumbering. The Leninites, silenced for the moment by the first shock of the offensive, are rallying for a fresh attack. The Pravda today openly condemns the advance, declaring that the Russians have been misled and that the Socialist Ministers are playing into the hands of the allied imperialists, and in street meetings, in factories, and in the barracks the Leninites are playing on the weariness and apathy of the masses and doing their utmost to chill the newly awakened enthusiasm for victory. Their one hope now is to organize a mass movement in Petrograd to play off a demoralized Petrograd against a reviving Russia.

The air, however, is full of tense and hopeful anticipation. The effect of the sudden offensive has been to create conditions for a still more powerful and persistent forward movement. It has braced up the country and toned up the army. It has given a new, urgent, and definite purpose to the immense and varied activity of the awakened and inquiring Russan people.

It is noteworthy that among the first to fall in Sunday's advance were many leaders of regimental committees. Delegates from the fighting corps who were taking part in the All-Russian Congress here hastened back to the front to join in the offensive. It must be remembered that the new attitude of the Russian Army is devoid of chauvinism. The offensive is dictated by enthusiasm for liberty. It is carried out to insure peace without violent annexations or punitive indemnities. But the enthusiasm is the enthusiasm of real soldiers who mean to fight well for a strong and free Russia, which will be able to assert its own point of view at the peace conference.

The infantry is delighted with the powerful artillery preparations, the like of which had not yet been seen on the Russian front.

A Czech and Slovak Division, formed largely of Austrian prisoners, distinguished itself in the fighting, and this is a notable indication of the change of atmosphere in Russia. A large number of Czechs and Slovaks voluntarily surrendered during the war in the hope of securing an opportunity of fighting for the Allies, with whose cause they wholly sympathized. Under the old régime an attempt was made to form fighting units of these prisoners, but the general treatment of Slav prisoners in Russia was such as to kill all their enthusiasm.

The fighting organization of Austrian prisoners mentioned in the above dispatch is the Czech-Slovak brigade mentioned in the Russian official report of Tuesday for distinguished conduct in storming and holding the heights west and southwest of Zborow and the fortified village of Korshidur. This the Slav Press Bureau of New York points out is significant of the progress made by the Czech revolt against Austria, another effect of which is the pardoning by Austria of the Czech leaders Kramarzh and Klofac, after they had been condemned to death, an apparent effort to conciliate the people of Bohemia, where the revolutionary spirit is rife.

British Oust Bulgars From Ridge.

LONDON, July 6.—An official report from the Macedonian front says:

The enemy gained a temporary footing on the ridge west of Doljeli, (southwest of Lake Doiran,) but was driven out by a counterattack.

Nineteen tons of explosives were dropped and considerable damage was inflicted by British airplanes in June.

PARIS, July 6.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front, the War Office to day issued the following:

Army of the East, July 5.—The artillery has been rather active in the Cerna Bend.

EXPECT GREAT RETURN BLOW.

Russians Think Germans May Make Drive at Petrograd.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—I understand that in the first day of the offensive the Russian armies accomplished what it was estimated could only be achieved in three days. The Eighty-fourth Imperial Austrian Army Corps was completely destroyed and 5,000 prisoners were captured during the struggle in the streets of one village. In four days' bombardment with guns of the heaviest calibre the enemy trenches melted away. From 30,000 to 35,000 casualties were inflicted on the Austro-Germans. The Sixth Army Corps alone took 10,000 prisoners, while the Fourth Finnish Rifle Division and Czech-Slovak Brigade took 5,000 between them.

Germany evidently is waiting to see what the offensive achieves before she answers Russia's blow. Where this counterstroke will fall is one of the chief concerns of the army. That Germany if she strikes will strike powerfully is fully recognized. She has reduced her forces in the west on the Franco-British front from 175 to 157 divisions in order to strengthen the Russian front. It is quite possible that the enemy contemplates an attack on the capital from land and sea. Events at Kronstadt may have given him some hope of succeeding in such a plan.

When M. Kerensky arrived at the front he was greeted by two regiments of the Guard Corps, who, apparently well instructed by the Germans during the period of fraternization, spoke of the necessity of returning home to fight the capitalists instead of the Germans. They were, however, in a decided minority, and the red flag of the revolutionary army was soon raised in thousands from the trenches. The Germans made a typical reply. They bombarded the soldiers with leaflets, saying that neither the Council nor the Government authorized an offensive.

Salvation Mission Reaches Russia.

The Salvation Army here received word last night from Petrograd that its commission, which sailed for Russia to establish its work there, had arrived safely and had been greeted by Princess Tatiana Constantinova. The commission is headed by H. W. Mapp, and went to Russia at the invitation of the new Government. A statement issued regarding the visit says: "This points to the recognition of religious liberty in that country, as heretofore only the Greek Church has been allowed to conduct religious work in Russia."

GAFFNEY'S PLAN BALKED.

"Representatives of Ireland" Fail to Impress Stockholm Socialists.

STOCKHOLM, July 6.—T. St. John Gaffney, former American Consul General at Munich, and Mr. Chatterton-Hill, an Englishman, have failed to impose themselves on the Scandinavian-Dutch committee as the representatives of Ireland, it would appear from a statement by Chatterton-Hill published in the Svenska Dagbladet. His statement not only attacks the committee, but specifically assails Camille Huysmanns, Secretary of the International Socialist Congress.

Chatterton-Hill's statement says that Secretary Huysmanns, "after honorably receiving St. John Gaffney and me, found it proper to warn the delegates against 'Germany's emissaries who are circulating about Stockholm under the pretense of battling for the oppressed peoples.'"

Chatterton-Hill also accuses the Scandinavian-Dutch committee of desiring to serve the ends of English imperialism and of being deaf to appeals for "countries oppressed by this imperialism," such as Ireland, India, Persia, and Egypt. He protests against "accusations against St. John Gaffney and me of being Germany's emissaries."

The whole statement, when read between the lines, is clearly evidence that the mission of the two men here has failed.

TAKE BELGIAN EX-OFFICIALS.

Germans Seize Men as Reprisal for Alleged Atrocities in Africa.

HAVRE, July 6.—The Belgian Government is informed that the German authorities in Brussels on June 29 arrested twenty former Belgian colonial officials or directors of colonial companies. Among them were such prominent persons as Count Jean d'Oultremont, formerly Grand Marshal of the court of King Leopold; Count Hippolyte d'Ursel, Director of the National Bank, and Baron de Cuvelier.

The men arrested were allowed one hour before they were taken to the camp at Holzminden, where they were subjected to rigorous treatment.

The Germans allege that the arrests were an act of reprisal for the treatment suffered by German civilians in German East Africa from Belgian troops after the taking of Tabora.

The Belgian Government declares it is utterly false to say that German civilians and women and children were obliged to march several weeks through a marshy country, but that, on the contrary, they made the trip to the coast by rail and water and were well taken care of on the voyage to France.

DUTCH RIOTS RENEWED.

Man Is Killed in Clash Between Soldiers and Workers.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—Workers from the Government munition works at Hemburg, a short distance from Amsterdam, and soldiers clashed last night in a continuation of the food riots, according to the Handelsblad.

The munition workers were joined by strikers and were fired on repeatedly by the soldiers. One man was killed and eleven wounded.

TROUBLES IN SPAIN.

Review of complications in Spain in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

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How the War Can Be Won From the Skies

Tremendous plans are now being formed to deliver a crippling blow at Germany's military efficiency, not only "putting out her eyes," but spreading havoc by aerial *armadas* numbered by thousands. Vast sums are to be spent for the establishment of an American air-fleet on a colossal scale, and training-schools for air-pilots are beginning to spring up like mushrooms over night.

During the past three years, there has been in Europe not only an immense development of the art of flying, but a specific evolution of the allied art of the aerial *duello*.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for July 7th, one of the most interesting articles is a translation from the French of Oscar Ribel, Chief Instructor in a French "School of Pilotage." This article explains in much detail, the tactics of air-fighting. It is illustrated by sketches which visualize the tactics of pursuit, offense, and defense.

There are many other features of unusual interest in "The Digest" this week, among which are:

A Coal Crisis Would Cripple Industry

Old King Cole May Have Been a Jolly Old Soul, But the Modern King Coal Has Quite a Different Look. This Article Shows What Has Been Done to Control the Coal Stringency

Effects of Wartime Prohibition
Labor Union Comments On the Mooney Case
How Germany Views Our Army
Selling Out China
How Collars Wear Out
The Stolen Art-Treasures of St. Quentin
Results of the Red Cross Drive
"Christus" on the Battle Line
"How Did You Like the Sermon?"

Chicago Versus Its Mayor
Uncle Sam in an "Oriental Triangle"
The Sly Fox of the Balkans
Our Old-fashioned Military Science
Ignoring the Earthquake in California
Photography in the Present War
Our Conscientious Objectors
How to Pray in War-Time

Many Striking Illustrations and Cartoons

"Which Is the School for My Boy and Girl?"

This is a question that will be asked in many thousands of homes throughout the country during the next few weeks, and there is scarcely any other decision that will exercise more influence upon the future life of your boys and girls.

In this week's DIGEST there is a wealth of information comprised in the many business announcements of American schools. Girls' schools, and colleges for women; boys' military schools; co-educational, and music and art schools; schools of oratory and dramatic art; business and technical schools; vocational and professional schools; schools for backward children. All are represented in this number.

The DIGEST has attained a unique place as an educational medium. Not only do parents recognize its value in this sense, but superintendents, teachers, and students throughout the country know its value also, for it is in daily use as a text-book in current history in thousands of schools.

Inquiries are invited from teachers and principals as to how THE DIGEST will ease the burden of their school-work.

July 7th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

NEWS-DEALERS may now obtain copies of "The Literary Digest" from our local agent in their town, or where there is no agent, direct from the Publishers

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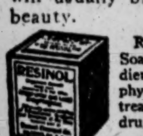

War-Time Prohibition
An Appeal From Britain

America has done gloriously. Will you please help the "Strength of Britain Movement" to win wartime prohibition in Great Britain? Already we have succeeded in reducing beer from 36,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels a year. See Printer's Ink, June 28, for our history.

All officials honorary. Donations urgently needed, and may be sent either to Hon. Secretary P. G. A. Smith, Bedford, N. Y., or direct to "Strength of Britain Movement," 20 Denman street, London, W., England.

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THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

A character study of General Brusiloff as commander under Czar and Republic in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

POULTRYMEN HATED BAFF, WITNESS SAYS

A. T. Pearson Testifies Dealers Said His Business Methods Should Be Stopped.

RIFLE CARRIED TO LOFT

Daniel Jones Tells How He Gave It to Man Who Fitted a Silencer on Its Muzzle.

Allen T. Pearson, representative of the Western Poultry Shippers in West Washington Market, told Supreme Court Justice Tompkins and a jury yesterday at the continuation of the trial of Joseph and Jacob Cohen, Abraham Graff, and Davis Jacobs, charged with instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, that in the Summer of 1914 it was a matter of general complaint among dealers in the market that Baff's methods of price slashing and feeding sand to poultry was ruinous to the trade. He said that he had heard many dealers declare that something should be done to stop Baff.

"On one occasion I heard Joe Cohen say that Baff would get his some day, and that he was surprised something hadn't happened before," the witness said. "I heard dozens of others speak in the same tone about Baff.

Pearson declared that he had heard Cohen tell persons that Baff ought to be killed. He added that Baff was cordially hated by almost every merchant in West Washington Market. Daniel Jones, a negro chicken handler, who has been confined in the House of Detention as a material witness, told of the manoeuvres of the gunmen in the loft of one of the stores where an attempt was later made to shoot Baff as he passed. Jones said that he was approached one morning in the Summer of 1914 by Abraham Graff, who handed him a package wrapped in a burlap bag. Graff, he said, told him to ask no questions, but to take the package up to the loft.

"There was a man whom I didn't know standing in the entrance to the loft, and he took the package," Jones declared. "When he opened it I saw a rifle in two parts. He put them together and then screwed a little round thing on the muzzle. I asked Abe what that was, and he said it was a Maxim silencer."

The witness recalled that Antonio Cardinale was one of the men present in the loft. Jones identified a photograph of a man known to the police as "Tita" and said that he felt reasonably certain that this person was also in the loft at the time. Before he left the place he said he cut a hole about three inches wide underneath one of the drainage leaders as he was ordered to do by Graff. A month after this incident Jones said he met Graff, who asked him to go to a certain spot in the vicinity of Baff's stand and see if there was a covered wagon standing there.

"I found a covered wagon there with a sort of heart-shaped opening cut in the back," he continued. "I could see a man in the wagon through this opening. About ten or fifteen minutes afterward Abe Graff walked past the wagon and said to me, 'Gee, I was almost scared to death. I came past that wagon and a fellow asked me for a cigarette. I could see a gun beside him so I gave him all the smokes I had and beat it away.'"

John Dahl, also a poultry handler, told of finding a package of cartridges in another loft. He was uncertain, however, whether he discovered the bullets before or after the murder of Baff. Patrick Garafola, proprietor of a garage at 435 East 104th Street, identified a photograph of the murder car. He said that Frank Ferrara had asked leave to drive the machine on the day Baff was killed, saying that he was about to make a hospital call. The trial will be continued on Monday.

NEW SANITARY CORPS.

Organization of More Than a Thousand Men Greeted by the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A sanitary corps of more than a thousand men was formally turned over to President Wilson, as President of the American Red Cross, late this afternoon with appropriate ceremony in the park just south of the White House.

On the platform with President and Mrs. Wilson were Secretary Baker, District Commissioner Louis Brownlow, Director William P. Eno of the Washington Home Defense League, and many officials prominent in the American Red Cross, including Henry P. Davison, Chairman of its War Council, Eliot Wadsworth, Acting Chairman of its Central Committee; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Director of the Department of Military Relief, and Major C. H. Connor.

Dr. L. W. Glazebrook, in presenting the corps, said he had enlisted 1,050 Government clerks who were instructed by forty-five physicians in first aid work for ten weeks. The President turned the corps over to Commissioner Brownlow of the District of Columbia, who in turn transferred it to Director Eno of the Washington Home Defense League.

In accepting the corps the President said: "This is a very interesting and significant occasion, because it is an evidence of the extraordinary willingness of the men among our people to serve the nation in an hour of need. I think what you have done has been conceived in an admirable spirit, and with a very practical sense of what was necessary, and I take very great pleasure in accepting the services of this corps and asking the representatives of the commission of the district to accept it at my hands, in the meantime complimenting you, Sir, very sincerely upon what you have accomplished."

Ask Aid for Destitute Family.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities yesterday sent out an appeal for contributions toward the support of a widow and family of four children, all under seven years. The father was killed in an accident, and the mother has been unable to work. It is the desire of the bureau to raise $165 to keep the family until a court action for damages is settled. Contributions should be marked for "0323 T."

Fire in Steamer at Bordeaux Pier.

BORDEAUX, July 6.—A fire broke out today among some moving-picture films in the forward part of a steamship in dock. The flames badly damaged the upper structure of the ship and spread to the merchandise on the wharf. The conflagration was extinguished after considerable loss. An official inquiry has been opened into the causes of the fire.

JOKER'S SHOT KILLS MAN.

Bullet Deflected by Stone Under Ground Pierces Brain.

Frederick Korn, 37 years old, of Vauxhall Road, Town of Union, N. J., was shot late Thursday afternoon and died in the night in Gladden Hall Hospital, in Irvington, N. J. Harry H. Cheetham of Somerville, Mass., was charged with manslaughter yesterday and taken to Newark. The shooting is said to have been the outcome of a joke.

Korn was shot while lying on Cheetham's cot in a tent back of the Pope Manufacturing Company's plant in Irvington. The company is making supplies for the army under a sub-contract from a New England concern. Cheetham represented the contractor, having been sent to supervise the work being done at Irvington. He set up a tent in the yard back of the plant and slept in it. Korn was employed by the Pope Company, but was not working yesterday. He appeared at the plant and wanted to lie down, so Cheetham sent him to the tent.

Late in the afternoon some one suggested that a big cracker be fired alongside the tent to frighten the sleeper. No cracker being available Cheetham went out with a revolver and fired into the ground close to the tent. Korn gave no sign of being roused, and some one suggested it would be a still greater joke if Korn had been hurt. Upon opening the tent he was found unconscious with blood running from a wound in his head.

Investigation showed that a bullet had struck a stone two inches under the surface, had been deflected, and passed up through the cot into Korn's head.

RADICALS MAY BUILD HALL.

Appeal for Funds to Establish a Commonwealth Centre.

An appeal has been issued for funds to build "Commonwealth Hall," advertised as a centre where "all radicals may meet at home and interchange views; where true knowledge of social conditions will be taught; where cooperation may descend from the spheres of abstract speculation and be given a fair chance to prove itself, and where arts and the sciences may be freed from their involuntary servitude to the few and brought to the joyous service of the many."

According to the prospectus signed by the names of a number of persons well known for their Socialistic tendencies, Commonwealth Hall will be to America, and will do for the American working people, what the Maisons du Peuple have done for France, Italy, and Belgium and their laboring people.

Algernon Lee, Educational Director of the Rand School of Social Sciences, whose name appears on the prospectus, said yesterday that Commonwealth Hall was not intended to be a centre for the spread of pacificism.

"Of course you cannot separate the idea of peace from any discussion of the betterment of the working man," said Mr. Lee. "But the construction of Commonwealth Hall was planned long before America entered the war. We shall certainly not discourage peace propaganda, but the hall is not to be erected for the purpose of urging peace."

There will be a popular restaurant in the hall, a gymnasium, a large auditorium for dramatic performances, as well as a book store, offices for labor and Socialist organizations.

FACES CHARGE OF PERJURY.

L. H. Perlman, Inventor, Accused of Giving False Testimony in Suit.

Louis H. Perlman, inventor of a demountable tire rim and formerly President of the Perlman Rim Corporation, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Samuel Hitchcock yesterday on a charge of perjury, growing out of testimony which he gave on June 7 before Judge Learned Hand in a patent infringement suit brought by his company against the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. Assistant United States District Attorney Harold Harper wanted Perlman put under a bond of at least $50,000, but Commissioner Hitchcock released him in $10,000 bail pending a hearing.

According to the complaint, Pearlman "swore he did not recall, remember, or recollect whether or not he had in the years 1894 and 1895 been in England, and while there had organized the American Oxyzone Syndicate and had been arrested by Harry Marshall, an officer of the Metropolitan Police of London, and had been arraigned before Magistrate Bridges in the Bow Street Police Court in London on an indictment charging him and a man named Weber with obtaining money by false pretenses." The complaint charges that this testimony given by Perlman when cross-examined by Martin Littleton was false, and that Perlman "in truth and fact did remember and recall the events of his arrest and arraignment in the London police court."

EBBETS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Tells Court Sunday Ball Game Was for Charity.

Charles H. Ebbets, President, and Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, were held for trial in Special Sessions by Magistrate Alexander Geismar in the Flatbush Police Court yesterday on a charge of violation of the Sunday observance law, in having put on a baseball game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia teams last Sunday. Mr. Ebbets testified that all admission money was paid by patrons to hear the concert that was given previous to the game, and that all profits were turned over to charitable organizations connected with war work.

Magistrate Geismar held that the question of admission money did not affect the issue, but that the assembling of the vast throng that saw the game might constitute a violation of the law. Bail was not required.

Jobs for Dentists in Guatemala.

Aspiring young dentists who seek a field where competition is not keen should go to Guatemala. Consul Samuel C. Peat, the American representative in Guatemala City, reports that there are only thirty-two surgeon dentists practicing their profession in the whole republic. Of this number twenty-two are located in the capital city, and the remainder in other leading towns of the country. The total given does not include a number of young dentists from the United States or from the Guatemala College of Dentistry, who are employed as assistants of older and established dentists.

IRISH REBELS.

Sinn Feiners on their release from prison pictured in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

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(SATURDAY)

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

SAY TIMMERSCHEIDT HAD GERMAN SECRETS

Friends Believe Suicide Got Information on German Peace Note.

PROFITED BY SPECULATION

His Business, However, Came to a Standstill After War with Germany Was Declared.

The suicide of Richard Adam Timmerscheidt, who jumped from a window of his apartment at 200 West Fifty-ninth Street on Thursday morning, was still unexplained yesterday. Agents of the Department of Justice who questioned Mr. Timmerscheidt recently about matters pertaining to the international situation repeated that they knew of nothing that might have caused his suicide, and city detectives also reported that they had not found an explanation for his act.

Friends of Mr. Timmerscheidt said yesterday that the dead man was one of those who had advance knowledge of the first German peace note of December, 1916, of which he took advantage in speculation upon the New York Stock Exchange with considerable success. The publication of the note caused a sharp drop in quotations, and those who knew the substance of the note before it was made public were able to make profits supposed to have been unusually large.

It was also said the suicide was one of a group of German-Americans who made extensive purchases of copper in America with the idea of selling it to Germany after the war. To what extent his speculations in copper may have involved him is not known, however.

The theory most generally accepted seemed to be that subsequent financial troubles and worries drove Mr. Timmerscheidt to destroy himself. It was said by one official that the man's business activity had been brought practically to a standstill because commercial intercourse between Germany and the United States had ceased. Although he lived in moderate luxury and seemed to have plenty of money, he was beginning to reach the end of his resources, and saw no way of maintaining his accustomed standard of living. As his experience and success of the past had been in German-American banking, it was suggested that he did not feel able to earn what he considered an adequate income in any other field.

It was also rumored yesterday that Mr. Timmerscheidt had come into possession of valuable information concerning Germany, and that German friends or acquaintances of his, fearing that he would divulge his information to the American Government, had threatened or harassed him until he was mentally unbalanced. This theory, however, was not probable, it was said by Government officials.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Timmerscheidt was admitted to full citizenship in the United States in September, 1914. He took out his first papers in December, 1907, but did not seek full citizenship when he was entitled to do so, and his right to become a citizen without again taking out first papers would have expired in December, 1914, seven years after the first papers were granted. The fact that he waited so long to complete the process of becoming a citizen and did so only a month or two after the beginning of the war gave the impression that his desire to change his allegiance from Germany to the United States was revived by the war.

KNITTEL LAWYER SENTENCED

Garrison Sent to Prison with Two Others in Divorce Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 6.—William I. Garrison, a lawyer, was found guilty today in the Essex County Court at May's Landing under an indictment charging him with manufacturing evidence to be used in a divorce suit by Mrs. Helen Knittel, daughter of the late Colonel Louis T. Brown, former partner of Andrew Carnegie. He was sentenced to not less than one year nor more than three years at hard labor in the State prison, and a fine of $1,000. Similar sentences were imposed upon Dr. Charles B. Weinberg and George Herbert, a detective, named in the same indictment, while Edmund Shaw, a policeman, and Gertrude McGowan, a detective, were acquitted of the charge. Garrison and his associates at once gave notice of appeal and obtained their release in bail of $5,000.

It was charged that Mrs. Knittel had employed Mrs. Mae Abrams and her daughter, Mrs. C. B. Alderman, also known as Kitty Murray, to lure Charles A. Knittel to their apartments in Oriental Avenue here so that Mrs. Knittel might discover him there and thus have grounds for divorce. Mrs. Knittel, Mrs. Abrams, and Mrs. Alderman are to be put on trial later, the prosecutors say.

"Submarine" Only an Oyster Stake.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 6.—The "periscope" seen by two ship masters arriving yesterday in Hampton Roads which caused great excitement among officials afloat as well as ashore, it is learned today, was an oyster stake floating end-up, bobbing on the waves and being driven into Chesapeake Bay by the tide. Weighted down with barnacles, these stakes often float for hours in an upright position. No less than seventeen ships were officially notified of the presence of a "submarine" and had to turn back to the Roads.

GEM EXAMINER RESIGNS.

Treadwell Had Appraised Jewels Valued at $700,000,000.

William B. Treadwell, examiner of precious stones at the port of New York since 1902, has filed his resignation with Appraiser John K. Sague. The examiner's resignation, it was said last night, had been accepted by the Treasury Department to take effect on Aug. 15. Mr. Treadwell declined last night to say why he had relinquished his post at this time.

The office of Gem Examiner at this port assumed national importance several years ago when the Treasury Department directed that all diamonds and other precious stones entering the United States should be examined and appraised at New York. Complaints of undervaluations and other frauds practiced upon the Government by unscrupulous importers at the other ports of the country caused Leslie M. Shaw, then Secretary of the Treasury, to order all the importations passed upon here.

Mr. Treadwell estimated last night that in his tenure of office he had appraised gems of all kinds, valued at not less than $700,000,000, this representing the foreign market value of the gems, minus insurance, duties, and dealers' profits.

Included in the Examiner's appraisals were many fine pearl necklaces, one of which, entered at the Custom House two years ago, was returned as having a foreign value of $1,000,000. Approximately $10,000,000 in duties was paid on the gems examined by Mr. Treadwell. Last year's imports of precious stones at New York aggregated $51,000,000, thereby making a record.

It was said last night that Customs Examiner Kean of the Appraiser's staff would succeed Mr. Treadwell.

WIDOW INTERRUPTS FUNERAL

Declares Husband, Treated for Alcoholism, Was Most Abstemious.

While the funeral services were being read over the body of her husband yesterday afternoon at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, by the Rev. Nathan Seagle of St. Stephen's Church, Mrs. David Whittet Thomson caused considerable excitement by interrupting to declare that her husband, who, she said, was well known in theatrical circles as a decorator, and was most abstemious in his habits, had left his home on the morning of June 29 to go to business, and the family heard nothing more from him until a message from Bellevue Hospital late that night said he was in the psychopathic ward there.

"I had noticed," she went on, "that he was feverish and complained of feeling dizzy, but he refused to stay at home. He must have developed pneumonia during the day and was suffering from it when he went to the hospital."

At Bellevue Hospital last night it was said that when Mr. Thomson walked into the hospital on the night of June 29 he was examined by three doctors and found to be suffering from alcoholism. The following day pneumonia developed and the record showed he died of delirium tremens and pneumonia. Mrs. Thomson made no statement at the hospital after her husband's death.

BROTHER KILLS EX-CONVICT.

Shoots Man Just Out of Sing Sing in Protecting Relatives.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 6.—Enraged because his brother Thomas joined with his mother in giving him advice upon how to conduct himself upon the completion of a term in Sing Sing Prison, Joseph Fagnola today attacked the family with a knife and was killed by his brother. Thomas was cut severely before he managed to get his gun from his room to protect his mother and other members of the family.

Joseph came home today after serving a long term in Sing Sing and his mother sought to advise him to get a job and remain at home when he was not at work. When he seized the knife Mrs. Fagnola ran out and refused to return. Thomas surrendered to the police.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun., probably fair.

Ky.—Thunder showers Sat.; Sun., probably fair.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. in n.; gentle, shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers Sat. Sun., probably fair and warmer; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. w. Sun., probably fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ohio—Thunder showers Sat.; Sun., probably fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

La.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except showers in s. e.

E. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except probably scattered showers near coast.

W. Tex.—Fair Sat., except possibly showers in extreme w. Sun., probably fair.

Ill.—Unsettled with partially fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

Mo.—Unsettled with partially fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer in e. and s. Sun.

Minn.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer in e. Sat.

Iowa—Unsettled with partially fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. in e. and cent.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sun.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.; probably showers in s. w.

Neb. and Kan.—Unsettled with probably fair Sat. and Sun.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

PROHIBITION
From Various Angles

The Drink Question has reached a point of greater importance than ever before through the deliberations in Congress on the Food Bill. These five books treat of this subject in interesting but varied ways.

Drink Problem of Today—*T. N. Kelynack* $2.24
Alcohol and Society—*J. Koren* $1.12
Alcohol, Its Influence on Mind and Body—*E. F. Bowers* $1.12
Alcoholism, Its Causes and Its Cure—*S. McComb* 89c
Alcohol and The Human Body—*V. Horsley & M. D. Sturge* 44c

Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

SERVICE COMMISSION NOW TEN YEARS OLD

Important Results Accomplished for New York in That Period Reviewed.

DUAL SYSTEM BIGGEST TASK

Three Times as Many Miles Built in Length of Time Required for Old Subway.

The Public Service Commissions in this State were created by the Legislature ten years ago in an act that has been practically copied in all of the States of the country, except one where there is no commission at all. The purpose of the commissions, as everybody knows now, is to regulate public utility corporations, to see that they maintain their plants at a high point of efficiency, and to prevent them from getting more than a fair return on their investment by overcharging the public. Just what the commission in this district has accomplished in the ten years would fill, and indeed has filled, many huge volumes. How good and strong the law was at the outset has been demonstrated by the fact that during the ten years it has undergone very few amendments.

Corporations have always fought it, and even today a gas company is questioning its right, in the United States Supreme Court, to direct an extension of its lines for the benefit of persons in an outlying and sparsely settled community. But the majority of the corporations have accepted its jurisdiction in a sportsmanlike spirit and they have fallen into the habit of yielding gracefully to its orders when they fail to evade them by blandishments.

The greatest work the local commission or any other similar body has ever undertaken has been the building of the dual system of rapid transit in this city involving an expenditure of upward of $400,000,000, about half of which is contributed by the city's taxpayers.

Whenever the commission is questioned as to its ability to accomplish great things, attention is directed to the time when the old Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, which preceded the commission in the control of transit matters, was seeking to provide the rapidly growing city with some method of quick and comfortable transportation. The little work that was under way was taken over by the commission and then so great was the progress made that ever since that time the public has expected from it things that only supermen could accomplish. Because of the expectation of phenomenal acts the public has fallen into a habit of reproaching the commission for not doing things that it was impossible to do.

Under its unflagging labor the dual system is nearing completion. There is a prospect that a large proportion of the most important lines will be in operation before the end of the year. The new system, including the third-tracking of the elevated lines, will add 345 track miles to the present mileage, and will give the city something like 600 track miles, which is more than is possessed by any other city in the world, and more, it is said, than all of the other cities in the United States added together.

It is expected there will be in operation about 81 road miles of new rapid transit lines out of a total of 109 road miles of new lines in the system by the end of 1917, when all but one or two of the remaining general construction contracts will have been let and work placed under way. When it is recalled that when the contract for the first subway was entered into on Feb. 21, 1900, and operation did not begin until Oct. 27, 1904—the period of construction and equipment being four years and eight months—the result that has been achieved within a much less time on the construction of the dual system stands out in sharp contrast.

The first subway, as embraced in Contract No. 1, represented 22 miles of rapid transit lines, involving a total expenditure of about $68,000,000. By the end of 1917, or after a period of four years and nine months—one month more than was required for the construction under Contract No. 1—there will be 81 miles of new line in operation, exclusive of third tracks of elevated railroads, and there will have been expended approximately $325,000,000 for items similar to those involved in the expenditure under Contract No. 1.

In other words, in a like time, approximately three and one-half times as many miles will have been constructed and nearly five times as much money expended. These figures, of course, include such work as had been done upon the Centre Street loop, the Fourth Avenue subway, and the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway prior to the signing of the dual contracts.

The work of the commission as a regulatory body has been so broad in its scope and so varied in its detail that all of it could not be told save by one having the time and the mind of a historian. When the commission came into office the surface car lines, particularly of Manhattan and the Bronx, were on the verge of receiverships caused by alleged financial mismanagement. The commission almost immediately after its establishment undertook to bring about the rehabilitation of the equipment of these lines. It also began the famous Interborough-Metropolitan investigation which led to those lines being placed in receivership, and later to their reorganization on new bases.

At the time of the receivership breakdowns in service were frequent, accidents were common, and service generally was in a disorganized and chaotic condition. Today the number of street car accidents has been greatly reduced, due very largely to the orders which the commission issued calling for improvements of various sorts.

Other important results of the commission were the elimination of horse cars, additional facilities in the subways, such as steel cars, longer platforms, longer trains, new means of ingress and egress, and signal control in subway operation by which the greatest number of trains can be safely operated in the least amount of time.

Because of the transit bureau maintained by the commission with a large force of inspectors, the public utility corporations find it difficult to maintain for any length of time any method of conducting their business that threatens the public welfare.

One of the most important duties of the commission is to oversee the capitalization of light, heat, and transportation companies. Since 1907 the commission has closely examined and reported on proposed security issues, consisting of stocks, bonds, and notes for which application has been made by the various companies.

The applications for approval of proposed issues to 1917 amounted to a total of $836,358,157. Of this amount the commission permitted the issue of $651,967,477. For various causes it refused to allow the issuance of $165,285,736, while applications for $9,244,000 were withdrawn by the companies. In addition, several recent applications have been acted upon by the commission, bringing the total of securities allowed to date in excess of $660,000,000.

Through its electical engineer, its gas engineer, and its bureau of gas and electricity the commission has performed extremely important work in connection with the rates charged and the quality furnished. Important reductions in rates have already been made and several other rate cases are pending.

An important work has been done in increasing the number of trolley transfer points in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

One phase of the work of the commission of which little is known by the general public is the duty intrusted to it of advancing the cause of grade crossing removal. There are in the city some 400 grade crossings on high speed railroads. Their elimination is an extremely costly proposition, but the commission has undertaken the task by beginning the elimination of some of the most dangerous of them, and there are to date eliminated or in process of elimination forty-two of the worst crossings, involving a total expenditure of $4,211,000.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Men's GENUINE Palm Beach CLOTH Suits

$5.75

Get Yours Today Between 8:30 and 1 o'Clock

New Norfolk models (belt back.) Smart and breezy. The wind goes right through. Lightest, dressiest clothes, as well as the least expensive, a man can wear during July and August.

Great stacks of them ready for week-enders to jump into. Sizes for regular, stout or slim men.

White Flannel Trousers $5.00
Grey Auto Dusters $6.75
Khaki Trousers $1.45
Tan Auto Dusters $3.50

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Sea-going Clothes for Men

Before you attempt to imitate the antics of a porpoise, you should see the large assortment of Surf Suits which we are offering at prices much lower then elsewhere.

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, silk trimmed in heather mixtures, $5.94.

Men's Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted plain colors with contrasting trimmings $2.74 to $4.96; heather mixtures in alternate stripes and plain heathers $4.96 to $6.94.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Tub Silk Shirts at $3.89

Of lustrous silks that launder well, cut along comfortable lines and well tailored. White grounds with satin stripes of brown, green, blue, gray or lavender in all sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Tennis Trousers

White flannel trousers have acquired a fixed place in the tennis wardrobe. We have them at $4.75.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Men's Silk Hose at 94c

Of a pure silk fabric in smoke, white, gray, russet or black. Full fashioned with reinforced toes, soles and heels.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

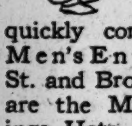
Cool Athletic Underwear

All the freedom of movement an active man could wish for goes with these firmly finished garments of silk mixtures. White only. Sleeveless, coat style shirts, open knee length drawers, $1.39 garment.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

We Want You to Read This Book On Golf

In it an expert has set down what he chooses to call "Tabloid Tips on the Game." Your copy—full of helps for beginner and veteran—is ready. Call or write for it. You may have it for the asking.
Macy's—Sporting Goods Dept., Fifth Floor, Centre.

How To Make The 1:10 For the Beach



Store closes today at 12—but if you want to get about quickly come in at the Men's Entrance, 35th St. and Broadway. There are the Men's Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, Underwear and Hosiery. A direct elevator to the Fifth Floor brings you to the Clothing, Camera, Cigar, Sporting Goods and Motor Apparel Departments.

CARDINALS INVADE THE POLO GROUNDS AND LOSE FIRST SKIRMISH TO THE GIANTS

GIANTS OVERCOME FIGHTING CARDINALS

St. Louis Gives New York a Strenuous Battle in Very Decorous Ball Game.

HEINIE PUTS END TO TIE

Zim Cracks Out Single in Eighth, Scoring Burns, Whose Catch in Ninth Holds Score at 2 to 1.

One reason why the Giants beat the St. Louis Cardinals up at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was because Heinie Zimmerman had an important engagement in the Bronx last night. Swinging into the eighth inning, the game was tightly glued up into a 1 to 1 tie, and Heinie had a vision of being detained in the ball park until long after the sparrows had gone to roost.

So in the eighth inning Heinie thinks to thimself, he thinks, that is about time to drill a hole somewhere through the stubborn St. Louis defense and stop the thing before it was time to turn on the lights. If somebody didn't get in there and break up the game, Heinie didn't see how he could get up to the Bronx before they dimmed the bright lights. Gene Packard for the Cards was pitching the kind of ball that had the Giants worried, and up to that time he had spun over few twists which could be coaxed against the New York bats.

Georgie Burns opened the eighth with a nifty single to left centre and went to second as Hornsby tossed Herzog out at first and wended his way to third as the same Hornsby flipped Benny Kauff out at the same station. Heinie Zim's engagement in the Bronx was on his mind as he went up to the bat and planned to coerce Packard into sticking the ball over anywhere near the middle of the platter. Goodness knows, thought Heinie, when the Giants would ever get another man as far as third base, judging from the way that Packard was burning them over.

The first thing that Heinie did was to spank a foul over third which almost carried Hans Lobert from the coaching line. Then he drove a single to right which whistled out of everybody's reach, and Burns came home with the victory. So Heinie won the ball game and got back to the Bronx before dark.

Hornsby Gets Busy.

The spunky Cardinals were not beaten yet by any means, and they jumped into the ninth inning with fire in their eyes. Roger Hornsby, the bright gem of the Cardinal troupe, hadn't made a hit off Pol Perritt all day, but he took this occasion to jam a single through Zimmerman at third. Cruise poled an easy fly to Burns, and then Perritt got wild and hit Dots Miller, giving him free transportation to first. With runners on first and second it didn't look any too comfortable for Perritt.

Gonzales, the Cuban backstop, cracked a liner to left which looked like a sure hit, and Hornsby started for home on a trip which everybody confidently believed would tie up the score again. Burns started to run in for the sphere just as soon as the Cuban hit the ball, and by the most violent kind of an effort he stooped over and plucked it just as it was about to nestle on the carpet. He kept his equilibrium like a circus acrobat, and as he came up with the ball he tossed it to Herzog and doubled Hornsby at second. So you see George Burns not only scored the winning run, but he also stepped in between the Giants and a heap of trouble in making that catch off the rug.

It was the quietest and most decorous ball game that has been played around here in a long time. Maybe it was because the Board of Directors of the National League was present. All the players kept both feet on the ground all the time and there were no outbreaks of temper or oratory. Even the umpires, Bill Klem and Kitty Bransfield, made no mistakes yesterday, a fact which is also blamed onto the immediate presence of the Board of Directors. If the players and umpires can behave this way when the Directors are looking on, why not send the board around the circuit all the time with clubs who are bent on making trouble?

Both Perritt and Packard pitched good ball, and the Giants' run in the first inning came after a bit of wildness by the Cardinal southpaw.

Burns Scores at Start.

Burns walked in the first inning and went to second on Herzog's out at first. Benny Kauff burned a single to centre and Burns chased himself home. The Cards got a couple of hits off Perritt in the second after two were out, but gained no benefit therefrom.

In the third Pol's effectiveness lapsed temporarily. Gonzales was safe on Fletcher's wild throw over Holke's head and traveled as far as second before being advised to halt. Betzel rolled to Fletcher and Gonzales was cut trying to get to third. Betzel was out trying to steal second. Packard slapped a single to right, and an effort by Dave Robertson in trying to throw the runner out at first on a hit like Casey Stengel did in Brooklyn a few days ago was a costly experiment for the Giants. Robertson's throw was wild, and Packard went to second. Jack Smith, who has been breaking the fences around the circut, came through with a single to left and sent Packard home with the tying run.

The Cardinals have spruced up considerably since they were around here the last time. They have Douglas Baird, formerly of the Pirates, on third base, and the infield looks dangerous all the time. The team is hitting hard, and out in St. Louis they have hopes that the club will soon be up fighting the leaders. They are now only a jump or two behind the Phillies.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	3	2	1	2	1	Smith,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	2	2	Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Kauff,cf	4	0	2	1	0	Long,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	2	6	Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	0	2
Fletcher,ss	2	0	0	2	7	Cruise,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Rob'tson,rf	3	0	2	1	0	Miller,1b	3	0	0	13	1
Holke,1b	3	0	0	14	0	Gonzales,c	4	0	1	3	2
Gibson,c	1	0	0	2	2	Betzel,2b	2	0	1	3	2
Perritt,p	3	0	0	1	1	Packard,p	3	1	1	0	2
Total....	27	2	6	27	19	Total...	31	1	7	24	12

Errors—Fletcher, Robertson.

New York ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 ..—2
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Double plays—Perritt and Holke; Gonzales and Miller; Burns and Herzog. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 2; Packard, 3. Earned runs—Off Perritt, 1 run; Packard, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Packard, (Gibson;) by Perritt, (Miller.) Struck out—By Perritt, 2; Packard 1. Time—1 hour 26 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	6	1
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	5	2

AT RICHMOND.

Richmond	0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 .—4	9	1
Newark	1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	9	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	44	26	.629
Baltimore	42	27	.609
Providence	41	30	.577
Toronto	40	32	.556
Rochester	40	38	.513
Buffalo	31	44	.413
Richmond	28	43	.394
Montreal	24	45	.348

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Richmond.
Montreal at Rochester (two games.)
Baltimore at Providence.
Toronto at Buffalo (two games.)

New York State League.

Syracuse, 7; Reading, 7.
Wilkes-Barre, 5; Binghamton, 4.
Utica, 9; Harrisburg, 0.
(Game forfeited by non-appearance.)
Elmira at Scranton.
(Postponed; rain.)

Giants, two games, St. Louis, 1:45, Polo Grounds, To-day. Admission 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 8; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 4; Chicago, 1.
Cleveland, 12; St. Louis, 6.
(No other games scheduled.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	42	23	.646
Philadelphia	38	29	.567
St. Louis	40	32	.556
Chicago	40	37	.519
Cincinnati	40	38	.513
Brooklyn	30	36	.455
Boston	27	37	.422
Pittsburgh	22	47	.319

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	46	25	.648
Chicago	47	26	.644
New York	36	32	.529
Cleveland	39	37	.513
Detroit	36	35	.507
Washington	29	40	.420
St. Louis	28	46	.378
Philadelphia	24	44	.353

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 2:30.)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

TIGERS HIT IN A CLUSTER.

Collect Three Runs in Fourth and Beat White Sox, 4 to 1.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—Bunching two doubles, a triple, and a single, with two errors in the fourth, Detroit won the final game of the series with Chicago today, 4 to 1. Dauss, although he allowed 12 hits, scattered them, and would have scored a shut out but for Bush's error in the eighth. Cobb broke his batting streak of 35 games by going hitless in four times at bat.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	1	2	1	Leibold,rf	5	0	0	0	0
Vitt,3b	2	1	2	3	0	Weaver,3b	4	0	4	2	1
Cobb,cf	4	0	0	4	0	E. Collins,2b	5	0	2	3	7
Veach,lf	3	2	2	2	0	Jackson,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Heilman,rf	3	1	2	4	1	Felsch,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Burns,1b	3	0	1	5	0	Gandil,1b	4	0	1	12	0
R. Jones,2b	3	0	0	2	5	Risberg,ss	4	0	2	2	4
Stanage,c	3	0	1	5	0	Schalk,c	4	0	2	2	3
Dauss,p	3	0	1	0	0	Faber,p	3	0	0	0	1
						Scott,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total....	28	4	10	27	7	aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
						Total...	38	1	12	24	17

a Batted for Faber in eighth.
Errors—Bush, Felsch, Schalk.

Detroit ....0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 ..—4
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Veach, Heilman. Three-base hits—Veach, Burns. Stolen base—Vitt. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Double plays—E. Collins and Gandil; E. Collins, Risberg, and Gandil; R. Jones and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 3; Chicago, 11. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Faber, 1; Scott, 1; Dauss, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 9 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; Scott, 1 and 0 in 1; Dauss, 12 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Dauss, 3; Faber, 2. Time—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

Get 8 Runs in Third Inning and Trounce Browns by 12 to 6.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—Cleveland made eight runs in the third inning today and easily defeated St. Louis, 12 to 6. In the third inning twenty-one men went to bat, the two sides making thirteen runs and ten hits. Manager Jones used six pitchers. Morton, relieving Coumbe after St. Louis had scored five runs in their half of the third, pitched shut-out ball. The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Wambs's,2b	5	2	3	3	6	Sloan,lf	2	1	0	8	1
Chapman,ss	5	3	3	5	5	Austin,3b	4	1	1	0	3
Speaker,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Sisler,1b	5	1	2	10	0
Roth,rf	4	2	2	2	0	Pratt,2b	4	1	0	1	0
Smith,lf	5	1	1	1	0	Severeid,c	4	1	2	4	0
Harris,1b	5	1	2	8	0	Jacobson,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Evans,3b	5	1	1	1	0	Miller,rf	5	0	0	2	0
Billings,c	1	1	0	1	0	Lavan,ss	3	0	1	1	6
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	4	1	Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	1
Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	3	Groom,p	0	0	0	0	0
Morton,p	2	0	0	0	0	aRumler	1	0	0	0	0
						Hamilton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	38	12	14	27	15	Moline'x,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bShotton	0	0	0	0	0
						Koob,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
						Park,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total....	33	6	8	27	12

a Batted for Groom in third.
b Batted for Molineaux in sixth.
c Batted for Koob in eighth.
Errors—Chapman, Evans, Austin, Pratt, Lavan.

Cleveland ....0 0 8 2 0 2 0 0 0—12
St. Louis ....0 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 0—6

Two-base hits—Smith, Wambsgans. Three-base hit—Harris. Stolen bases—Chapman, Severeid, Jacobson. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Billings, Coumbe, Speaker. Double plays—Coumbe and Chapman; Chapman, Wambsgans and Harris (2;) Lavan and Sisler. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 10. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 2; Morton, 5; Molineaux, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Coumbe, 5 hits, 4 runs in 2 1-3 innings; Morton, 3 and 0 in 6 2-3; Davenport, 5 and 4 in 2 1-3; Groom, 2 and 2 in 2-3; Hamilton, 3 and 1 in 1-3; Molineaux, 3 and 2 in 2 2-3; Koob, 1 and 0 in 2; Park, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Coumbe, 1; Morton, 2; Koob, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Coumbe, (Sloan,) 2. Passed ball—Severeid. Time—1 hour 54 minutes. Umpires—Connolly, Morarity, and Nallin.

ERRORS COSTLY TO PHILS.

Pirates Furthermore Have Busy Day at Bat, and Win, 8 to 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Pittsburgh won today's game here by hitting the deliveries of Oeschger and Fittery hard, while the home team's errors were costly. The score was 8 to 5. Left Fielder Hinchman of Pittsburgh had his leg broken in a collision with Catcher Adams at the home plate in the ninth. With the bases filled and with Pitler at bat the visitors attempted a double squeeze play. Pitler bunted and was thrown out at first by Adams, Wagner scoring. Luderus relayed the ball back to Adams and Hinchman crashed into the catcher and suffered his injury.

Before the game Honus Wagner was presented with a traveling case by officials of the Philadelphia Club.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	5	2	1	4	0	Paskert,cf	4	2	3	1	0
King,rf	5	1	2	3	0	Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	5	3
Fischer,c	5	3	2	5	0	Stock,3b	5	2	0	0	1
Wagner,1b	3	1	1	6	1	Cravath,rf	5	0	1	3	0
Hinchm'n,lf	5	0	2	1	0	Whitted,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Bigbee,lf	0	0	0	0	0	Luderus,1b	4	0	2	7	1
Ward,ss	5	0	1	1	3	Niehoff,2b	5	0	1	2	1
Pitler,2b	3	0	0	6	2	Killifer,c	2	0	0	7	1
McC'thy,3b	3	0	1	1	0	Adams,c	1	0	0	1	2
Mamaux,p	3	1	3	0	1	Oeschger,p	3	1	0	0	0
Carlson,p	1	0	0	0	0	Mayer,p	1	1	1	0	2
						Fittery,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	38	8	13	27	7	aDugey	0	1	0	0	0
						bSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
						Total....	32	5	7	27	11

a Batted for Killifer in sixth.
b Batted for Mayer in eighth.
Errors—Bancroft, Luderus, Niehoff (2.)

Pittsburgh ....1 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 3—8
Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1—5

Two-base hit—Paskert. Three-base hits—Carey, Paskert. Stolen bases—King, Fischer. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Pitler. Sacrifice fly—Stock. Double plays—Bancroft, (unassisted;) Bancroft and Luderus; Adams, Luderus, and Adams. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 8; Carlson, 1; Oeschger, 2; Mayer, 1; Fittery, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mamaux, 5 hits, 4 runs in 5 innings, (none out in sixth;) Carlson, 2 and 1 in 4; Oeschger, 10 and 4 in 5 1-3; Mayer, 0 and 0 in 2 2-3; Fittery, 3 and 1 in 1. Struck out—By Carlson, 2; Oeschger, 7. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

BRUINS DISREGARD DODGERS' PENNANT

Championship Flag Fails to Awe Cubs and They Beat Robins, 3 to 1.

Fred Mitchell's band of Chicago Cubs appeared at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in conflict with rotund Wilbert Robinson's athletes on the second Eastern trip of the season for the Windy City lads, and, after familiarizing themselves with the Flatbush frontier proceeded to trounce the Robins to the tune of 3 to 1.

The fact that Brooklyn's new, unsoiled pennant was flying in the breeze, made little impression on the invaders, and neither did Jeff Pfeffer, Robinson's mainstay on the mound. Ordinarily these two things would prove enough to make any regular ball team submissive, but these Cubs are funny critters and went about their business without regard to anything calculated to awe them.

Big Phil Douglas, once noted for his uncertainty, carried the hopes of Fred Mitchell on his broad shoulders, and he ran true to form. Douglas has a habit of being very, very good when he is good, and very, very bad when he is bad. Yesterday he was good and that tells the story of the Robins' downfall. He just served up anything he thought best suited to the Robin batters and his judgment, except at irregular occasions, proved to be excellent.

The best the Robins could do was to get six ineffective hits, for none of these safe blows figured in the Brooklyn run. Ivan Olson collected three of these hits for the Robins, but on two occasions he was left stranded, while on the other he was forced out.

With Pfeffer, things were entirely different. He was rather erratic starting the game and immediately found himself in hot water because of his generosity to the Cubs. He issued passes to Flack and Mann, the first two Cubs to face him, and it was only the superb work of the infield behind him which saved the day for Jeff. Snappy plays by Myers and Mowrey on grounders by Driscoll and Merkle choked off two runners at third and gave Jeff enough encouragement to dispose of Williams on strikes.

Pfeffer then got safely through the second frame, but in the third things began to happen to him. Douglas started by lining out, and Flack was fleet-footed enough to beat out an infield hit. Mann then stepped to the plate with a dangerous look in his eyes, but, unfortunately, Pfeffer failed to notice it and he served one that was just suited to the Cub left fielder. There was a crack and the ball went sailing uninterrupted for a triple to the right field fence, where Casey Stengel had a lot of trouble handling it.

Before the ball could be returned Flack had raced home from first for Chicago's first run, and there was an ominous silence among the stands. Mann tried to score on Driscoll's grounder to Olson, but was disposed of at the plate, and then Driscoll died stealing and ended the suspense.

In the fourth the Cubs rested, but returned to the attack in the fifth and added a brace of runs to their collection. Wortman bounced a sizzling grounder off the shins of Cutshaw, which went to left centre for a double. Wilson flied out and Douglas fanned, following which Pfeffer passed Flack.

Mann singled to right centre, scoring Wortman and putting Flack on third and then they worked the double steal on which Flack crossed the pan with Chicago's third run, and Mann rested at second. Driscoll fanned for the third out. With this damage done the invaders seemed contented for the rest of the game, and bent their efforts toward preventing the Robins getting dangerous. They were successful.

The Robins' share in the batting was held to three scattered hits up to the fifth session, when Douglas walked Mowrey and Meyers. Both runners advanced a peg on Driscoll's bad throw to Merkle, trying to double Meyers at first after Pfeffer had lined out, and Mowrey scored from third while Olson was being thrown out at first. In the ninth the Robins rallied when Wheat and Cutshaw singled, but they were left on the bases by Mowrey and Meyers.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	2	2	2	2	0	Olson,ss	4	0	3	1	3
Mann,lf	3	0	2	1	0	Myers,1b	3	0	0	8	2
Driscoll,2b	4	0	0	1	5	Hickman,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	13	0	Stengel,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Williams,cf	3	0	0	5	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	1	4	2
Deal,3b	4	0	1	1	1	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	3	0
Wortman,ss	2	1	1	0	5	Mowrey,3b	3	1	0	4	4
Wilson,c	3	0	0	4	0	Meyers,c	3	0	0	6	2
Douglas,p	3	0	0	0	3	Pfeffer,p	2	0	0	1	0
						Cadore,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	27	3	7	27	14	aSmyth	1	0	0	0	0
						Total....	32	1	6	27	13

a Batted for Pfeffer in eighth.
Errors—Driscoll, Douglas.

Chicago ....0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—3
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Wortman, Olson, Stengel. Three-base hit—Mann. Stolen bases—Flack, Mann, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Wortman. Double plays—Mowrey and Cutshaw; H. Myers, unassisted; Wheat and Olson. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 6. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 2; Pfeffer, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 7 hits, 3 runs, in 8 innings; Cadore, 0 and 0 in 1; Douglas, 0. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 3; Douglas, 4. Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

BRAVES CHECK CINCINNATI.

Cut Reds' String of Six Victories in Row, Winning, 4 to 2.

BOSTON, July 6.—Boston stopped Cincinnati's run of six consecutive victories today, winning 4 to 2. Allen was hit safely more often than Regan and Eller of the visitors, but with the assistance of two wild heaves by Shean, a base on balls and opportune singles, Boston scored three runs in the second.

The fielding of Rawlings and the umpiring of Rigler, who handled base decisions as well as balls and strikes, were excellent.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bailey,cf	4	0	0	0	0	Groh,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Rawl'gs,2b	3	0	0	3	4	Kopf,ss	4	1	1	2	3
Wilhoit,rf	3	0	0	4	1	Roush,cf	4	0	2	2	1
Magee,lf	2	2	0	3	0	Chase,1b	4	0	2	13	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	3	15	0	Griffith,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Smith,3b	3	1	1	0	1	Thorpe,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Tragesser,c	3	0	0	2	0	Shean,2b	4	0	0	3	5
Mar'ville,ss	3	1	1	0	6	Clarke,c	4	0	0	3	0
Allen,p	2	0	0	0	5	Regan,p	1	0	0	0	2
						aCueto	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	27	4	5	27	17	Eller,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bMcKechnie	1	0	0	0	0
						Total....	33	2	7	24	14

a Batted for Regan in seventh.
b Batted for Eller in ninth.
Errors—Shean, (2.)

Boston ....0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 ..—4
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Chase, Kopf. Three-base hit—Konetchy. Stolen bases—Thorpe, Cueto, Maranville, (2,) Allen, Smith. Sacrifice hit—Wilhoit. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Regan, 3; Eller, 1; Allen, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Regan, 5 hits, 1 run in 6 innings; Allen, 7 and 2 in 9; Eller, 0 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Allen, (Groh.) Struck out—By Regan, 2; Eller, 1; Allen, 1. Time—1 hour, 50 minutes. Umpire—Rigler.

Yankees Will Get Vick.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 6.—Sam Vick, outfielder for the Memphis Southern Association Club, has been sold to the New York Americans, reporting to New York after the Southern season. The price was $4,200 in cash and two pitchers.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 3; New Haven, 2.
Bridgeport, 4; Portland, 2.
New London, 6; Worcester, 4.
Springfield, 6; Hartford, 5.
(First game.)
Springfield, 5; Hartford, 1.
(Second game.)

American Association.

Kansas City, 6; Minneapolis, 2.
Milwaukee, 3; St. Paul, 2.
Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 1.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 2.
Little Rock, 3; Birmingham, 1.
Mobile, 4; Nashville, 0.
Atlanta at Memphis.
(Postponed; rain.)

McGRAW CASE REOPENED.

Hearing on Repudiation of Interview to be Continued.

The Board of Directors of the National League met yesterday and heard an abundance of testimony relating to the alleged interview which was credited to Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants on June 14 in some of the New York evening papers, in which the Giants' manager is reported to have severely criticised President John K. Tener and his administration of baseball affairs. McGraw afterward repudiated these interviews, and at the request of the Baseball Writers' Association the National League reopened the case.

John C. Toole presided at the meeting. Manager McGraw was represented by Attorney John M. Ward; Attorney S. W. Clemens, Jr., of Philadelphia appeared for the National League, and Attorney Martin W. Littleton appeared for the baseball writers. Sid Mercer, the reporter who got the original interview, testified about going to McGraw in Pittsburgh and talking with him about the suspension of sixteen days and the fine of $500 which had been handed down by President Tener as a result of McGraw's altercation with Umpire Byron. Mercer said that after writing the interview he submitted the copy to McGraw, who, after looking it over for four or five minutes, handed it back and gave it his approval.

Manager McGraw testified that he did not read the interview which was submitted to him, and, although admitting that he approved of it, he said he did not know all the statements it contained. Several newspaper men who were with the Giants at the time also testified to the effect that the interview had received McGraw's approval. At the time Manager McGraw talked with Mr. Mercer Dr. Frank J. Finley and Urban T. McAnerney, two Pittsburgh men, were present, and at the request of the Giant manager's counsel the hearing was adjourned until next Friday, so that the testimony of these witnesses may be heard. President Tener addressed the meeting and stated that the National League in no way tried to force Manager McGraw to sign the repudiation of his alleged interview.

NEW SWIMMING RULES.

Code Adopted for Colleges and Y. M. C. A. to Govern Water Sports.

F. W. Luehring, Princeton University, Chairman of the Committee on Swimming Rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has announced that future swimming competitions in colleges and Young Men's Christian Association branches would be conducted under rules formulated by a joint committee of the two bodies. On the committee, in addition to Luehring, are W. H. Ball, D. B. Brink, and R. J. Norton of the Y. M. C. A., R. F. Nelligan, Amherst; D. B. Reed, Chicago University, and C. D. Truberback, Columbia.

The rules of the National Collegiate Association have been adopted by the joint committee for all events except the high diving. For this competition the Y. M. C. A. rules have been added to the code.

A rule was also agreed upon restricting individual competitions to three events for each athlete in a single meet.

The college rules governing water polo were adopted, and Chairman Luehring was instructed to write to the various Y. M. C. A. associations, suggesting that water polo be taken up as a competitive event. Sub-committees will formulate rules on water-basketball, baseball, and soccer polo.

GRIDIRON COACHES NAMED.

Raftery for Washington and Lee and Donahue for Clemson.

Washington and Lee University this Fall will go back to the graduate coaching system for its football team, to which, under suspension of the existing rule, freshmen will be eligible. William C. Raftery, a resident of Yonkers, will take charge of the team for his alma mater, where he starred as a quarter back in 1911 and 1912. He is to succeed the former Dartmouth athlete, Walter Elcock, who resigned last Fall, but his field of activity will be extended to take in the handling of basket ball, baseball, and track sports as well as football. Dave Robertson of the Giants' baseball team was half back on the team with Raftery.

Edward A. Donahue, who was assistant coach at Washington and Lee last year and Captain of the unbeaten team of 1914 at W. and L., has accepted a position as instructor in mathematics and hygiene at Clemson, S. C., College, and will be the football coach at that institution this Fall. Clemson will not waive the freshman rule this Fall unless this shall be advised at the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the Washington meeting in August. Donahue, who will have supervision of all sports at Clemson, has been substitute catcher for the Boston Braves during the past three years, gaining experience which should be valuable when he comes to coach the baseball team next Spring.

TO CONTINUE FOOTBALL.

Four West Virginia Colleges Prepare Schedules for Fall.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., July 6.—That all of the four leading institutions in the Mountain State will be represented on the gridiron this Fall with their usual strength seems certain in the light of the information gathered by the authorities here. West Virginia Wesleyan, the chief rival of West Virginia University, will have a strong team without any doubt.

The Methodists have no military establishment, and the rush to enlist has not seriously affected her student body in point of size. J. S. Kellison and R. W. Shumaker, the men in charge of athletics at Wesleyan, are both of the opinion that even stronger athletic teams in all departments will be in the field next year.

At Davis-Elkins College much the same conditions exist. H. P. Mullinex, director of athletics at that institution, is taking educational work in the Summer school of the university here, and he states that the only thing that will prevent Davis-Elkins finishing out its season will be the lack of opponents. Inasmuch, however, as his schedule is built around the four games with Wesleyan, West Virginia, Bethany, and Marshall Colleges, all of which expect to play football, there is little doubt that this team will also go through the season as usual. Bethany College, having lost her director when Fritz Heyman, former W. & J. star end, enlisted, has engaged Boyd Chambers, the former Marshall coach, to handle affairs next year and expects to go ahead as usual. There has never been any question that West Virginia University would go right ahead with her athletics.

Wagner Day at Ebbets Field.

"Wagner Day" will be observed Wednesday at Ebbets Field, where the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Robins will clash in the opening game of their series. The day's festivities will be in honor of Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh's veteran shortstop.

Game Monday a Partial Benefit.

The Fort Hamilton Auxiliary of the American Red Cross will benefit materially from the baseball game at the Polo Grounds on Monday between the Giants and St. Louis. President Hempstead has given the women of the auxiliary the entire proceeds of the tickets they sell for the game, and soldiers of the regular army will be there in large numbers.

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CAMPFIRE BEATEN BY OMAR KHAYYAM

Kentucky Derby Winner Scores Decisively in the Prospect Handicap at Aqueduct.

Omar Khayyam, winner of the Kentucky Derby, gave Eastern racegoers the first exhibition of his real quality when he won the Prospect Handicap for three-year-olds at Aqueduct yesterday, and in so doing administered a decisive defeat to Campfire, which closed last season as king of the two-year-olds. It was practically a match race between the two cracks, as the only other starter, J. E. Widener's Naturalist, pulled up at the break and let Omar Khayyam and Campfire have the track to themselves in the battle for supremacy.

The result of the race confounded nearly all the experts, as Campfire was a 1-to-2 favorite, only to give way before the speed and endurance of the great thoroughbred that was recently purchased by Wilfrid Viau for what now looks to be the cheap price of $26,100. One man not fooled by the conditions, which called for a race over the mile route, was Handicapper Vosburgh. He gave his estimate of the ability of Omar Khayyam in allotting him full stake weight of 126 pounds and asking him to concede two pounds to Campfire.

The manner in which Omar Khayyam accomplished the task was a revelation to turfmen who had considered him a rater without the speed necessary to cope with such a flier as Campfire. He allowed Campfire to set a rather slow pace at the beginning, but always kept within striking distance. Then, going around the turn he showed a flash of speed that indicated he was able to take the measure of the Wilson colt when ready.

Collins, who rode the imported colt, was content with the sample of reserve power shown in the brief dash, and held his mount back again until after the contenders were well in the stretch. He touched Omar Khayyam lightly with the whip at the head of the stretch, and the Derby winner responded immediately, so that he began to overhaul Campfire, and at the eighth pole was on even terms with his rival.

Campfire also had been under restraint in the early part of the journey, but when Omar Khayyam threatened Johnny McTaggart began to ride the Wilson crack in earnest. He drew his whip and kept it going, for, despite all his efforts, Omar Khayyam was drawing away, slowly but surely. McTaggart never stopped whipping as his mount fell behind, while Collins sat confidently on Omar Khayyam and gently urged the beautiful chestnut with his hands. It was a hand drive to the finish for Omar Khayyam, and as he passed the judges his symmetrical body was fully in front of Campfire.

Beating Campfire in a truly run race was sufficient indication of the class of the winner, but the time provided further evidence of his greatness. He turned the mile in 1:37 3-5, time that has only been equaled at the present meeting by Old Rosebud when he won the Queens County Handicap last Saturday.

By defeating Campfire Omar Khayyam draws nearer the three-year-old crown, but he has yet to meet August Belmont's Hourless before he can be acclaimed the real champion of his age. He disproved the theory that he is a "blinker horse" by running yesterday without this equipment. This probably led to Campfire being installed such a strong favorite, but certainly had no effect on the speed of the winner, which held Campfire safe at all stages of the race, and, though ridden out, had enough in hand to prove his superiority.

The defeat of Campfire was the only real setback for the supporters of favorites, as four of the public choices got down in front.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three years olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $15, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:13 2-5.
Top o' Th' Morning, Paul Powers's ch. g., 5 years, 138 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lady Balgowan, 7 to 20 and out. (M. Rowan)....1½
Hwfa, Mrs. E. Arlington's br. g., 3, 112, by Hamburg-Dovelet, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2. (B. Kleiger)....2³
Imperator, S. T. Tolon's ch. g., 6, 118, by Peter Quince-Dovelet, 8 to 5, (J. Williams)....3³
King Baggot, Nonesuch, Orderly, and Double Eagle also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, purse $505; five furlongs. Time—1:01.
Ultima Thule, Wickliffe Stable's b. c., 115, by Ultimus-Rubia Granda, 5 to 2, even, and 1 to 3, (A. Shuttinger)....1⁵
Caddie, James Butler's b. c., 115, by Star Shoot-Lost Ball, 6 to 1 and 8 to 1, (L. Lyke)....2½
Ruthie M., B. J. Thuring's ch. f., 112, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, 2 to 1, third, (C. Watson)....3²
Dr. Johnson, Beauteous, Wood Violet, So Long Letty, *Thundercloud, †Starry Banner, *Lady Rookie, ‡Japhet, Orchid King, Sallie Waters, †Assign, and ‡Ettahe also ran. Bully Boy and Cavan Boy scratched.
*Madden entry. †Quincy Stable entry. ‡McLean entry.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won in 1917; selling; purse, $605; one mile. Time—1:39 4-5.
Election, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's b. c., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Ballot-Sadie S., 7 to 10, 1 to 4, and out, (A. Shuttinger)....1¹
First Ballot, E. F. Whitney's ch. f., 3, 95, by Ballot-Zephyr, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, C. Kummer)....2¹¹
Andes, A. Pinkerton's br. g., 6, 115, by Contestor-Hide and Seek, 8 to 5 third, (J. Butwell)....3³
Lottery, Ponce De Leon, Teetotal, Dancer, Rockport, The Dean and Lokomis also ran. Armament, Stellarina, Master Karma, Hesse, and Hickory Nut scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Prospect Handicap; for three-year-olds; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:37 3-5.
Omar Khayyam, Wilfred Viau's ch. c., 126 pounds, by Marco-Lisma, 8 to 5 and out, (A. Collins)....1³
Campfire, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 124, by Olambala-Nightfall, out for place, (J. McTaggart)....2
Naturalist, J. E. Widener's br. c., 110, by Rabelais-Nature, out for third, (F. Keogh)....3
Only three starters. Crank and Cocktail scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $605 added; one mile and five-sixteenths. Time—2:14 1-5.
Little Nearer, R. F. Ahles's b. g., aged, 122 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Leonalla, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (W. Knapp)..1½
Star Gaze, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., aged, 104, by Star Shoot-Lyndall, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (A. Shuttinger)....2¹
G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. h., aged, 110, by Lissak-Subdue, even money, third, (A. Collins)....3½
Dovedale, Armament, Princess Janice, Madame Herrmann, Brickley, Stalwart, Helen, and Miss Kruter also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; nonwinners of $650; by subscription of $10, with $705 added; one mile. Time—1:39.
Corn Tassel, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s br. g., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Santoi-Cornfield, 13 to 20, 1 to 3 and out (J. McTaggart)..1³
Ballad, James Butler's ch. c., 3, 109, by Ballot-Blue Danube, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5 (L. Lyke)....2³
Battle, P. A. Clark's b. f., 3, 104, by Hastings-Claudia, 1 to 2, third (A. Collins)..3⁴
Kilmer, Piraeus, Golden Rod, Deversion, Brooks, Zouave, and Dixie II. also ran.
Weather clear; track fast.

WITH LINKS AND BUTTONS
15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

ENGLAND SANCTIONS RACING

War Cabinet Yields to Jockey Club—Limited to Forty Days.

LONDON, July 6.—Yielding to the strenuous protest of the Jockey Club, the War Cabinet has decided that "a limited amount of racing will be allowed in England from the middle of July to the close of the flat racing season."

It suggests that the Jockey Club may arrange approximately forty days of racing during this period, but that the race meetings be limited to Newmarket and such places as are sanctioned by the War Office. The running of special trains to these places, however, will be prohibited, and, owing to the shortage of petrol, motor cars and taxicabs cannot be employed.

OLD ROSEBUD TOP WEIGHT.

Will Carry 130 Pounds in Red Cross Handicap on Monday.

Old Rosebud has received the post of honor in the weights announced yesterday for the Red Cross Handicap, which will be the feature of the racing at Aqueduct on Monday, when all the profits will be turned over to the Red Cross Fund. The field includes nearly all the leading handicap performers, with Harry Payne Whitney's queen of the turf, Regret, in receipt of only two pounds from Old Rosebud.

The weights follow:

RED CROSS HANDICAP, guaranteed cash value $2,000; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.—Old Rosebud, 130 pounds; Regret, 128; The Finn, 126; Roamer, 126; Borrow, 123; Bromo, 120; Hank O'Day, 116; George Smith, 114; Spur, 112; Chiclet, 110; Ormesdale, 110; St. Isidore, 107; Hendrie, 106; Crimper, 107; Garbage, 105; Clematis 2d, 105; Daddy's Choice, 102; Whimsy, 100; Ticket, 100; Deer Trap, 97; Hollister, 95; Jack Mount, 95; Kilmer, 95; Sortie, 95; Philippic, 95; Diversion, 95; Viewpoint, 93; Holiday, 93; Barry Shannon, 90.

BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES.

Talent Upset in Three Races at Bay State Short Ship Opening.

WINDSOR, Conn., July 6.—Three favorites were beaten in the first day's racing of the Bay State Short Ship Circuit at Sage Park this afternoon, Wheeler Gentry winning from Irish Voter in the 2:25 pace, Rich Hal upsetting the talent in the 2:17 pace, and Krononi taking the 2:14 trot from Border Scout. Krononi, last year's champion trotter of the circuit, smashed the track trotting record in winning the second heat, traveling in 2:12½. Captain Volo easily won the 2:27 trot, being the only favorite to come through. Rich Hal took the 2:17 pace after six heats, Driver Gardner being taken down in the third heat, but being replaced in the fourth, and winning the next three heats easily.

STRANGER READY TO RACE.

Owners of Other Class P Yachts Also Favor Patriotic Contest.

Frank C. Paine, who recently purchased the Class P sloop Stranger, one of the challengers for the Manhasset Bay Cup, which declined to enter into the ill-fated series of races for the cup last Fall, has had the craft put over and she is now at Marblehead ready to race or cruise as the new owner may elect.

Britomart and Hayseed are also afloat and all three have done some cruising, but owing to the suspension of racing activities in Boston Harbor have not yet been tried out in company. There is talk of some racing between them of the "patriotic" sort, just to see which of the trio can move the fastest, with no cup at stake.

Boston yachtsmen are getting a bit restive, with no chance to try out their racing craft, and there is serious talk of some impromptu regattas off Marblehead during late July and August. The few races of the new fifteen-footers and of the cats have been so successful at Quincy and Weymouth that owners of the larger craft see no reason why they, too, should not take a whirl at the sport.

NEW RIG FOR MAISIE.

H. B. Plant's Forty-Footer Overhauled for Summer Cruising.

Henry B. Plant's forty-foot Maisie of the New York Yacht Club fleet has been overhauled at Herreshoff's yard and put overboard for the season. She is in command of Captain George Risburg, who was one of the crew of the cup defender Resolute, and has been taken around to New London harbor, where her owner has a Summer home.

It is Mr. Plant's intention to use her for cruising this Summer, and he has made no plans for racing her, though, if the others of the fleet do get into competition on the Sound later in the season, she will be ready to try conclusions in her new rig and fitted with the stub bowsprit which has been added to all the sloops of this class during the Winter.

Golf Club to Aid Red Cross.

The New York Golf Club will conduct an open golf teurney for women players of the Metropolitan district, over on the Van Cortlandt Park course, from July 16 to 20 for the benefit of the Red Cross. The tournament will be a match play and handicap affair, and all women of this district are eligible to compete, whether they hold club membership or not.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For mares three years old and upward, selling; six furlongs. Josephine Zareta, 118 pounds; Favour, 114; Wanda Pitzer, 110; *Hidden Star, (imp.,) 107; *Owaga, 102; Margaret L., 97.

SECOND RACE.—The Glendale Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Sun King, 155 pounds; Shannon River, 150; Skibbereen, 146; Falmouth, 146; Slipshod, 138; Robert Oliver, 138; Viper, 136; Marchena, 135; Northwood, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Lucullite, 125 pounds; Sun Briar, 125; Drastic, 122; Happy Go Lucky, 115; Winsomvera, (imp.,) 115; War Machine, 115; Decisive, 115; Chief Lally, 112; Top Coat, 112; Gold Tassel, 112; The Spinner, 112; Snapdragon II., 112.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brookdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. Boots, 127 pounds; The Finn, 126; Roamer, 126; Borrow, 124; Crimper, (imp.,) 114; Clematis II., (imp.,) 106; Daddy's Choice, 103; Ticket, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, selling; one mile. Melodrama, 111 pounds; Sorcerer II., (imp.,) 109; Muckross, 107; Robin Goodfellow, 105; Hickory Nut, 102; Hesse, 102; Pollyanna, 100; Photo, (imp.,) 98; *Bond, (imp.,) 98; *Almandite, 98; *Onunda, 93; *Daybreak, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, conditions; five furlongs. Quietude, 119 pounds; Adeline Patricia, 108; Umatilla, 108; Lady Vera, 103; Caroline, 103; Adele, 103; Millinery, 103; Wawbeek, 103; Tolerance, 103.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT TODAY
$5,000 TREMONT STAKES
$2,000 BROOKDALE HANDICAP
$1,200 GLENDALE Steeplechase
and THREE other good races
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
Special Race Trains leave Penna. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, 1, 1:30, 1:55 P. M. Special Cars Reserved for Ladies. Course also reached by Trolley.
Grand Stand, $3. Ladies, $1.50.

BINZEN ADVANCES TO FINAL AT NET

Disposes of Chambers, 6-3, 6-1, in Semi-Final of North Side Tournament.

Elliott Binzen of Fordham, holder of the national junior indoor championship, played rather better tennis than has been his wont recently when he defeated Charles Chambers in the semi-final round of the North Side tournament at the University Heights Tennis Club yesterday, with the score, 6—3, 6—1. In some of the recent events Binzen has been erratic, but yesterday all his strokes were working to the best advantage and Chambers could do little to stay the advance of his rival. Binzen will play Edward J. Clapp in the final round of the singles this afternoon at 2:30.

The chief difficulty which Chambers was called upon to face was the terrific service of Binzen, and it proved a determining factor in the contest. Nearly always the Fordham player had his strokes well in hand, while at the same time imparting speed and twist that made the shots elusive. The hard court furthermore emphasized the effectiveness of Binzen's delivery. The ball bounded high and was nearly always placed to Chambers's backhand.

Shoulder high playing of the ball was not to the latter's liking and many times the best that he could do was merely to pat a feeble return into his opponent's territory. Binzen was keen in following his service to the net and the weak plays off service from Chambers's racquet were food for sharp placement volleys and terrific smashes on the part of the Fordham contestant.

In every particular it seemed that Chambers's play fitted nicely into the plan of campaign that was being waged by Binzen. The first set had not been long under way before it was evident that the only question at issue was the margin of advantage that would rest with Binzen. Chambers staged several rallies, but they were far from availing as a formidable barrier to Binzen's progress. When the first set closed at 6—3 in the latter's favor, the match was all but decided. In the second set the Fordham player swept along at a rapid pace and allowed his rival only a single game.

Edward J. Clapp and Ralph L. Baggs reached the final round in doubles when they defeated Chambers and J. W. Mersereau. The score was rather unusual, for the first set went to 9—7, while the second was taken at 6—1. The only other doubles match actually played advanced H. J. Steinkampf and Embree Henderson to the semi-final round by a victory earned over Benjamin Letson and Elliott Binzen. The latter team won the first set by a burst of fast tennis, but the steadier work of the rival pair made itself felt in the last two sets. The score was 3—6, 6—2, 7—5.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Semi-Final Round—Elliott Binzen defeated Charles Chambers, 6—3, 6—1.

DOUBLES.—Fourth Round—Embree Henderson and H. J. Steinkampf defeated Benjamin Letson and Elliott Binzen, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5; Dr. William Rosenbaum and J. W. Mersereau won from R. Perry and E. Mersereau by default.

Semi-Final Round—Edward J. Clapp and Ralph Baggs defeated Charles Chambers and J. W. Mersereau, 9—7, 6—1.

Ritchie Enlists in Signal Corps.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Willie Ritchie, formerly lightweight boxing champion of the world, has enlisted in the United States Signal Reserve Corps as a private.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Pete Hartley vs. Patsy Broderick; Billy Doscher vs. Young Eddy. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Eddie Morgan vs. Battling Lahn; Dutch Brandt vs. Marry Nelson; Young Terry Mitchell vs. Charley Goodman. Three ten-round bouts.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Benny Coster vs. Jack Sharkey; Battling Reddy vs. Terry Martin. Both ten-round bouts.

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Trade Mark
Twenty for a Quarter
Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes
HERBERT TAREYTON LONDON
CIGARETTES Import and Export
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Yes, sir! Here till noon!
Certainly we will!
By messenger at once.
Dozen golf balls and a pair of white flannels.
Not at all, sir! Pleasure!

During July and August our stores close Saturdays at 12 noon; other days at 5:30 P. M.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at Warren
"The Four Corners"
Broadway at 34th St.
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong
To-morrow and Every Sunday and Holiday
$1.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9 A.M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 8:30 A.M.
To-morrow, July 8
Mauch Chunk
$2.00 for adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.00
Lv.W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 A.M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 8:47 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 8:15 A.M.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

Salisbury Links
Public Golf Course and Restaurant
MEADOWBROOK, L. I.
Playing Rates Sat., Sun., Holidays, $2. Other days, $1.
Take Long Island R. R. to Meadowbrook station; bus to clubhouse.
MOTOR ROUTES—1. Jericho Turnpike, Old Country Road to Whaleneck Av. 2. Stewart Av., through Garden City to Whaleneck Av. 3. Fulton St., through Hempstead to Whaleneck Av.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE., EIGHTEENTH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain
Store Open Until 1 P. M. Today
Sale of Men's "Odd" Summer Suits at $10
Only one to three suits of a kind from our higher priced lines
Splendid suits for town, seashore and country wear. Excellently tailored of such popular materials as
WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, & ALL-WOOL BLUE SERGES.
The Worsted and Cassimere suits are in new and exceedingly smart patterns,—chiefly in stripes and neat mixtures.
NEWEST TWO AND THREE BUTTON MODELS.
Plain and belt backs.
Sizes from 32 to 46 chest measure.
Your saving in this sale is from $2 to $5, according to your selection.
There is sure to be a rush,—so come early.

We Also Feature
Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits Today, at $6.25
These suits are becoming more popular daily, for men everywhere appreciate what sensible Summer garments they are. Not only will they keep you cool, but also stylish, for these suits are faultlessly tailored of genuine Palm Beach fabrics, which are cold-water-shrunk, and guaranteed not to shrink.
Buy a Palm Beach suit at once, you will like it immensely.
THE BIGGEST SUIT BARGAIN IN TOWN!—FOR OUR SELLING PRICE IS CLOSE TO WHOLESALE
All sizes.
Motorists, Attention!
Men's Dusters at $3.95
Made up in a nice double-breasted style, in an excellent wearing grey fabric. Trimmed with pearl buttons. (Regular prices up to $5.50.)
AN EXTRA PAIR OF TROUSERS
To Go With Your Blue Serge Coat.
Outing and Tennis Trousers, Striped or Plain Serges. All sizes. SALE AT.................. $3.70
Men's $1.50 & $2 Sennet Straw Hats.............. $1
Men's Genuine Panama Hats; originally priced $3.50 to $12; at $2.65, $5 & $7.50
We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps all day.

TO HAVE 1,580,000 IN ARMS BY SEPT. 1

705,000 Men Already Are in the Army, Navy, Marines, or the National Guard.

200,000 MEN STILL NEEDED

To Bring Various Branches of Service Up to War Strength—Army Recruiting Improves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—More than 700,000 soldiers and sailors are now in the National Guard or in various branches of the military and naval service of the United States Government. The regular army has about 247,000 men and the navy 128,359 men, including the 897 recruits taken in Thursday. The Marine Corps has approximately 30,000 men. The National Guard now aggregates about 300,000 men. Latest reports to the War Department, made public today, show that the strength of the militia in the Federal service is 4,130 officers and 106,280 men, and that the guard units not yet in the Federal service, but which will be taken over this month, aggregate 5,787 officers and 189,717 men.

At the War Department it was asserted today that there never had been any change in the dates for calling out the National Guard not yet in the Federal service and that these units will be called out in three increments, as originally announced, the first on July 15, the second on July 25, and the third on Aug. 5. It was thought that the information would come in a proclamation from the White House, soon to be issued. It is understood, however, that, in order to avoid a disadvantageous situation which might arise from the establishment of several grades of seniority, the three increments will be drafted into the Federal service on the same date, thus avoiding the creation of seniority among the officers of the National Guards of the various States.

Guard Still Short 100,000 Men.

The National Guard figures made public today indicate that if the National Guard is to be organized into sixteen full divisions more than 100,000 men still are needed to bring it up to war strength of 400,000 men. A gain of more than 30,000 men is shown for the guard during the last ten days of June. Only a part of this number, however, represents enlistments during this period, the total being swelled by Federal recognition of a number of National Guard units authorized and formed.

This recognition was given prior to June 30 so that the States might receive full credit for all their men under arms in computing allowances in making the draft for the new national army of about 650,000 men to be obtained from the recent registration. The most notable National Guard increase is that of 7,000 men for Texas. Just how many men the National Guard needs for full war strength will not be known until complete reports are received for all organizations in Federal and in State service.

As the situation now stands with 705,000 men in the Guard, or in the army and navy, and the 650,000 more that will be obtained from the draft process, a total of 1,355,000 men will be under arms by Sept. 1. In addition, the Government needs 100,000 men to round out the National Guard to war strength, about 45,000 men to round out the regular army to war strength, and about 25,000 men to round out the navy to its maximum authorized strength of 150,000 men.

When these have been obtained the Government will have an additional force of 225,000 men under arms, in the army and navy, and these, added to the 705,000 now available, and also to the 650,000 to be obtained under the national draft, will give the Government a total of about 1,580,000 men in its regular army, its regular navy and Marine Corps, its national army and its national guard. These figures do not include the men now employed in the Naval Reserve, the light house service and the coast guard service.

Guard Not in Federal Service.

The following is a statement of the number of men by States in the national guard units not in federal service, but who will go into concentration camps on July 15, July 25 and Aug. 5:

	Men.	Of'cers.		Men.	Of'cers.
Alabama..	46	3	Nebraska..	2,669	67
Arkansas.	4,715	56	N. H.....	2,347	79
Cal..	2,847	112	N. J.....	2,697	130
Colorado..	3,395	127	N. Y.....	24,859	800
Conn.	2,026	72	N. C.....	4,635	164
Delaware.	614	16	N. D.....	..	25
D. of Col.	739	23	Ohio	15,595	513
Florida ..	2,273	55	Oklahoma.	862	15
Georgia ..	650	42	Oregon ..	2,253	73
Hawaii ..	3,948	237	Penn. ...	15,839	571
Indiana ..	4,865	168	R. I.....	2,914	106
Iowa	6,253	187	S. C.....	2,062	77
Kansas ..	8,144	136	S. D.....	2,886	87
Kentucky.	294	12	Tenn.	3,155	76
Louisiana.	500	4	Texas	7,845	20
Maine ...	2,208	50	Utah	1,358	51
Maryland.	2,743	93	Vermont..	10	..
Mass.	9,801	290	Virginia..	1,879	80
Michigan..	5,281	160	Wash.	2,186	80
Minnesota.	2,748	149	West Va..	18	..
Miss.	2,995	29	Wisconsin	7,073	191
Missouri..	8,436	138	Wyoming..	1,148	19
Montana...	29	..			
			Total....	189,717	57,871

The following table gives the latest figures on the strength of the National Guard units which are already in the Federal service:

	Men.	Of'cers.		Men.	Of'cers.
Alabama...	46	236	Montana...	..	45
Arizona ..	..	53	Nebraska.	1,553	47
Arkansas..	1,849	55	N. H.....	2,118	3
California	3,118	177	N. J.....	2,744	211
Colorado..	2,808	28	N. M.....	..	44
Conn. ...	1,917	122	N. Y.....	24,248	340
Delaware..	275	15	N. C.....	4,115	60
D. of Col.	651	69	N. D.....	638	14
Florida ..	1,347	15	Ohio	14,244	153
Georgia ..	1,035	191	Oklahoma.	739	54
Hawaii ..	3,021	..	Oregon ..	2,084	57
Idaho	..	53	Penn. ...	14,547	222
Illinois ..	10,089	184	R. I.....	2,937	16
Indiana ..	4,231	56	S. C.....	1,926	55
Iowa	6,131	49	S. D.....	2,720	15
Kansas ..	4,918	..	Tenn.	1,655	60
Kentucky.	302	169	Texas	784	179
Louisiana.	475	71	Utah	990	..
Maine ...	1,639	52	Vermont..	1,548	54
Maryland.	2,708	107	Virginia..	2,147	137
Mass.	9,739	163	Wash.	2,033	56
Michigan..	4,888	55	West Va..	3,168	115
Minn.	3,495	5	Wisconsin	6,559	56
Miss.	762	54	Wyoming..	751	15
Missouri..	4,228	111			
			Total....	57,830	4,130

New York again led in Thursday's recruiting for the regular army. The daily statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obt'ned July 5.	Tot. to July 5.		Obt'ned July 5.	Tot. to July 5.
Alabama...	4	1,403	*Nebraska.	31	2,463
Arizona ..	2	200	*Nevada ..	2	672
Arkansas..	1	840	N. Hamp..	1	342
*California.	55	4,819	N. Jersey..	49	4,584
Colorado ..	19	1,288	N. Mexico.	4	216
Conn.	50	1,369	New York.	205	15,079
Delaware..	1	247	N. Carolina	14	1,053
Dist. of C.	4	317	N. Dakota.	5	496
Florida ...	..	1,083	Ohio	82	[illegible]
Georgia ...	30	3,482	Oklahoma..	1	1,769
*Idaho	3	764	*Oregon ..	22	2,348
*Illinois ..	106	13,016	*Penn. ...	149	15,504
*Indiana ..	49	7,450	Rhode Isl'd	14	524
Iowa	25	3,826	S. Carolina	..	792
Kansas ..	21	2,954	S. Dakota.	2	746
Kentucky..	16	2,449	Tenn.	2	1,835
Louisiana..	16	1,399	Texas	57	4,992
Maine ..	2	623	*Utah	18	1,849
Maryland..	18	852	Vermont ..	..	82
Mass.	106	5,897	Virginia ..	9	1,080
*Michigan.	30	[illegible]	Washingt'n	11	1,588
Minnesota.	26	2,761	West Va..	11	1,389
Mississippi	..	837	Wisconsin..	11	1,515
Missouri ..	34	6,069	*Wyoming.	1	484
*Montana..	3	1,090			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained July 5, 1,819.
Total obtained since April 1, 138,337.

Major Bolling in Paris.

PARIS, Thursday, July 5.—Major Raynal Bolling arrived in Paris today on a special mission for the American War Department.

Major Bolling, a member of the Air Craft Production Board of the Council of National Defense, was sent abroad to study air craft production. Before going to France he spent some time in England.

BOYS WHO WILL BE SOLDIERS.
New York State's first military training camp for boys at Peekskill, shown in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

HOBOKEN SALOON MEN KEEP OPEN TO MUSIC

Waterfront Enjoys Bands and Singers While Mayor and Police Do Not Interfere.

The sixty German saloons in Hoboken ordered by the military authorities last week to close their doors at 10 o'clock last night, added new defiance to the ruling by putting music in most of their places, while Mayor Patrick J. Griffin, who warned the saloon keepers that a single violation would result in closing all the saloons in the "war zone" entered into a discussion with Colonel J. M. Carson of the Quartermaster Corps, in command of the army piers, upon the hardships imposed upon Hoboken by the order. Colonel Carson did not recede from his stand that the order must be enforced, but insisted that the zone should be extended in all directions to include all the saloons within half a mile of the former piers of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Lines. This would affect more than 200 of Hoboken's 328 saloons.

When he heard of the opposition of the saloon keepers who insisted that it was not fair to make a ruling affecting saloons on one side of the street while those on the other remained open, Colonel Carson wrote Mayor Griffin that it had not been the intention of the War Department to make any such discrimination. The army authorities have given warning that the order has the authority of the War Department, but as yet no force has appeared to enforce the ruling.

Most of the defiant saloon keepers hired bands and singers to amuse their patrons last night, and it was said that the Hoboken waterfront had its gayest night in many years. Policemen patrolled the section, but made no attempt to enforce the closing order. The German saloon keepers have hired counsel to represent them if an attempt is made to use force in closing their places.

PICK 25 MEN FOR AVIATORS.

Same Number Will Leave Plattsburg Weekly for School at Cambridge.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 6.—After a rigorous physical examination twenty-five men have been selected to report Monday at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for work in the ground aviation school. This is the second delegation of future aviators that has been chosen at Plattsburg, and camp headquarters is planning to send the aviation pupils in drafts of about twenty-five each week. The following men will proceed to Cambridge next Monday:

From the New York Regiment.—Stephen Bonsal, Jr., 51 Vanderbilt Avenue, Ninth Company; Louis F. Plummer, New Rochelle, Ninth Company; Arthur L. Tait, 434 Riverside Drive, Second Company; Walter B. Chalaire, 1,275 Lexington Avenue, Fifth Company; J. R. Dunlap, Jr., 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, Sixth Company; Gerald V. Carroll, 110 West 183d Street, Ninth Company; J. W. Guard, 74 Broadway, Ninth Company.

From Brooklyn.—Second Lt. Edwin Mott, U. S. R., 344 East Twenty-second Street, Fifth Company; Roy Platon, 19 Seventy-ninth Street, First Company; A. F. Seaver, 1,038 Eighty-third Street, Ninth Company; E. A. Griffith, 375 Degraw Street; E. A. Nostrand, 404 Fifty-fifth Street, Ninth Company.

From the New England Regiment.—Burr W. Leyson, Boston, Fifth Company; A. J. Downey, Boston, Fifth Company; A. W. George, Boston, Fourth Company; R. W. Roland, Springfield, First Company; L. A. Hamilton, Pittsfield, Ninth Company; Francis C. Carlton, Lawrence, First Battalion; Edward F. Holland, Providence, Third Company; H. L. Eddy, New Britain, Second Company; R. W. Weeks, Hyde Park, Mass., Eighth Company; C. G. Chapin, Norwichtown, Conn., First Company; J. R. Sanford, Skowhegan, Maine, Seventh Company; Walter N. Moore, Jr., San Francisco, Sixth Company.

Captain J. M. Walling, the camp mess officer, has released most of the mess attendants and will engage boys who are a part of some reliable organization. Although everything has been done for the mess boys in the shape of playgrounds and a Y. M. C. A. of their own, many of them have proved to be unreliable and left camp without permission. Through the efforts of Captain Harry Bullock, an assistant mess officer, who was formerly one of the managers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, thirty-five sons of B. R. T. employes have been obtained, and today 120 boys from the Catholic Protectory, New York City, arrived in charge of four of the protectory brothers, who will remain until the end of camp.

HEAT HITS CAMP STUDENTS.

Men Affected by Change in Weather at Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., July 6.—An extremely warm and almost unbearable atmosphere hovered over the camp here today and caused the candidates a great deal of uneasiness in their drill and study. The thermometer got away to an early start, and when recall was sounded at noon the men made their way in lazy fashion to their bunks to get a few minutes rest before mess.

Long hikes and battalion drill did not appeal to the candidates, as it usually does, and when the instructors called it a day at 5 o'clock the candidates voiced their approval.

With the arrival of real warm weather the docks and shore along Sacket Harbor, which adjoin the camp, have become popular with the candidates. F. F. Bugbee, athletic director for the Young Men's Christian Association at Watertown, announced this afternoon that instruction in swimming will start tomorrow. The Young Men's Christian Association men have adopted the slogan, "Let each candidate learn to swim before going to France," and a number of the candidates have signified their intention of taking the opportunity.

Field Secretary Lansdale of the Young Men's Christian Association announced today that Bishop Edward Woodcock of Kentucky will visit the camp Sunday. He will speak at the morning services at the camp Young Men's Christian Association at 10 o'clock and again in the evening at 7 o'clock from the camp bandstand. Both services are to be featured by special music.

Secretary Lansdale received a telegram from George S. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation today notifying him that Mr. Vincent would speak here one week from Sunday. Dean Charles R. Brown of Yale will come here July 22 to address a mass meeting that day.

Stanley Hawkins of Rochester arrived here to take up his duties as singing instructor.

FORT MYER RANKS THINNED.

Men Found Unfit Temperamentally Are Dismissed from Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The warm sun dried up the Fort Myer camp today and trench work was resumed with vigor. Eight companies of infantry received turns in practicing throwing hand grenades. For evening study tonight several of the camp units are studying maps of the Gettysburg Pike figuring out tactical problems. The batteries had a busy day with the 3-inch field piece.

The troop of cavalry spent two hours on the bayonet runs. There has been remarkable improvement in the dash with which the men throw themselves into this 100-yard obstacle race, evading the wire entanglements and leaping over the trenches and rifle pits.

Some of the companies are being thinned out, because the men are not temperamentally adapted to be officers in the regular army and partly by the strict physical examination to which each man in the camp is being put. The several hundred men who went before a board of officers preliminary to the examinations for provisional Second Lieutenant commissions were heartened today when word was passed around the camp that the 140 successful aspirants will be notified before July 10, so that they may submit their applications in proper form to the War Department.

The candidates are obliged to submit proof of graduation from recognized colleges and universities. The officers of the examining board said that they are well pleased at the type of men that have come before them and that they have no doubt of being able to supply the full quota of 10 per cent. between the ages of 21 and 27 from the camp.

PLANS ABOUT READY FOR DRAFTING ARMY

Drawing of Numbers Is Likely to Take Place Next Week in Washington.

HOW SYSTEM WILL WORK

About 40 Numbers to be Chosen, Calling Up 40 Men in Each Exemption District.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Selection day for the new national army is approaching rapidly as the local exemption boards in the various States complete their organization, give serial numbers to the registration cards, and forward certified copies to Provost Marshal General Crowder. Indications are that the drawing will be held next week, but no official statement has been made as to the War Department's plans.

Administration officials still maintain strict silence as to the method to be followed. With the recent statement by Secretary Baker that the drawing would be held in Washington, however, coupled with the stress laid upon the serial numbering of registration cards, the general outline of the plan is clearly indicated.

It is understood that it is proposed to place in a single jury wheel in Washington one complete set of numbers. When a number is taken from the wheel the man in each exemption district whose card bears that serial number will be drafted. Thus as each number is drawn, approximately 30,000 men will be drafted, or one in each exemption district. If 1,200,000 men are to be called before the exemption boards in the first selection, which seems highly probable, only forty numbers would need to be drawn.

There are numerous complications which must arise, however, and the method of solving them can be known only when the Administration makes known its plan in detail. For instance, the number of registered individuals in each district who are liable for military service will certainly not be the same. Aliens are registered, but not liable for duty.

All this must be considered in framing the regulations. Provisions must be made also to balance as far as possible the chances of military duty between the men in each district, so that disqualification of a large number in any particular district for any reason will not put upon those qualified additional likelihood of being sent to the front.

Various ways of accomplishing this correction of chances so as to make the resulting draft as fair as human ingenuity can contrive have been suggested. The matter has had President Wilson's personal consideration, in line with his pledge that the method employed would be just in every respect.

While the first contingent of the new army, under the bill, is limited to 500,000 men, an additional 125,000 or 150,000 will be needed to make up the reserve battalions of this force. Reserve battalions are now being recruited for all regular regiments and will be recruited for the National Guard when it is drafted into the Federal service. The organization of the national army will be on the same basis.

It may be necessary, also, to draft enough men to fill up the regulars and National Guard to war strength, although no decision to this end has been reached as yet. The regulars are now close to war strength and the guard units are recruiting rapidly. If possible, they will be completed by the volunteer system.

There is one other consideration which will affect the total number of men to be drawn. Opinion varies as to the number of exemptions which must be made for the various causes outlined in the exemption regulations. A rough estimate of at least 50 per cent. exemptions for physical or other reasons has been generally employed in computing the probable size of the task before the exemption boards.

It is not known whether the Government plans to call double the number of men actually needed on the first selection in order to provide against these exemptions. Possibly only the smaller number will be taken, to be filled out by later selections until the ranks are full. If the exemption factor is allowed for the first drafting, however, it seems likely that a million or a million and a half names would be provided for at that time, the men to appear for examination in the order in which they were drawn and the cards of those not reported in any district where the quota was filled before they came up before the board, to be returned.

Another factor which is being worked out in the selection regulations is the provision of the law requiring that each State be given credit at the drawings for the number of men it has supplied as volunteers in the regular army or the National Guard.

RESERVES FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Nearly 200 Ensigns and Lieutenants to Take Special Academy Course.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Nearly two hundred officers of the Naval Reserve forces, most of them Ensigns, but a few junior Lieutenants, have been ordered to the Naval Academy for a special course in seamanship, navigation, ordnance, and gunnery. Instruction will begin next Monday and continue until Sept. 15. Those from the New York district who will take the course are:

George D. Atwood, Winthrop Burr, Jr., Howard G. Cann, Robert M. Curtis, Joseph D. Day, Lee M. Delacy, Melville P. Dickinson, Lloyd Edward, Thornton Emmons, Henry Goldman, Jr., Stanford Harmon, Howard P. Hart, H. Hale, Jr., Paul A. Hourigan, Arthur C. Hoyt, Francis T. Hunter, George G. Jones, John G. Kenlon, J. R. Litchfield, Richard S. Maynard, Junius S. Morgan, Frank W. Morrell, George P. Morse, Spencer Van B. Nichols, Harold J. O'Connell, George H. Peterson, Charles L. Poor, C. W. Schmidt, Clifford D. Smith, Allen C. Smith, W. E. D. Stokes, Jr., R. T. Theobald, and W. L. Worsham.

PORTO RICANS REGISTERING

7,500 Enrolled in San Juan Under Selective Draft Law.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 6.—Registration under the Selective Draft law ended in San Juan at 1 o'clock this morning with more than 7,500 men registered, 2,200 more than the Registration Committee estimated, with probably a few hundred in addition remaining to be registered within the next two days.

Incomplete preliminary reports from the entire island of Porto Rico indicate a total registration last night of from 90 to 95 per cent. of the estimate of the Registration Committee.

The committee today advised all the local boards to notify persons who had not registered that they might do so without penalty up to Saturday night.

FLETCHER CONSULTS LANSING ON A TRAIN

Hurried Conference Starts Rumors That Mexico May Take Sides in the War.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Enough importance was attached to the mission of Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Mexico, for a conference today with Secretary Lansing on board the train which is carrying the Secretary to Henderson Harbor, N. Y., for a three-week vacation. State Department officials have professed ignorance as to the nature of the mission of Ambassador Fletcher. He requested permission to come to Washington three weeks ago and left as soon as authorization was received.

By some officials it was assumed the Ambassador wished to explain personally to the Secretary the extent of German activities in Mexico, and the influence German agents have had on the Mexican Government and people. Reports that Mexico would enter the war as an ally of the Entente Powers are not regarded by most officials here as probable. They also believe it improbable that Mexico will become active in her support of Germany.

Deep interest has been displayed in Government circles here in the persistency shown by the Mexican Government in imposing on the oil companies heavier export taxes and in the recent decrees governing the holding of land by mining and other corporations. The Mexican Government has declared the decrees are not confiscatory, but representations have been made to the American Government by the companies that the enforcement of the new orders will result in the forfeiture of a large part of the properties now held by American and British corporations.

The British Government is interested especially in the oil taxes, since it is from Mexico that much of the fuel now being used in the British navy is derived. The American Government's protest against the enforcement of the decree has not yet caused a modification. July 10 is the date fixed for the decree to become effective.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 6.—President Carranza asked Congress tonight to give him extraordinary powers to negotiate for a loan of $100,000,000 gold. Although his statement was not definite, he presumably will negotiate for a loan in the United States. The sum is to be used to start a new bank of emission controlled by the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6.—Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Fletcher met today at a railroad station in this city and held their conference while en route to New York. The Ambassador came here on a train from the West.

Just before he left the Hotel Biltmore last night to take the 9:30 o'clock train for Henderson Harbor, N. Y., Secretary Lansing admitted that his conference with Ambassador Fletcher had been on Mexican affairs. Asked whether he had been informed by Mr. Fletcher that Mexico was about to take sides against Germany, the Secretary begged to be excused; he also declined to discuss a report that Mr. Fletcher had been told that action adverse to the allies was about to be taken with reference to the Tampico oil fields, a fuel source of the British Navy.

In explaining why it was that the Ambassador had thought it necessary to board the train at Philadelphia and continue his report on Mexico all the way into this city, Mr. Lansing pondered a bit and then replied: "So that I would not have to lose a day of my vacation waiting for him in Washington."

Promptly upon the arrival of the train here Ambassador Fletcher left for Washington.

AMERICA TO PRODUCE 3,500 PLANES A MONTH

Enormous Output Within a Year Planned to Make Defeat of Germany Certain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Representatives of the Allies of America who have conferred here with Government aviation experts are convinced, from information obtained from Europe, that Germany will be defeated within a few months after the United States carries out its promise to supply enough airplanes and aviators to give the allied nations the supremacy of the air. So sure are they of this point that they have joined with the American experts in figuring out the time when it will be possible to sweep German air observers back of their own lines and, by the preponderance of battle and scout planes, maintain a patrol that will be effective behind the German lines. The consensus is that the war will end within six months or less of the day that feat is accomplished.

To this end a tremendous drive has been going on to organize American industry for the manufacture of all types of planes required for effective fighting and the American manufacturers have answered the call with unhoped for results. Chairman Coffin of the Aircraft Production Board, has stated that the only thing needed now to put the completed plans into operation is the money, which it is expected that Congress will appropriate without delay.

It is known definitely now that with the necessary money at its disposal, American industry will be able to develop its capacity to turn out training, battle and scout planes at the rate of 3,500 a month by the expiration of a year, thus assuring by that time double the number of planes which the allies of America now manufacture monthly. Already airplanes for training purposes are being turned out here and battle planes are being developed. The output of all types will be increased gradually.

The leaders in the engineering profession and representatives of the great automobile industry who are essential to the success of the plans outlined have been asked to organize for the work ahead. They have responded to a man. Great automobile factories have offered to place all of their resources, if necessary, at the command of the Government and detail their most skilled men for the task, and other manufacturers who may be called upon to turn out engine parts have joined the movement.

Chairman Dent of the House Committee on Military Affairs announced today that the committee would begin hearings Monday on the Administration's Aviation bill. Secretary Baker probably will be the first witness, and a report on the bill is expected next week.

The bill authorizes an aviation program that will cost $639,000,000, which amount includes the sum necessary for purchasing and equipping 22,625 airplanes, the establishment of training stations, and the training of officers and enlisted men.

Published Today

The Origins of the Triple Alliance

By A. C. COOLIDGE,

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This compact, clear, and lively account of the doctrines and the events which produced the Triple Alliance covers that fascinating and portentous chapter of European diplomacy in which Bismarck is the dominant figure. It is distinguished by so clear a sense of the interrelations—the actions and reactions—of the events and ideas of the period as they affected the policies of all the European nations as to give a singularly full and well-proportioned impression of a period which, culminating in this war, has so supreme a present significance.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

MILITIA AID POLICE TO ARREST SLACKERS

Thirty-one Men Taken Into Custody at Anti-Conscription Meeting in Paterson.

BAYONETS STOP DISORDER

American Union Against Militarism Here Disowns Gathering Held by Branch in Jersey.

PATERSON, N. J., July 6.—Thirty-one alleged slackers were arrested by the police here tonight in a raid upon an anti-conscription meeting called by the Paterson branch of the American Union Against Militarism, and a company of the Fifth New Jersey Infantry was called out to aid the police in putting down disorder as the men were taken away to the police station in patrol wagons. No one was seriously injured in the struggle, although there were attempts to prevent the police from taking their prisoners, but the appearance of the militia, lined up in the street with fixed bayonets, put an end to all opposition, and the prisoners peacefully submitted.

Placards calling for the meeting in the Paterson Auditorium were sent out, with the name of the American Union Against Militarism printed upon them, and the text of the call urged the public to insist on the repeal of the selective draft law by taking action through their representatives. Copies of the placard are in the possession of the police and the Federal authorities, and it is said there is nothing seditious in the call for the meeting.

The Rev. Norman M. Thomas, pastor of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church, New York, was the first speaker of the evening, but neither the police nor the Federal authorities could see anything in violation of the law in his remarks. He spoke of urging all members of Congress to repeal the selective draft law and he called for a vote upon a desire for the operation of the law. When policemen saw that several men among the 2,000 held up their hands as an expression of disapproval of the law the dissenters were requested to show their registration cards. Many others in the rear of the hall saw that the policemen were demanding cards and they made a break for the exits, only to find themselves halted there by a detachment of police under command of Acting Chief William Perry. They tried to fight their way through the police, and a call was sent for the Fifth New Jersey Infantry. As soon as the militiamen made their appearance and fixed their bayonets there was no more disorder, and those who failed to show their registration cards went meekly to the police station.

Federal authorities listened attentively to the speech of Henry Hubschmidt, a Socialist, who was once a candidate for Congress, but he made no remarks that they could interpret as seditious. He said he had accepted an invitation to act as chairman of the meeting late this evening and had no knowledge of the character of the speeches to be made.

The police said they would hold all the men until they produced their registration cards or their birth certificates to prove that they did not come within the age limits prescribed by the law, and the Federal authorities came to police headquarters to aid in the examination of the men. Most of those arrested, as well as those in the audience, were factory workers.

Eleven of the thirty-one prisoners were released before midnight on proof that they had registered or that they were not of draft age.

Members of the American Union against Militarism said last night they had no knowledge of the meeting held in Paterson. They pointed out that it was probably called by the Paterson Branch, a separate organization with its own officers. They also called attention to a statement issued in May by the American Union urging all conscientious objectors to register in compliance with the law and then to seek exemption in legal ways if they desired.

112 SLACKERS IN STRIPES.

Chicagoans Try to Mob I. W. W. Draft Dodgers on Way to Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—One hundred and twelve "slackers," wearing the striped garments of imprisonment and with hair sheared, will begin tomorrow to serve their sentences of a year and a day at hard labor.

The I. W. W. agitators sentenced by Judge Landis in Freeport on Thursday for violent opposition to the conscription law arrived at the Bridewell this afternoon.

Several hundred persons gathered outside the Bridewell as the coaches bearing the prisoners drew up. Hoots, hisses, and catcalls, mingled with curses and threats, greeted them. Several men in the throng, carrying tin cans, rushed forward and attempted to tie these "emblems of rubbish" to some of the prisoners.

Cries of "Let me get a wallop at one of 'em!" "They're a bunch of cattle!" and "Back to Germany with 'em!" arose from the crowd.

As the prisoners were led up to the Bridewell gate, over which waved the Stars and Stripes, one of them shouted, "I'd rather be here than fighting for that rag."

A wail went up from the crowd of onlookers. "Let me at that traitor!" yelled one.

Tin cans were pounded against the wall and curses yelled at the "slackers" while Deputy Marshals drove their prisoners into the Bridewell.

"DRY" ISSUE IN PORTO RICO.

Cocoanut and Rum Bottle on Ballot for Coming Election.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Whether the water of the cocoanut is to replace rum as one of the chief beverages of Porto Rico is one of the important issues to be decided at the general election July 16, the first election in which Porto Ricans vote as American citizens.

Seventy per cent. of the 240,000 registered voters who will cast their ballot in July are illiterate, and to enable them to make their mark at the proper place symbols are being printed on the ballots. The Prohibitionists have adopted the cocoanut as their emblem and the anti-Prohibitionists have chosen the rum bottle. The half-mature cocoanut contains a pint of liquid and constitutes the cheapest and most healthful soft drink that the tropics affords.

Under the Jones bill granting American citizenship to the Porto Ricans the island would go dry automatically in March, 1918, unless a month before the general election at least 10 per cent. of the qualified voters should petition for a referendum. Recently petitions signed by several thousand more than the required 24,000 qualified voters were presented to the Supervisor of Elections.

Thompson Buchanan Enlists.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 6.—Thompson Buchanan of New York, the playwright, enlisted here today in the First Kentucky Regiment, with which he served during the Spanish-American war. He is a former resident of Louisville.

A Summer Treat

WILLIAM J. LOCKE'S NEW NOVEL

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A STORY OF WARTIME BUT NOT OF WAR

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York

ARMY WILL PUSH HUNT FOR RECRUITS

Contemplates No Cessation of Work Here Pending the National Draft.

NAVY EMPLOYS MOVIES

Pictures in Union Square—Responses Encourage British Recruiting Commission.

Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of recruiting for the regular army, said yesterday that notwithstanding reports to the contrary, recruiting would continue in this city.

"Men are being sought and accepted daily," he said. "Our program has not been changed. We have had no information or orders of any nature regarding a suspension of recruiting activities. We need men, and none should hold back because of rumors that volunteers are no longer desired."

According to one report the Washington authorities had decided to cease efforts to fill the ranks of the regular army with volunteers, and would utilize instead the draft. This report was denied by army authorities here. The army authorities reported 110 enlistments here yesterday, which they considered an excellent record.

Although Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan is in Washington there is no let up in the effort to bring the National Guard up to full war strength. The Sixty-ninth Regiment held a band concert and exhibition drill last night to inspire interest in recruiting.

The formal opening of the Ethan Allen Training Camp at North Hero, Vt., takes place today. A body of cadets from New York left the Grand Central Station for the camp yesterday morning in special cars. The camp is the fulfillment of the idea of General Wood that boys who have the means should spend their Summer vacation in intensive military training.

There was much enthusiasm yesterday at the meeting of the Midday Minute Men, at 57 Chambers Street. One speaker, who would not give his name, described himself as the father of twelve sons and two daughters, every one of whom was anxious to aid the country. His oldest boy, he said, was in the navy, his second son had applied for enlistment in the army, and his other sons would enter the service just as soon as they were old enough. The other speakers were Sergeant Lester A. Levy of the Eighth Coast Artillery, Sergeant Major James Robinson of the Canadian Army, and H. P. Bachrach, a private in the Quartermaster's Department of the regular army.

The first contingent of British recruits enlisted by the British Recruiting Commission has safely arrived in London, according to an announcement made yesterday by an aid of Brig. Gen. W. A. White at the British recruiting headquarters, 280 Broadway. There were 150 men in the contingent. General White is much pleased with the response which British subjects here are making to the call to join the colors. Two hundred recruits were sent on Thursday night from this city to Canada, and it is probable that another detachment soon will be sent. A number of those sent out on Thursday will join the Royal Flying Corps.

Recruiting for the navy in Union Square was speeded up last night by the use of moving pictures. More than 2,000 persons gathered about the screen on the ship Recruit and cheered the navy scenes as they appeared. Twenty-five young men answered the call for recruits. The scenes were explained by Chief Electrician Charles W. Blackwood. He was interrupted by the applause that followed a reel showing General Pershing in England. The other speakers were Captain Albert P. Simmonds, an explorer, and Henry Granger of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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HELP FOR THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

Hitherto the demand has been for more power for the Interstate Commerce Commission. More power has been given repeatedly, but without the expected benefits. Always there remained something not included in the power given. Now there is a different appeal for the Commission. It needs help, and the House has passed the bill to appoint two additional Commissioners and to enable the Commission to divide itself into sections, as courts divide themselves into parts. The divisions are to have power to act as and for the Commission, subject to appeal to the full Commission. This is to take the place of the present method of appointing agents to take testimony and report to the Commission for its decision.

There are two reasons for thinking that the bill is desirable. One is that the Commission is overworked. In 1905 there were 65 formal proceedings before the Commission. In 1916 there were 1,275. There were 195,235 pages of testimony offered last year. The first Chairman of the Commission said that human faculties were not capable of operating the railways of the United States as a whole. The impossible task has been attempted and the machinery has visibly broken down. No seven members are capable of acting as judges upon the merits of over a thousand cases a year. It would be impossible if the Commissioners merely acted upon the cases brought and argued before them. It is doubly impossible when the Commission attempts to exercise powers of initiative and administer the railways instead of judging their acts.

The deterioration of the Commission's procedure is evident upon a comparison of its first report with its last. The first report is a deliberate and careful consideration of questions of principle. The later reports have been drowned in details, which have prevented due deliberation upon increasingly important tasks. In the earlier days the Commission did nothing which was not approved in advance. Now it can hardly do anything which is not received critically. If the process continues, the Commission is in the way of meeting the fate of the Commerce Court. That is undesirable. It is better that the Commission should be strengthened.

Appointments to the Commission have been so few that there has been a survival of the original anti-railway bias. A beginning was thought to be made when President Wilson appointed a Princeton professor to a vacancy. But his voice was not heard in dissent from the decision which the country has not approved. The debate in Congress upon the bill for the enlargement of the Commission showed that Congress is still in the hostile temper in which it passed the Adamson eight-hour law. But Congress does not appoint the Commissioners, and it may be hoped that the President will be accessible to the petitions which are being made for railway representation upon the Commission.

There would be no analogy to the appointment of plaintiffs or defendants to be judges. Lawyers are thought best judges of the law, regardless of their personal or private affairs. Railway men would be good judges of railway questions, regardless of their previous railway affiliations. The present Commissioners are competent and conscientious men, but it is no disparagement to say that they do not catch the point of view of either the railways or the public. They hardly could have been appointed if they had not been sympathetic with the temper of the time of their appointment. It was plainly said that shippers would be favored by members recently appointed. Some of them have been railway subordinates, or railway regulators, or are learned rather in theory than in practice of railway administration. The railways now have been so chastened and reformed that there are some railway managers who deserve, and possess, public confidence. The Commission would be strengthened if its future decisions should find such a member among the majority. And if he were in the minority he would have the opportunity of presenting the railway point of view on a position of equality. The dissenting opinions now handed down by railway Presidents concurrently with the Commission's are a fire in the rear which cannot be agreeable to the Commission. It would be better to have it out with the railway representative in the privacy of the council room. One man could hardly persuade the rest unless he were right.

THE AVIATION BILLS.

There is no opposition in Congress to the appropriation of $639,000,000, or more if necessary, for the upbuilding of military air service, or to the enlistment as aviators of as many men as may be needed. Some of the details of the various measures now in the hands of committees may lead to controversies which should be settled quickly. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the creation of a new Bureau of Aviation, with a new Cabinet officer at its head, is wise in the present crisis. The War and Navy Departments, as at present constituted, ought to be able to care for the organization of aviation forces. The hearts of some members of Congress, however, seem to be set on the new Cabinet office plan. To the Secretaries of War and the Navy, on the other hand, the plan suggests only new and needless complications. The formation of a separate Department of Aeronautics might well be postponed until the other plans for air-service extension have been put in operation.

But it would be better to avoid delay by creating the new department immediately, if the proposal is so strongly supported in Congress that an attempt to postpone action upon this detail should lead to long debate. To the common mind a Secretary of Aviation seems as unnecessary as a Secretary of Ordnance or a Secretary of Merchant Marine. Certainly it would not be a permanent office, and it is likely that the work of organizing the department would require more time than can be well spared from our practical preparations for sending an air fleet to France. Army aviation is under the control of the Signal Service, the commander of which is Brig. Gen. Squier. The Administration's bill, placed before the House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday, obviously contemplates no change of authority. The 23,000 new airplanes and the 75,000 aviators will belong to the Signal Service. The bill appropriates the funds needed, and they are larger than the sums this year voted for the army and navy. The vast importance of the development of our power in the air is clearly recognized.

Chairman Dent said yesterday that he hoped to report the bill from the committee the latter part of next week. The people will hope that this hope may be realized and that, in the meantime, all differences of opinion in Congress as to the proper organization of the service may be adjusted. Plans for new engines must be accepted and many thousands of them built. More than 20,000,000 feet of Pacific Coast spruce must be purchased and delivered to the manufactories. Men must be enlisted and organized in companies, squadrons, regiments and divisions, and sent for training to the various depots. This work has already been planned on paper. Much of it cannot be actually begun until the Appropriation bill is a law.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC MISINFORMATION.

The American newspapers were misled, the American people deceived, by the statement describing the attack upon our transport ships by German submarines, issued by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels on the evening of July 3. The statement was prepared by Mr. George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, who is understood to have explained that in writing the statement he "elaborated" the brief description of the combat forwarded by our naval officers. The American public was led to believe that our transports were attacked by the enemy in force, that the engagement was an important one, and this impression was heightened by Mr. Creel's avowal that the news "was made public at "once as an appropriate announcement on the eve of the Fourth of "July." In fact, there was no flotilla of German submarines engaged, either in the first or in the second attack. Two U-boats may have been operating against our ships on the night of June 22, only one was seen when the second attack was made the next morning. While the danger to our ships and troops was real and serious and while their escape unscathed was an occasion for national rejoicing, the attempt to represent the beating off of the submarines as a real naval battle of high importance was unpardonable.

The statement prepared by Mr. Creel and issued by the Secretary of the Navy, as published in the morning papers of July 4, declared that the first attack was of "disturbing significance," as our ships were set upon "at a point well this side of the rendezvous" where they were to meet ships of war dispatched to meet them from a transatlantic station. "The attack," says the statement, "was "made in force, although the night "made impossible any exact counting "of the U-boats gathered for what "they deemed a slaughter." The high-seas convoy answered with heavy gunfire, says the statement, and "its "accuracy stands proved by the fact "that the torpedo discharge became "increasingly scattered and inaccurate. It is not known how many "torpedoes were launched, but five "were counted as they sped by bow "and stern."

This is a picture of a very serious engagement with the enemy "in force." The torpedo discharge became "increasingly scattered and inaccurate," which implies, of course, that a great many were discharged, although it is said that only five "were counted." The story of this affair as it comes to The Times from an eyewitness, whose account we publish this morning, tells of only one U-boat being seen, although as "they fired three, if not four, torpedoes," it is possible that at least one more was in the neighborhood. It is very different from the expanded account prepared by Mr. George Creel.

The second attack, which according to Mr. Creel's statement was directed "against another contingent," took place beyond the point of rendezvous, and nothing is said of the number of U-boats engaged, although more than one is indicated in the assertion that "not alone did the destroyers hold the "U-boats at a safe distance, but their "speed also resulted in the sinking of "one submarine at least." It is evident that the eyewitness whose story The Times publishes was not aboard a ship of the other "contingent" which was the subject of the second attack mentioned in Mr. Creel's story. That attack, he says, "was launched a few days later," that is, a few days after June 22. The second attack witnessed by the informant of The Times took place the next morning after the first attack. On this occasion one U-boat was seen and the wake of one torpedo. The U-boat was destroyed, according to this account. Unless there was some confusion in Mr. Creel's rendering of the official dispatches, it would appear that there were three encounters with submarines instead of two. Probability leans to the theory that there were but two.

It is possible that there is some exaggeration in the story of the eyewitness which we publish today. In the excitement of the moment it is at least most improbable that he would have minimized the facts. Yet he describes what appears to have been a chance meeting with one or two submarines upon the first occasion, and probably not more than one upon the occasion of the second attack, while the story prepared by Mr. Creel represents the U-boats "gathered for what they deemed a slaughter," an attack made "in force," with many torpedoes discharged against our ships. These exaggerations Mr. Creel deems appropriate to gladden the heart of the nation on Independence Day.

The American people may pardon for a time the suppression of news. It is conceivable that the safety of our land and sea forces may demand certain reticences. But Americans will never pardon expanded, adorned, exaggerated, and untruthful accounts of conflicts in which our forces may be engaged. They do not want to be put in the humiliating and ridiculous position of rejoicing over great victories never achieved, of exulting over the defeat of the enemy "in force" when the affair described is one of the ordinary incidents of the transatlantic navigation.

As for Mr. George Creel, it is evident that in his present position he is out of place, that his abilities, whatever they may be, are misapplied, misdirected. His long training in another field of publicity, where emotion and imagination count for much and accuracy is of minor importance, has evidently disqualified him for the service he has been called upon to perform. The Administration was ill-advised in appointing him to this responsible place. It was a blunder. The only possible and adequate corrective should be at once applied.

RUSSIA REBUILDING.

At the moment when the Russian Mission arrived in New York there came a message from the American Mission in Petrograd. One of the members of the American Mission, Charles Edward Russell, sent this appeal to the American people:

> I venture to appeal to my fellow-democrats in the United States and Great Britain for a more sympathetic attitude toward the struggling democracy of Russia. I appeal to editors not to print wild-eyed stories of impending ruin and chaos and to newspaper readers not to believe such stories if printed. There is no anarchy here. There is only a limited amount of disorder. The people of Russia, under the most trying conditions in history, have given an example of dignity and self-restraint.
>
> It is well to face the facts frankly, but it is also well to look beyond surface conditions to the true basis of Russian development. Every phase of the present situation is a logical and normal outcome of natural causes. The substance is sound and hopeful, if only other democracies give help wholeheartedly, instead of standing by to prophesy destruction. These people know their job and will do it. I suggest it is about time to do away with all criticism and give them a chance.

If there is the least disposition to be patronizing or condescending toward the new Russia personified in the Bakhmetieff mission, it is wholly out of place. What Russia has done merits not condescending approval but respectful admiration. It is less than four months since the great convulsion. For years it has been freely predicted that when the explosion came the state of Russia would be worse than that of France in 1792, that there would be nothing short of chaos. Instead, we see Russia righting herself in an incredibly short time after a shock of terrific proportions.

What was overlooked by the prophets of those years was the character of the Russian people, which has never been unstable or heady. When the real voice of Russia began to be heard above the uproar of the fanatics whom the convulsion tossed to the top, or rather to the stage, even more impressive than the voice itself were the accent and the tone. The pronouncements of the Peasants' Congress, for instance, were not appeals; they were the ordered, majestic decrees of a supreme power, the people itself speaking and commanding the waves of dissension to be still. The Sinai-like tone, the authoritative deliberateness, were those of the people as a conscious entity.

If liberty breaks suddenly upon the Russian people, yet the genius of that people has never been such as to dispose it toward irresponsibility or levity; and if inexperienced, it has great power of self-command. Its task now is to build upon the wreck made by a volcano which swept everything away; and if there were those in Russia, as there would be in any country, whose idea of building was that of the builders of Babel, they were not the Russian people. The democratic world has fervently hoped that the result of the revolution might be that which Mr. Russell declares it in fact to be; and now it will give over hoping, and firmly believe it with joy.

FROM BEHIND THE HEDGE.

Mr. William J. Bryan breaks his welcome silence as soon as there is an opportunity. His pretense is the prohibition question, which he appears to discuss innocently in a magazine article; but his real object is uncovered by his sending an advance copy to Senator Sheppard, who carelessly introduces it in the Congressional Record before its magazine publication, so as to influence the vote on the Food Control bill. Mr. Bryan thus throws whatever influence he still possesses in the way of hampering that measure and throwing a log in the President's way. He denies that there is any distinction between beer and whisky:

> Beverages that contain but a small percentage of alcohol will unsteady the nerves and impair the productive value of the drinker, no matter what his occupation may be.

Yes; and a stitch in time saves nine, and a rolling stone gathers no moss, and honesty is the best policy, and two and two make four. What is the object of inserting these solemn truisms in the Congressional Record just now? To make it appear that the fight is one between temperance and "rum," instead of between those who wish to make the war government efficient and those who wish to bedevil the revenue and disorganize the war. Both the thing itself, and the way it is done, are characteristic of Mr. Pecksniff at his most Pecksniffian.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Soldiers Must Be Warned.

It is true, as one of our correspondents deduced yesterday from an experience of his own, that some of the young men newly entered in the national service are not sufficiently cautious about disclosing the military information that necessarily comes into their possession. It may be, therefore, that their frankness, especially as to their own movements and destinations, is what has enabled the German spies to discover and send home facts that the newspapers carefully refrain from publishing.

Nothing is easier than to get into conversation with these young men in their hours of liberty. Many of them are far from home and acquaintances, and in just the mood to welcome a friendly word from a stranger seemingly appreciative of the loyalty and courage that have taken them into the army at a time when enlistment is a more serious thing than it has been for many years past in this country. They doubtless feel, as they should be able to feel, that the national interests so dear to themselves are equally dear to all the Americans whom they meet, and they evidently find it hard to realize the danger of betrayal while they are among their own people.

It should therefore be impressed on these boys more strongly than it has been that there are among us ruthless enemies indistinguishable by speech or appearance from the great multitude of trustworthy men and women with whom they mingle, and that these spies will eagerly catch up and utilize to the country's harm and Germany's advantage all they can learn with regard to our army and navy activities. They should be told, not exactly to be distrustful of all unknown civilians who approach them, but never to forget the possibility that the stranger may be engaged in one or another capacity as part of Germany's highly industrious and efficient secret service. There is enough to talk about without bringing in the matter of military movements and plans, and any display of curiosity in that direction by the chance acquaintance should lead the young soldiers not only to reticence on all subjects but to the reporting of the incident for investigation by his officers.

Fourth of July in London.

That our Independence Day should have had such elaborate and sincere celebration this year by so many Londoners, high and low in station, is another and notable illustration of how this amazing war has broken down old lines of national separation and healed or effaced ancient animosities, prejudices, and dislikes. It was only a few years ago that, even among the most friendly of nations, the appearance in arms of the soldiers of one on the territory of another, no matter how small their number or how peaceful their mission, was something to be gravely considered, when proposed—and usually to be forbidden, after the considering had been done, on the ground that such visits violated a fundamental principle of national sovereignty and were not to be tolerated on any excuse. Now it is a matter of almost daily occurrence for whole armies of aliens to be welcomed with wild popular enthusiasm, and, as one of yesterday's dispatches from France reported, the young women of the lands thus invaded show a tendency not always resisted to express their appreciation in ways that may cause some regret here that the age limit for enlistment was set so high.

The case of England and the Fourth of July was of course much different, for there the old memories were not of friendly co-operation, but of bitter hostilities, and it could not have been quite easy, even now, for Mr. Balfour to proclaim something more than resignation as he referred to Great Britain's most expensive mistake and joined his American friends in exalting its anniversary. And it may have been a little harder than usual for him to do it just now because of the present turning of all eyes to France and of all praises to French achievements in the great war. Against this, of course, there is nothing that can be said. What the French have done and suffered could not be exaggerated, but a sensitive Englishman — and Englishmen are sensitive, though they do not like to show it—can hardly help feeling that a little more might be said, in these days of casting up military accounts, about the part that Great Britain has played and is still playing in the world conflict. It is not for them, but for others, to recall, in these festival days, that the British Navy met all promises and all expectations, and that, while only claiming in the past to be a naval nation, Great Britain has made herself, more quickly than any such nation ever did before, the equal, and more than the equal, of the one hitherto supposed to be incomparable for strength on land.

Definitions Gone Far Astray.

Germany's expectations of getting advantage of any kind from the conference of Socialists in Stockholm are suffering—or have suffered—the fate that has befallen so many other hopes of hers. She sent there her own hand-picked and carefully lessoned members of the party she detests and fears with such good reason, but they have accomplished less than nothing for her. All of their contentions as to her cause have been disputed, and most of them have been denied, by the other delegates, and now the Scandinavian representatives have united in proclaiming that, though they want a peace which shall be without annexations or indemnities, they do not mean by those words what Germany means, but something quite different and practically indistinguishable from the opposite of her definitions.

They say that "no annexations," as they understand the phrase, is a demand that will not be violated by the rearrangement of frontiers, except when foreign rule is imposed against the will of the resident population, as it was in the case of Alsace and Lorraine! And when they say "no indemnities," they have in mind, not due reparation for wrongful destruction done, but exactions of money like that of Germany from France after the war of '70 and like her ruthless fining of Belgium and the Belgian cities!

And it was to encourage dreadful heresies like these—expressions of sentiment exactly like those coming from the never-to-be-sufficiently-hated Allies, the open foes of sacred Germany, that she encouraged the holding of the Stockholm conference! Of regard for Teuton feeling and for Teuton necessities it has shown few signs in discussion and none at all in its decisions. So another well-laid and executed plan goes wrong, and new proof is given that efficiency, even German efficiency, can be most inefficiently employed.

A Fine Harbor View for Spies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I visited Bedloe's Island on the Fourth of July, and was surprised to find the home of the Statue of Liberty free from any sort of restriction, even with soldiers encamping in the shadow of the statue. What surprised me most was to find two large nickel-in-the-slot telescopes in perfect working order, each commanding an intimate survey of the bay and Governors Island. What a fine place for the enemy aliens to observe troop movements by sea and military and naval operations, and so cheap, too—five minutes for 5 cents. Several interesting things happened while a man whom I learned afterward was an alien, and very friendly to the Germans, was using the telescope. A destroyer steamed out to sea, also a heavy laden steamer bound for Rotterdam, and an ocean liner arrived from France. Hundreds of visitors, many of them aliens, visit the island daily, and the telescopes are kept very busy. Think of having powerful telescopes in the very heart of the bay for general public use! It is really quite amazing. F. F. W.

New York, July 7, 1917.

THE NEW RUSSIA.

Out of the chaos of ruin and slaughter,
The mystic, and handmaid of tyrants of yore,
Our Mother of Muscovy, Freedom's new daughter,
Has shaken her limbs and her bonds are no more!

Fled like old myths are oppression and prison,
Fallen the might of the brute and the spy;
Up from the mists we have struggled and risen,
And see with the wise and the free eye to eye.

Gone are the days of despair and repulses,
Banished forever our dark of eclipse:
The music of freedom throbs wild in our pulses,
The trumpets of triumph are set to our lips!

And woe if a despot presume yet from heaven
To claim his vain sceptre, or speak as from God:
The newly unfettered shall sentence him, riven
From baubles and pomp, to be purged by the rod!

Yea, we, the rude sons of regenerate Russia,
With dawn in our eyes and resolve on our brow,
On the gory apostate and scourge that is Prussia
Shall wreak the swift cleansing crusade of our vow!

And then, with the older free nations combining,
We'll pledge humankind to mad havoc's surcease:
O'erjoyed, with the prophets our new rôle divining,
To pluck from Night's bosom the fixed star of Peace.

And down the far ages shall e'er in man's hearing
The voice of free, jubilant Russia vibrate,
E'er hailing the god in him freer appearing,
Till spirit at last shall the flesh dominate!

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER.

THE FUTURE OF OUR WAR FINANCES.

Currency Inflation to be Guarded Against and the Standard of Value Maintained.

By A. BARTON HEPBURN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We may well rejoice over the splendid success of the Liberty Loan and also we may ask ourselves as to the future. Our Government, in each and every department, is engaged in an earnest and whole-souled effort to carry on the war in the best and most efficient way. They are entitled to the commendation of all good people, and I am sure will secure the most cordial support. Friendly and sympathetic criticism, or rather caution, may be helpful and may be heeded when given in that spirit. The greatest danger that confronts us as a nation, in the immediate future, is currency inflation and the consequent unsettling of values.

There is a limit to the amount of bonds that can be sold and money raised within a given length of time. Each bond issue must be succeeded by a sufficient lapse of time to permit the money invested in bonds to find its place again in the normal circulation of the country, to permit the temporary congestion that naturally attends large financial transactions to be relieved and the condition of the money market to become normal. It follows that there is a limit to the amount that can prudently be loaned to our Allies within a given time. To loan our Allies to the extent of their net purchases in this country is easily feasible and to loan them to the extent of our ability is most desirable; it is a most effective contribution to the common cause, the cause of right. Our people can only invest their savings and their income. When we go beyond that point we embark upon a course that calls for extreme caution. Since August, 1914, the debts owing abroad which we have paid and the investments abroad which we have made have taken us out of the class of debtor nations and made us a creditor nation. Our net foreign indebtedness at the beginning of the war, estimated at from five to six billions, has disappeared. The international trade balance in our favor has been phenomenal in amount. This amount has been offset by large amounts of gold sent us, by the large amount of our securities held abroad which we have repurchased, by the large amount of debts abroad paid, and by the large amounts of loans we have made to other countries.

The future promises a change in our trade balances. It has been officially stated in Parliament recently that the cost of the war to Great Britain was $38,000,000 per day. When we have a large armed force to maintain in Europe, what will it cost us per day? Were we to spend $10,000,000 per day in Europe our favorable trade balance would be greatly jeopardized and might disappear. Such a contingency would have an important effect upon our continued ability to loan Europe, upon our ability to float large loans.

Let us see what Germany did. Coincident with her action in beginning the war she established banks to loan upon non-perishable personal property, war relief banks to loan people whose resources were tied up or compromised by the war. Her commercial banking system was most complete and most efficient; the same may be said of her land and mortgage banks. Every one who had anything was given a credit and a borrowing standing. The redemption of Government notes, as well as bank notes, in gold, was suspended. All forms of paper money were either actually or by convertibility made legal tender. The exportation of gold and quoting gold at a premium were made crimes.

The first German loan had over 1,172,235 subscribers. Every one was urged to subscribe, and the index finger was pointed at those who did not. The fact that they had no money was no excuse; they were given the facilities to do so and were urged to borrow and invest. When the second loan came along every one who had invested in the first was told that his present holding of Government bonds could be made collateral for a loan to enable him to invest in the second; again the index finger sufficed to insure general compliance. This process continued; the Government printed money which went out of one window only to come in at another in payment for securing loans. This was inflation of a most dangerous kind. Blockaded, cut off from the rest of the world, neither her exchange nor her bonds were tested by comparison with the standard of other countries, especially neutral countries, upon a gold basis. Her exports and imports were so small that it was not difficult for her to maintain her exchange fairly well for a time. Please remember that the bonds of the United States at one time, during the civil war, sold as low as 40 cents on the dollar in gold or exchange upon countries that maintained the gold basis. If the bonds of this country, with its small debt and great undeveloped resources, sold so low, what low would German exchange touch, and at what price would German Government bonds sell, were they subjected to the test of everyday purchase and sale in the markets of the world?

Germany is irretrievably on a paper basis, and I think her Government are more afraid of her own people, when they are confronted by and realize their own condition, after the war, than they are of the enemy armies confronting them at the present time. The method of floating the German loans above referred to tied up the people to the Government, in a financial way, and explains largely the solidification of the German people behind the Government in this war.

It would be calamitous if the standard of values should be disturbed in this country, and affairs should be administered with that possibility in view. Should we embark upon a period of inflation, I imagine the first step would be to make Federal Reserve Bank notes lawful reserve for member banks. Then, by liberal discounting, member banks could resolve their assets into reserve without the obligation on their part to carry any gold reserve. The responsibility of maintaining the gold reserve of the nation would be devolved wholly upon the Federal Reserve system. We should bear in mind that the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks consist of capital supplied by member banks, deposits from member banks, Government deposits that formerly were with the member banks, all supplied from the banks, and, in addition, Federal Reserve notes which they can issue against assets. This latter is most important. It is the greatest element of strength these banks possess. It may also become their weakness. It is the doorway to inflation. The resources transferred from the banks to the Federal Reserve system should be and are more potent for good under their centralized control than when in the hands of so many scattered and competing institutions. But the statutory powers of the Federal Reserve Banks are limited, and the member banks should not be relieved from the responsibility of helping to maintain a gold reserve. The centralized influence and control which the Federal Reserve system can exercise, together with its power to prevent a currency famine by issuing bank notes against commercial assets, are the two pillars of strength upon which the system rests.

Of course, this will be avoided by our Government. But it has already been proposed to make Federal Reserve Bank notes reserve for member banks, and it is certainly useful to draw attention to possible dangers of the future. The United States is the one first class nation of the earth whose credit is unquestioned. Credits come to us freely from all countries in the confident belief that they can at any time withdraw the same in any form which the creditor may desire. This proud pre-eminence should be maintained if we would guard the welfare of our people. Surely every one must wish to save our finances from the welter of uncertainty that hangs like a pall over Europe.

A. BARTON HEPBURN.

June 30, 1917.

A PLACE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Not Too Late to Use His Great Powers, Says Hamlin Garland.

New York, July 6, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a source of keen satisfaction to all those who admire Theodore Roosevelt when a great paper like The Times pays a just tribute to him at a moment when he is being officially ignored and studiedly insulted. Your editorial of yesterday was a manly and generous acknowledgment of his services to the nation.

Those of us who keep in mind the attitude of the Administration during the first two years of the war remember the effect of Roosevelt's flaming speeches. He led us all at a time when leadership meant battle, and to those of us who came early to a belief that it was our duty to align ourselves with England and France he spoke a reassuring word. He dared to say what we thought, but had not quite the courage to utter. At times some of us thought him a bit too advanced. We feared that he was doing himself an injury by getting too far ahead of his following. All through that dark period of our shameful vacillation he had the courage of his convictions and lived up to them.

The people of France do well to call our troops "Teddies," for they not only dress in a uniform suggested by him, and march under tactics revised by his order, but they are led by officers whom he singled out and promoted.

Republics have short memories, but it is too soon for us to forget the services which this amazing man has rendered America. He should have led those soldiers through the streets of Paris. He was the one American demanded by the French. Joffre pleaded to have him sent, and all France and England expected it. Nothing but petty jealousy and bitter political spite prevented this magnificent and almost universally desired event.

It is not too late to make use of the tremendous energy, contagious enthusiasm, and heroic courage of this man. The powerful influence of The Times should be fully brought to bear in holding the nation to a sense of what is justly and honorably due an ex-President who is at the same time the best known American.

The leaders on the other side are not fooled. They meet the editor of a Carolina newspaper in our Secretary of the Navy and an amiable civic reformer and pacifist in our Secretary of War, and smile—diplomatically—but when they meet Roosevelt they recognize the natural commander, the man of power—a man who has fought his way to the top and kept his place at the top through the vigor of his thought, his intense patriotism, and his high courage. Joffre rightly asks, "Why is not this man employed in ways commensurate with his powers?"

Your frank and timely words give me hope that some way will yet be found to make use of at least part of Roosevelt's knowledge of men and military affairs. HAMLIN GARLAND.

The National Civil Liberties Bureau.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the group of lawyers who will advise the National Civil Liberties Bureau, I wish to protest against your condemnation of this organization. It is true that the organization has been started by the Union Against Militarism. But many of the lawyers' group are wholly unconnected with that association and their actions will be wholly uninfluenced by sympathy with or opposition to pacifist principles.

The true purpose is to see to it that legitimate and lawful expressions of free speech are protected. I am sure you will agree that, even though views are in opposition to those of the majority, expression of them in peaceful manner is proper. The success of democracy demands that minorities be given a free chance to seek to persuade majorities.

The function of this organization is to allay the fears of those who believe that our Government has temporarily suspended the right of free speech by opposing all cases of unauthorized interference with such rights by subordinate officials and by endeavoring to focus attention on the difference between unlawful attempts to advise disobedience to law and lawful and peaceful expression of views opposed to the majority for the purpose of influencing and persuading such majorities by legitimate political means. Surely no fair-minded person can call such a purpose "seditious." EUSTACE SELIGMAN.

New York, July 6, 1917.

Fair Play for the Negro.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The increasing lynchings of a helpless people both North and South, in many instances for trivial things, are having depressing effects on a people who love their country and who are loyal and true to the flag. The courts of the land are in control of the whites, so there is never an excuse for a lynching. All crimes should be justly and severely punished and there need be no fear that any negro criminal or supposed criminal will ever escape.

The negro is asking for a right to live and to hope. I appeal to the righteous sense of the Anglo-Saxon and ask the aid of your great paper to stir up sentiment against lynchings, the murder of helpless women and children, and the burning of human beings. The spirit of the Anglo-Saxon is for fair play and that the strong do not unnecessarily oppress the weak. Please arouse this dormant spirit and cause America to awaken so that we can work side by side to help make the world a better place in which people can live. JAMES E. SHEPARD,
President National Training School.

Durham, N. C., July 4, 1917.

DISCUSS ALLIANCE IN RELIEF WORK

Red Cross Invites All Other Agencies to Become Its National Auxiliaries.

NO CESSATION OF EFFORT

Federal Council Official, After Conference, Predicts Success of the Plan for Close Co-operation.

Representatives of the Federal Council of Allied War Charities and Judge Robert M. Lovett and other representatives of the American Red Cross Society held an all-day conference yesterday in the offices of Judge Lovett, 165 Broadway, for the purpose of bringing about closer co-operation among the more than 100 relief agencies represented in the Federal Council and the National Red Cross organization. At the conclusion of the conference John Moffat, the Executive Secretary of the Federal Council, said that the meeting had been most harmonious and that there was every reason to believe that the close co-operation desired by the Red Cross and the council would be realized in the immediate future.

Judge Lovett, as Chairman of the National Red Cross Committee on Co-operation, said that he had presented to the conference a memorandum which had been drafted by the committee of which he is the head, and had the approval of the War Council of the Red Cross, of which Henry P. Davison is the Chairman. In substance, Judge Lovett said, the memorandum invited all national relief societies to become national auxiliaries of the Red Cross, each auxiliary to retain its present name and organization and to carry on its work in the United States. This meant, he said, that an auxiliary might continue to raise funds in its own name, as heretofore.

"This arrangement," a statement issued later from Judge Lovett's office said, "was approved in substance by the conference, which will meet again to perfect details and consider the problem of distribution of relief abroad. In the meantime, all relief organizations will continue their work as heretofore. The pending negotiations for a closer alliance must not be permitted to interfere with the steady flow of relief through the accustomed channels."

The representatives of the Red Cross who participated in the conference in addition to Judge Lovett were Anton G. Hodenpyl, George Wharton Pepper, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Edward Butler, John Moors, all of the Committee on Co-operation, and Mrs. Edward H. Harriman. The representatives of the Federal Council of Allied War Charities were Frederick H. Allen, Chairman of the Council; C. A. Coffin of the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, Felix M. Warburg, and Dr. Judah L. Magnes of the Joint Distribution Committee of the Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, Arthur Williams of the Fund for Men Blinded in Battle, Mrs. Barclay Warburton of the Emergency Aid Fund of Pennsylvania, Miss Elisabeth Marbury of the American Fund for French Wounded, Captain Philip M. Lydig of the American Ambulance in Russia Fund, Walter Maynard of the French Tuberculosis War Victims' Fund, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard of the National Surgical Dressings Committee, John Moffat of the National Allied Relief Committee, and Miss Elizabeth Scarborough of the French Wounded Fund.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Allen, on behalf of the Federal Council, supplemented the statement issued from Judge Lovett's office by saying that while the attitude of the Red Cross was conciliatory in the extreme, and while it appeared that the Red Cross was most anxious to retain the support of the allied war relief organizations, there still remained to be settled the question of the distribution of supplies and funds abroad. It was this point, he said, which consumed the larger part of the time of the conference and extended it to a meeting of many hours' duration.

Just what the final attitude of the Red Cross would be upon this question, he said, he was unable to state, but he left the impression that, so far as the war relief organizations themselves were concerned, they would stand firm as to the wisdom of continuing their own distribution of supplies abroad, as had been done since the beginning of the war, thus taking advantage of the machinery which had been constructed in the three years of the conflict. The organizations were, however, he declared, quite willing, wherever possible, to co-operate with the machinery for distribution which the Red Cross should put into effect.

"It thus seems," said Mr. Allen, "that the only mooted point lies in the question as to how the distribution abroad is finally to be effected. If an agreement can be reached on this point, there seems no doubt that full and complete co-operation between the American Red Cross on the one hand and the organizations represented in the Federal Council of Allied War Charities on the other can be effected, the various allied war relief organizations becoming, in fact and in name, auxiliaries of the Red Cross, but retaining their separate identities and separate organizations for the more speedy collection of funds and continued efficiency in administering them."

JOFFRE'S THANKS FOR GIFT.

Acknowledges Receipt of Money for French Orphans.

Miss Luisita A. Leland, Chairman of the Fatherless Children of France Fund, received yesterday a letter from Marshal Joffre, thanking her for the gift of a large sum of money which Miss Leland turned over to the Marshal while he was in this country. To date the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, of which the Fatherless Children Fund is a branch, has transmitted more than $1,250,000 to France.

The letter from Marshal Joffre, written while he was at sea on his way back to France, reads:

> On Board La Lorraine,
> May 17, 1917.
>
> Dear Madam: I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, your generous gift which I shall take pleasure in distributing for war relief in France. There can be no better evidence of the warm friendship of the American people toward the people of France. Sincerely yours, J. JOFFRE.
>
> To Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund cabled to France this week funds sufficient to support 2,000 more orphans.

MISS RANKIN GETS ACTION.

McAdoo Appoints Committee to Investigate Overwork of Women.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As a result of protests of Representative Jenneatte Rankin of Montana, Secretary McAdoo today appointed a committee to investigate the alleged compulsory overwork of women in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

At the same time Miss Rankin announced her intention to ask for Congressional inquiry. Director Ralph of the bureau contends conditions among the workers are good, that they are paid for overtime, and that the extra work is necessary for getting out Liberty bonds and other extra work imposed on the bureau by war conditions.

Elkus Sees the President.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Abram I. Elkus, former American Ambassador to Turkey and just returned to the United States, conferred briefly today with President Wilson.

COL. PAYNE LEFT $7,000,000 IN GIFTS

Bequests of $1,000,000 Each to Cleveland Hospital, Yale, and New York Library.

MUCH TO PAYNE WHITNEY

Total Estate Estimated at $90,000,000—Nephews and Nieces Share in the Residue.

The will of Colonel Oliver Hazard Payne, who died at his home, 852 Fifth Avenue, in this city, on June 27, makes cash bequests of more than $7,000,000, largely to charitable and educational institutions, according to a summary made public yesterday. Colonel Payne, a Director in the Standard Oil Company and many other of the greatest commercial organizations in the country, and the man who suggested the famous deal by which the United States Steel Corporation absorbed the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, left a total estate which has been estimated at $90,000,000, but no valuation was placed upon it in the will.

The residue of the estate under the will is given in equal shares to his nephews and nieces, Payne Whitney, Pauline W. Paget, William Bingham, 2d, Elizabeth B. Blossom, Francis Bolton, and Harry Payne Bingham.

The largest gifts to charitable and educational institutions are $1,000,000 to Lakeside Hospital of Cleveland, the city where Colonel Payne was born; $1,000,000 to Yale University, and a like sum to the New York Public Library. Cornell University, which had received more than $8,000,000 from Colonel Payne in his lifetime, receives a bequest of $500,000 for the support of the Cornell University Medical School.

Other large bequests are $500,000 to Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass.; $200,000 to St. Vincent's Charity Hospital, at Cleveland; $200,000 to the Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum, $200,000 to Hamilton College, and $200,000 to the University of Virginia.

The tapestry in the hall of his New York house is left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and his set of Audubon's birds and quadrupeds goes to the New York Zoological Society.

Among the large bequests to individuals are $100,000 each to his cousins, Henrietta B. Morris and Mabel Weddell, and $100,000 to his friend and for many years his lawyer, Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Those employed in his office and on his estate are richly remembered in the will. Legacies to those connected with his office force are $25,000 to Frank S. Rollins, $5,000 to Elmer D. Gault, $5,000 to Susie M. Davis, $3,000 to Susie M. Davis, and $3,000 to Clara L. Werthas. "With a tender farewll and warm thanks for faithful and careful attendance," bequests are made of $50,000 to Emma Christina Larson, and $25,000 to Captain Charles W. Scott, sailing master of Colonel Payne's yacht, the "Aphrodite."

Numerous minor bequests to employes and former employes run from $1,000 to $5,000. Among these lesser bequests were the following: T. R. Williams, chief steward of his yacht, $3,000; F. G. Arthur, chef, $2,000; Addison Apt, assistant chef, $1,000; James Parkin, carpenter, $1,500; T. Endresen, boatswain, $2,000; W. Thompson, quartermaster, $1,000; to Julian Burroughs, superintendent of the country place at West Park, Ulster County, $5,000; to his wife Emily, $5,000; to F. C. Loveless, superintendent of the country place at Thomasville, and to his wife, Mary Loveless, $5,000 each; to George Taylor, Col. Payne's chauffeur, $3,000; to Ingeborg Hornsleth, employed in the household at Thomasville, $3,000.

All other persons employed in his home in New York City or in his country place at Ulster receive $3,000 each, if in his employ for two years, with the further sum of $200 for each year or portion of a year in excess of two years. Those in his employ for less than two years receive $1,000 each.

In addition to his share in the residue, Payne Whitney receives all other chattels, furniture, pictures, silver, linen, china, glass, books, wearing apparel, and personal effects, horses, carriages, automobiles, and all interests in social, shooting, or fishing clubs, the yacht Aphrodite now in the service of the United States Government, the country place known as Greenwood Plantation at Thomasville, Ga., and all other real estate except the country place in Ulster County.

The country place in Ulster and a legacy of $2,000,000 are left to another nephew, Harry Payne Bingham, in addition to his share in the residue.

The will appoints as executors Payne Whitney, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Lewis Cass Ledyarl, Jr.

Miss Lincoln to Wed D. S. Sewall.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lincoln of Montclair announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Lincoln, to Donald Swanton Sewall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark W. Sewall of Portland, Me. Mr. Sewall is to drive an ambulance in France. Miss Lincoln's father is managing editor of The New York World.

Stevens-Paine.

Dr. Charles Wadhams Stevens of 40 East Forty-first Street, this city, and Miss Marion Duncan Paine were married on Saturday last in Scarsdale, N. Y., at the home of Frederick R. Collins by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Richards.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Money goes a long way here.

Wool Bathing Suits
$3.50
Black, Blue, Fancy.

Athletic Underwear
29c, 50c, 79c

Athletic Union Suits at 59c

Featherweight Madras Office Coats, Pajamas, &c.

For the Week-End
Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1 & $1.50
Khaki Shirts, 59c, $1.15 up to $3
Silk Shirts, $2.98, $3.98, $6.50
White Flannel Trousers, $3.65
Money Saved on Everything

Panamas Reduced
$3.50, worth $6
$4.80, worth $8

Sennits, 95c
were $1.49 & $1.90
Mackinaws, Leghorns, &c., Sharply Reduced
OutingHats&Caps,50c,95c
In Silk, Duck, Tweed, Mohair, Etc.

SUFFRAGISTS GO TO JAIL.

Had Alternative of Paying Fine, but Chose to Serve Them.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Eleven of the thirteen suffragists arrested at their Fourth of July demonstration in front of the White House, were tried today and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 or serve three days in jail. They chose to serve the three days. The Police Judge who tried them offered to take their personal bonds on promise to stay away from the White House, but they refused and were taken to jail.

The suffragists are Gladys H. Griner, Margaret F. Whittemore, Ida Millholland, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Iris R. Calderhead, Mrs. Frances B. Green, Elizabeth Stuyvesant, Joy Young, Mrs. Lucille Shields, Lucy Burns, and Dora Lewis.

Miss Hazel Hunkins, who contended she did not carry a banner in the demonstration, received a separate trial. Miss Kitty Marion, a suffragist, and Charles E. Morgan, a War Department clerk, charged with fighting, also are to be tried tomorrow.

ACCUSED OF THEFT OF DYES

German Chemist Was Preparing to Flee to Mexico, the Police Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6.—Charged with stealing valuable formulas and dye samples from his employer, Louis Hihn, for five years head chemist for the Martin Dyeing and Finishing Company of Bridgeton, N. J., was arrested here today. He had a hearing before Magistrate Watson, and was held on a charge of grand larceny until requisition papers for his return to Bridgeton are procured.

Hihn was known to the men under him at Bridgeton as "the silent chemist." He told the police he was of German parentage, and had spent several years in Germany, where he had acquired his knowledge of chemistry and dye methods. According to Detective Lore, Hihn was preparing for flight to Mexico with the dyes and formulas, and had made arrangements to withdraw $900 from a savings bank. When arrested he had $100 in his possession.

The Martin Company is a large manufacturer of khaki and other cloths used by the Government for military uniforms, tents, and other equipment. Federal Agent Garbarino is making a sweeping investigation, to determine whether Hihn was working under the direction of the German Government.

4 STATES IN TIFFANY SUIT.

Justice to Decide Where Breach of Promise Action Belongs.

Charles Stewart Davidson, counsel for Belmont Tiffany, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Hendrick yesterday to oppose an application in behalf of Mrs. Helen Beresford Stevens to open her default in serving her complaint in her $50,000 breach of promise action. Mr. Davidson pointed out that when the case was tried in Alabama last Spring the jury disagreed, and the plaintiff is now coming to New York State "to straighten out litigation between one party living in Alabama and another living in Philadelphia over an alleged promise of marriage which, he says, was made in Detroit."

The Justice said that if the facts were as stated the action did not belong in the State court here, but reserved decision on the application.

FILM OF ARRAS BATTLE HERE

Will Be Shown in Canada First, and Later in New York.

W. Orton Tewson, formerly a London newspaper correspondent, has arrived in New York on his way to Ottawa with the British Government's official film of the battle of Arras. It is a four reel picture, and shows the taking of Vimy Ridge, with all the exciting incidents of the victorious Canadian attack.

Mr. Tewson, who represents the Cinematograph Department of the British War Office, said that the film would be shown first in Canada and afterward in New York, and the principal American cities. The proceeds will be devoted by the Government to war charities. Mr. Tewson also represents the Overseas Department of the Food Control.

Vaudeville on the U. S. S. Recruit.

A vaudeville entertainment will be given on the deck of the U. S. S. Recruit, the wooden battleship built for recruiting purposes in Union Square, next Tuesday night. The program is in charge of Frank Evans and Bert Levy, and the talent will be furnished by the Keith interests. The after deck will be illuminated by searchlight and strings of incandescent lights, and the park surrounding the ship will be the auditorium, to which the public will be admitted free. The Brooklyn Navy Yard Band will play, and moving pictures of life in the navy and the training of men for the service will be shown.

Herbert Kelcey Critically Ill.

Herbert Kelcey, the actor, is critically ill at his Summer home at Bayport, L. I. His illness began several months ago. His last appearance here was in "Pollyanna." Mr. Kelcey, who is best known as a co-star with Effie Shannon, was born in London in 1855, and early in his career became a popular actor in this country.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Lights, a club whose membership is made up largely of theatrical folk, is preparing for its third annual cruise. A company of players will leave the clubhouse at Freeport, L. I., on Sunday, July 29, in their own motor boats, and will visit Long Beach, Far Rockaway, Bay Shore, Patchogue, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, and New York, giving an entertainment in each place. The show will be presented in the Astor Theatre in this city.

"The Monte Carlo Girl" is the title chosen for the American version of Emmerich Kalman's operetta, "The Czardas Princess," which Klaw & Erlanger will produce next Fall. Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse are adapting the libretto. The principals engaged to date are Sam B. Hardy, Wilda Bennett, Thomas Richards, Juliette Day, Carl Gantvoort, Ethel Pettit, J. Clarence Harvey, Louis Cassavant, Frank Farrington, and Eugene Lockhart.

Victor Mapes has completed the cast that will appear in his new comedy, "The Lasso." It consists of Shelly Hull, Phoebe Foster, Edward Abeles, Helen Westley, Charles A. Stevenson, Beatrice Noyes, Burton Churchill, Eleanor Gordon, Frances Bendtsen, Lillian Cooper, Sam Coit, Florence Johns, Robert Adams, Beatrice Warren, Walter Colligan, and Florence Beresford.

Minnie Dupree will speak at the Star Palace Theatre in Patchogue, L. I., tonight. Miss Dupree will tell of the work of the stage women's war relief, in which she is one of the leaders.

De Wolf Hopper yesterday received an offer from English and Australian managers to appear in his roles of the Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire in those countries. Mr. Hopper has acted the principal roles in nine of these operettas and at the end of his Winter Garden engagement may accept the offer.

Klaw & Erlanger have purchased a half interest in the Heilig Theatre in Portland, Ore., one of the finest playhouses on the Pacific Coast.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

In honor of the visiting Russian Commission, the Mayor's Committee has asked the Community Chorus to take part in an open air concert, for which a special program has been arranged, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon on the Mall in Central Park.

The city's week-end concerts in the parks tonight include those of W. S. Mygrant in Central Park and William Schwartz in Hamilton Fish Park, and this afternoon Schwartz's Band in Seward Park and F. L. Hadkins at Tottenville.

Infants—Mothers
Thousands testify
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
Upbuilds and sustains the body
No Cooking or Milk required
Used for 1/3 of a Century
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price.

IRISH CONVENTION IN DUBLIN JULY 25

Lloyd George Says Government Has Suggested H. E. Duke as Temporary Chairman.

MAY MOVE MEETING PLACE

Fifteen Nominations by the Cabinet Provisionally Made—Others Not Quite Complete.

LONDON, July 6.—Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Irish convention would meet July 25 to deal with preliminary business, including the appointment of a chairman. Mr. Lloyd George said the Government had suggested that Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, act as provisional or temporary chairman. He added he thought it obviously better that the choice of a chairman should be with the convention.

The first sittings of the body will be held in Dublin, Mr. Lloyd George announced. The convention will be free to sit elsewhere, however, if it so decides.

The Government, said the Premier, hoped that the arrangement proposed would not involve the long absence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland from his official duties.

The nominations for the convention, the Premier stated, were not quite complete, and until the Government had seen them all it was not in a position to make the Government's fifteen nominations, although these had been provisionally determined upon. As the general body of members was so near to completion, however, he considered that they were entitled to proceed.

The Premier said he was glad to acknowledge the admirable public spirit displayed in the offers of many public buildings in Dublin for the sittings of the convention and he hoped soon to be in a position to make a definite announcement regarding this.

The Government, the Premier declared, would do its utmost to assist the convention in every way that was possible.

NEED BIG SEAPLANE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Fiske Renews Campaign for Attack on German Navy.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, has renewed his campaign to urge the construction of a big fleet of seaplanes at the same time this country is manufacturing the 100,000 airplanes for the conquest of Germany by air. In a letter to Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, Admiral Fiske points out that only aerial offensive against the German fleet, and especially against the German U-boat bases, holds promise of success, and in support of his contention he quotes Arthur H. Pollen, who, the Admiral writes, is "a British naval expert of the highest standing," and who "calculates that it is essential for the salvation of the Allies, including the United States, that the submarine menace be obliterated before March 1, 1919."

Admiral Fiske believes it would be foolish to hope that any operations on land would save the Allies from the ruin threatened by the submarine, and equally foolish to expect salvation from any purely defensive measures on the sea. In his letter he says:

"No means to destroy or threaten the German battleships and cruisers gives any reasonable promise of success, except aeronautical means, especially bomb droppers and torpedoplanes, protected by swift fighting craft. The places where attack should be made seems to be Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, because they hold a greater amount of German mobile fighting power than any other places do, and are nearer and easier to reach than any of the great strongholds in the interior."

MISS SMITH ENGAGED.

General's Younger Daughter to Wed Cadet John C. Hawkins.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Smith, Quartermaster's Corps, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., announces the engagement of his younger daughter, Miss Margaret Richardson Smith, to Cadet John Claron Hawkins of El Paso, Texas. The wedding will take place on Sept. 10 at the country home of the bride's father at Carmel, N. Y.

Miss Smith made her début two years ago in St. Joseph, Mo., where she was introduced by her grandmother, Mrs. J. D. Smith. She first met Mr. Hawkins a year ago last Christmas at a dance at West Point, where her brother, First Lieutenant C. C. Smith, of the Sixteenth Cavalry, U. S. A., was a member of the Class of '16. She has another brother, A. L. Smith, Jr., of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and a sister, Miss Dorothy Smith.

Mr. Hawkins will graduate on Aug. 30, and will have a month's leave of absence.

Morrisson-Girardi Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Frazier of 14 Washington Avenue announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Madeleine Morrisson, to Joseph I. Girardi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dominick Girardi of New Rochelle, N. Y. Miss Morrisson is a graduate of St. Angela's College, New Rochelle. Mr. Girardi is a member of the Catholic University Alumni Association, Republican Club and New Rochelle Rowing Club. It is planned to have the wedding take place shortly.

Miss Beatrice Friend Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Beatrice Friend, daughter of Louis M. Friend, to Beverly B. Schattman of this city, has been announced. Miss Friend is a niece of the late Emanuel M. Friend, the criminal lawyer. She is at present at her country home, at Beechhurst, L. I. No date has been set for the wedding.

Lieut. Day Weds Miss Jones Today.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Dilworth Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Roger Jones of Summit, N. J., and Lieutenant Breckenridge Atwater Day, U. S. A., is to be celebrated at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in Calvary Church, Summit. Only relatives and intimate friends are to attend. Miss Jones is a granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. Roger Jones, U. S. A.

Lieut. Lindsay Weds Miss Mitchell.

The marriage of Lieutenant Lemuel Earl Lindsay, United States Navy, and the Galveston Cable Censor, and Miss Anne Ross Mitchell, a daughter of James Mitchell of Lorain, Ohio, took place last Monday evening in Galveston, Texas, the Rev. Mr. Stubblefield of the First Baptist Church officiating.

HELEN OF FOUR GATES
By An Ex-Mill-Girl
An extraordinary "first book"
Westminster Gazette:—"The discovery of a really remarkable book. An extraordinarily powerful book."
London Times:—"The remarkable thing about this novel is its power."
$1.50 Net. Postage extra. All bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N.Y.

DENOUNCE MAYOR MRAVLAG.

Citizens of Elizabeth Resent Refusal to Accept Flag.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 6.—The incident of last Wednesday, when Mayor Mravlag refused to accept a flag in behalf of the city at a flag raising, has stirred the people of the Tenth Ward. At a meeting in the Abraham Lincoln School tonight several speeches were made and resolutions were adopted condemning the Mayor and naming a committee of five citizens to consider a mass meeting next week.

There is also talk of members of the Home Guard in the Tenth Ward resigning if the Mayor remains at the head of the guard.

Mayor Mravlag was invited to attend the meeting tonight, but did not appear. He telephoned just as the meeting was about to close that he would come if he could get there in time. The meeting broke up, however, without the Mayor.

On July 4 the Mayor refused to make an address accepting the flag in behalf of the city. He explained by saying that the Chairman of the meeting had insulted every "loyal German in this country who is endeavoring to uphold the rights and laws of his adopted country." The Mayor declared that Woodruff, the speaker, was abusive to the German people and of the Germans as a nation.

"Woodruff's talk was entirely against the advice of President Wilson, who urged that we should not make it hard for the German people in this country," the Mayor said.

ANSWERS CRITIC OF PRISON.

Head Keeper Declared That Casale Died from Natural Causes.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—Stirred to action by repeated criticism of conditions at the New Jersey State Prison made by John A. H. Hopkins of the New Jersey Citizens' Union, whose attitude apparently has the approval of William B. Dickson, Chairman of the Prison Probe Commission named by the Governor, James H. Mulheron, the head keeper, today made public his version of the case of Frank Casale of Newark, who died in the prison June 9. It has been charged that Casale died as a result of injuries inflicted by deputy keepers, but Mulheron declared the autopsy conducted by the county physician and prison doctors showed that death was due to exhaustion caused by dementia.

Mulheron says he has never seen Hopkins or any other member of the Citizens' Union at the prison, and he believes their sensational charges are based on stories told them by former convicts. In a letter sent to Governor Edge yesterday, Prosecutor Martin P. Devlin charged that Hopkins had misled the Executive concerning the case of James Williamson, who died in prison five years ago.

DEFIES HEALTH ORDER.

Police Ordered to Prevent Sunday School Picnic Because of Diphtheria

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 6.—Orders have been posted by the Board of Health in Hilton to deal with an outbreak of diphtheria. There have been eight cases in the last few days and two deaths. There are also several suspicious cases. Differing with Health Officer Malcolm Lewis as to the existance of many cases of the disease, William Friberger, Superintendent of the Hilton Christian Church Sunday School, announced today that he would refuse to close the Sunday School in accordance with the orders of the board or to call off the picnic scheduled for tomorrow at the Tuscan Farm in that town.

Health Officer Lewis has called on the police to enforce his instructions, and Chief of Police Arthur J. Boyle said there would be no picnic in that section of South Orange Township if he had to call on the Home Defense Guard to assist in preventing it.

FAVOR UNION OF LUTHERANS

One of Three Great Branches of Church Accepts Unification Plan.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 6.—The plan for the unification of the three great branches of Lutherans into the United Lutheran Church in America was recommended by the Committee on Constitutional Revision of the General Council of the Lutheran Church in North America at the close of a two-day debate here tonight. This action paves the way for the amalgamation in Philadelphia next October when the quadricentennial of the Reformation will be celebrated. The other branches are the General Synod, which split from the council years ago on doctrinal questions, and the United Synod of the South.

In making its recommendation the committee deemed it inadvisable at this time to report upon a revision of the General Council's constitution, as such, "not having carefully compared the constitution drafted by the Joint Committee of the three churches named and recommended by them as a constitution for the United Lutheran Church in America with the constitution of the General Council." The committee found nothing in the proposed constitution in conflict with the fundamental principles of faith and policy of the General Council, and heartily recommended its adoption.

WOMEN STUDY DRAFTING.

Cooper Union Class Prepares for War Emergencies.

A group of young women who will prepare for war work, following a mental examination for their fitness, met in a class for the study of drafting, arranged by Dr. E. I. Keller, at Cooper Union last nigght. Dr. Keller, who is connected with the Vanderbilt Clinic, desired to prevent mistakes made in England at the beginning of the war, when women of education were put to work in factories, leaving vacant more important places where they were greatly needed.

Realizing that women doing work along art lines probably would be out of work later, Dr. Keller arranged the class to train young women so that they could do drafting work or fill vacancies in engineers' offices. Five who had passed the necessary laboratory tests received their first instruction last night from G. W. Duncan, who will be in charge of the class, which will meet on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings during July and August. The tuition fee of $7.50 a month will pay the necessary expenses. An outfit for work will cost about $5. Application may be made to the League for Business Opportunities for Women, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, or of Dr. E. I. Keller, 43 East Seventy-eighth Street, or at Cooper Union on class nights.

Dr. Hillis to Tour France.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, sailed recently for France. Dr. Hillis will spend six weeks in a tour of France and England for the purpose of gathering first-hand information of conditions in the countries engaged in war. Dr. Hillis is accompanied by Leon Dabo, an artist. The tour is under the auspices of the American Bankers' Association, for whom Dr. Hillis toured this country, and it is expected that he will take an active part in stimulating public interest in the next sale of Liberty bonds.

After Sellers of Liquor to Soldiers.

Assistant United States Attorney Frank M. Roosa, with several special agents of the Department of Justice, left for Newburg yesterday to investigate a report that liquor was being sold openly to soldiers in that vicinity. Mr. Roosa intends to round up all saloon keepers there who are violating the liquor prohibition regulations of the selective draft law and bring them to New York for arraignment.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND.
Photographic reproductions of American soldiers sightseeing at Windsor Castle and on the Thames, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

DR. BROOKS H. WELLS DIES FROM INJURIES

Prominent Gynecologist Was Hit by Auto July 4 While Bicycling Near Country Home.

CAPTAIN IN RESERVE CORPS

Ex-President of County Medical Society Was an Editor of the American Journal of Obstetrics.

Dr. Brooks Hughes Wells of 523 Madison Avenue, a leading gynecologist of this country, and former President of the County Medical Society, died yesterday at the Norwalk Hospital, Norwalk, Conn., as the result of injuries he suffered on July 4, when he came into collission with an automobile while bicycling on a road near Southport, Conn., where he had a Summer home. Dr. Wells was 57 years old. He was recently appointed a Captain in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps and last week was on duty at the Academy of Medicine, examining candidates for the medical and dental departments of the new army.

Dr. Wells was the son of the Rev. Edward Livingston Wells and Mary Huder Hughes Wells, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the class of 1885. He was an emeritus Professor of Gynecology at the Polyclinic Hospital, associate visiting surgeon at the Women's Hospital, consulting physician at the Beth Israel Hospital here and the Brattleboro Hospital of Brattleboro, Vt., and was an editor of The American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children since 1892. He was Vice President of the American Gynaecological Association and a Fellow of the American Gynaecological Society.

He married Miss Mary Francis Pomeroy twenty-eight years ago. He is survived by his wife and four daughters, the Misses Pauline, Mary, and Dorothy Wells and Mrs. John Scott Browning. His brother is Dr. J. Godfrey Wells of 40 East Twenty-first Street.

GOT MEDAL FOR AMIABILITY.

Mrs. Hatton Answers Husband's Complaint of Her Violent Temper.

In an application by Mrs. Anna Hatton for alimony pending her suit for a separation from Dr. Thomas M. Hatton, a dentist at 200 Broadway, on the ground of abandonment, Mrs. Hatton denied his statement that she was jealous and had a violent temper by telling Supreme Court Justice Hendrick that she was one of the most popular members and the Vice President of her class in Hunter College and won the "amiability" medal.

Dr. Hatton admitted that he left his wife on April 11, and said it was because he couldn't get along with her on account of her disposition, and also because she was of German descent and had pro-German views. He also said she continually harped on the wrongs done the Germans and made disagreeable remarks about American soldiers in uniform on seeing them in the street. Mrs. Hatton insisted that she is strongly American in her sympathies and is even more loyal than her husband, because he is a Quaker. Justice Hendrick directed Dr. Hatton to pay $10 a week alimony and $100 counsel fee pending the suit.

HELD FOR STOCK FRAUD.

Man Who Invested in Egg Farm Has Promoter Arrested.

T. Leslie Bradbury, stock broker and promoter, was held for trial in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Doyle in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. The complaint was made by Charles F. Kabisch of 1,668 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, who said that Bradbury represented himself as President and organizer of the Corning Egg Farm, at Bound Brook, N. J., with a distributing station at 337 West Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan. Kabisch alleged that he had been defrauded out of $1,250 which he had invested in stock on the strength of an advertisement which had appeared in several newspapers.

Bradbury, so the complaining witness stated, represented that the Corning egg farm had a capitalization of $175,000, of which $67,000 already had been issued. The stockholders, he said, had been earning annual dividends of 10 per cent. According to Kabisch, Bradbury further represented that the concern owned real estate valued at $60,000 and poultry to the amount of $16,000. The witness said he took over the stock on April 7, 1915. On Sept. 3, 1916, he said, there was a serious fire at the farm in Bound Brook. Kabisch said that Hugh Gaston of Summerville, N. J., was then appointed receiver.

SLEW BOTHERSOME CHILD.

Vermont Housekeeper Confesses to Killing Employer's Crippled Baby.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., July 6.—Olive Bradshaw, a crippled child, was killed because she was a bother to her father's housekeeper, Miss Etta May Hicks, according to admissions which the county authorities say they obtained today from Miss Hicks and her chum and neighbor, Mrs. Alvin Kenniston. The child, who was 8 years of age, had been missing since yesterday.

Both women were locked up tonight, and it was announced that formal charges would be drawn against them tomorrow.

$127,000 FOR A RAEBURN.

Portrait of The Macnab Bought by Sir Thomas Dewar at Christies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—Sir Henry Raeburn's portrait of The Macnab brought £25,410 at Christies today. The purchaser was Sir Thomas Dewar.

Van Dyck's portrait of the Earl of Warwick brought £6,300.

Admiral Chadwick Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6.—Physicians attending Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired, reported today that his condition had so improved that they held out strong hope for his recovery. With Mrs. Chadwick, Rear Admiral Chadwick attended the presentation of the colors to the apprentice seamen of the Naval Training Station here on July 4, and while motoring home he became ill, later suffering a stroke of paralysis.

Opposes Sister-in-Law as Executrix.

An application for the removal of Mrs. Dora S. Kinstler, as executrix under the will of her husband, Jacob S. Kinstler, who owned 197 of the 250 shares of the Kinstler Storage Warehouse, Inc., was made in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by the decedent's brother, Belmont Kinstler, who owns fifty shares of the stock and is Treasurer. The petitioner alleges waste and mismanagement of the assets of the estate, and contends that Mrs. Kinstler has engaged a former chauffeur to manage the business. Mrs. Kinstler denies that any of her acts have been improper, and the Surrogate will hear the case on July 17.

Brooklyn Man Drowns Fishing.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 6.—Gustave Oraff, 32 years old, department manager of the L. E. Waterman Fountain Pen Company, 30 Fletcher Street, New York City, was drowned in Twin Lakes, near here. Oraff was last seen Monday afternoon fishing on the lake. He failed to appear at Highland House for supper, and relatives had since been searching for him. This morning they found his body in the lake. The body was sent to Mr. Oraff's home in Humboldt Street, Brooklyn.

"ADLESS" NEWSPAPER DIES.

Higher Cost of White Paper Causes End of Chicago Publication.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Day Book, Chicago's "adless" afternoon newspaper, published by N. D. Cochran of Toledo, ceased its existence today. Mr. Cochran in announcing the suspension says:

"When I started The Daybook in October, 1911, I thought I had worked hard enough and long enough at the newspaper game to have earned the right to turn crusader and branch out into adless journalism. There was nothing wrong with the idea. It was thoroughly practical then. It was possible to publish an adless daily newspaper that was under no obligation to advertisers and free to publish the truth. I was in no hurry. I took it easy. Finally I got The Daybook to a point where it was not losing over $500 a month. With 30,000 circulation it could have been made self-sustaining. At one time The Daybook circulation reached 25,000 daily. In August, 1916, came a boost in the price of white paper. Later I tried to meet that by increasing the retail price to two cents.

"Not enough people wanted a free press two cents' worth. Circulation fell off. The people were trained for big headlines. The war brought 'em—proving again that Sherman was right.

"On Aug. 1 next the price of white paper goes up again. In the meantime circulation doesn't go up.

"So I'm through. I'm going to Washington. I've enlisted for the war, and from now on will serve where it seems to me I can render the most service."

SOCIALIST PAPER BARRED.

Mails Shut to Publication Said to Have Violated Espionage Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Federal government has barred the use of the mails to The American Socialist, a paper published here. The issue of June 30 was held up by the postal authorities in Chicago pending investigation by the Solicitor General of the Postoffice Department at Washington.

Part of the complaint of the Federal authorities is said to be based on an advertisement of a leaflet entitled, "The Price We Pay," which was carried in an earlier edition. The paper is said to have come in conflict with provisions of the espionage law.

As a result of the holding up of the edition, a committee consisting of Clarence Darrow, and Seymour Stedman of Chicago, Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City and Morris Hillquit of New York will go to Washington to protest against further suppression of the paper.

BERRI LEFT $1,394,767.

Publisher's Estate Goes to His Son and Grandsons.

According to an appraisal filed in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn yesterday, William Berri, publisher of The Standard Union, who died April 19 at his home, 465 Clinton Avenue, left a net estate of $1,394,767. The report shows that realty valued at $806,500, all in the Borough of Brooklyn, was held by Mr. Berri. His personal estate amounted to $570,000.

Included in this were large holdings in the Brooklyn Union Publishing Company and the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company as well as holdings in the Hamilton Trust Company, the National City Bank, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The bulk of the estate is left to Mr. Berri's only son, Herbert Berri, and two grandsons, William H. and John W. Berri. The State tax on the estate will amount to $39,000.

Left $20,000 to Public Institutions.

The will of Dr. Anna Lukens, who died June 16 at her home, 485 Central Park West, disposes of an estate of more than $75,000, of which she gave $20,000 to public institutions and left the rest to friends and relatives. Her public benefactions were $5,000 each to the Pacific Grove Museum of Pacific Grove, Cal., the Woman's College of Pennsylvania, the Hospital of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and the American Institute of Scientific Research of 44 East Twenty-third Street.

Air Mail Service Tried in Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 6.—The Governor of the State of Hidalgo sent a package of letters as a test in the first attempt at mail service by airplane. The Mexican aviator, flying a machine made by native laborers at a Government factory, made the flight of seventy miles from Pachuca to Mexico City in forty-five minutes. The aviation school plans a flight from Mexico City over Popocatepetl Volcano to Vera Cruz.

Parents Protest Against Principal.

About 200 parents of the Laurel Hill district of Long Island City held a mass meeting last night to protest against the alleged statement of Miss Mary H. Moore, Principal of Public School 76, that the children of Laurel Hill are ill-fed, ill-clothed, and are frequenters of the back rooms of saloons. Miss Moore is said to have made the statement while pleading for a public playground for the children. Resolutions were adopted calling for an investigation by the Board of Education.

How Sir Herbert Tree Died.

LONDON, July 6.—At the Coroner's inquiry today into the death of Sir Herbert Tree, the actor, last Monday, his nurse testified that after dinner he asked her to open a window. After she had done so she saw his head fall back on his pillow. Assistance was summoned and oxygen and other remedies were administered, but he did not respond. Death came within a minute of the time Sir Herbert fell back on his pillow.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN THOMAS PERRY, a veteran of the civil war, died on Wednesday at his home, 204 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn. He was 79 years old and was born in England.

Mrs. EUDORA HOWARD CHADEAYNE, wife of Daniel F. Chadeayne and well known in Brooklyn as an advocate of woman suffrage, died in the Midwood Sanitarium on Wednesday, aged 52 years. She lived at 250 Lenox Road, Flatbush, and was a member of the first club of the Eighteenth Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party and of the Congressional Union of the same party.

Mrs. PAULINE TRAN, who died at her home, 939 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, was 53 years old and the wife of Henry Tran, a manufacturer in Brooklyn. Besides her husband she left a son, Dr. Irving Tran, who is on the staff of the Jewish Hospital, and two daughters, Beatrice and Helen Tran.

JOSEPH N. CREAMER, a civil war veteran and for many years employed in the pattern department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died in Newark, N. J., on Thursday, and the funeral will be held from the home of his nephew, 281 Winthrop Street, Flatbush, this afternoon. Mr. Creamer was a Past Commander of Barbara Fritchie Post, 11, G. A. R., and a member of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans. He was in his seventy-eighth year.

BERNARD FRANK, 65 years old, a wholesale butcher, died at his home, 88 Morton Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He is survived by five daughters and two sons.

Mrs. SARAH BENJAMIN, 80 years old, widow of Captain Dvid Benjamin, died at her home in Bayport, L. I., on Tuesday, leaving a daughter and two sons. Mrs. Benjamin and her husband were active in the organization of the Bayport Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. EMMA B. FINK, wife of William B. Fink, advertising manager, of 700 West 179th Street, died yesterday at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N. J.

Mrs. FANNIE ARNHEIM, widow of Marks Arnheim, founder of Marks Arnheim Company, Incorporated, died on Thursday at her Summer home at Elberon, N. J., in her fifty-fourth year.

EDWIN D. HARRISON, consulting expert for the Celluloid Company of Newark, died yesterday at Chebeague, Me. He was 67 years old.

JOSEPH MOLONEY, former Alderman of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 59 Essex Avenue, that city, in his fifty-first year.

F. H. SCHWIETERING, aged 58 years, for many years in the silk business in this city, is dead at Newport News, Va.

THEODORE PHILLIPS BURGESS, founder of the Burgess Sulphide Powder Company of Berlin Falls, N. H., died yesterday at his home at Dedham, Mass.

POLICE FUNERAL FOR FLOOD

Commissioner Woods Leads Escort in Honor of Murdered Policeman.

Police Commissioner Woods and 200 men in uniform yesterday attended the funeral of Policeman John P. Flood, who was beaten to death in a flat at 502 East Seventy-seventh Street on Tuesday in attempting to arrest a man who had threatened a woman there. The Right Rev. Mgr. John J. Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New ork, celebrated a solemn mass of requiem in the Church of the Sacred Heart at 426 West Fifty-first Street, and the Rev. Father John F. Cogan, Chaplain of the Police Department, delivered the eulogy.

"One cannot say too much in commendation of this brave man who died in the performance of his duty," said Father Cogan. "He was not only brave, but sympathetic, and a great influence for good among the boys of the east side. In fact he was so averse to the use of profanity that he was known as "the parish priest." Surely that was a strange title for a policeman, but it shows how a New York policeman can endear himself to the public. There are other John Floods among the policemen of New York, but that fact is not always appreciated by the public. There are thousands of brave men among our policemen. Soldiers in the trenches are brave, but I think the New York policemen are among the bravest men on earth."

Commissioner Woods walked at the head of the escort of 200 policemen from the church to the Queensboro Bridge, where the escort was dismissed. Members of the Honor Legion marched on to Calvary Cemetery. A special guard of police accompanied Mrs. Flood and her three children. The police of Paterson, N. J., notified Inspector Cray yesterday that a man answering the description of Milton Blier, the pugilist sought in connection with Flood's murder, had been detained there. A policeman from Headquarters was sent to Paterson to investigate.

Lieut. H. G. Kerr Killed in Action.

Lieutenant Harry G. Kerr, son of H. S. Kerr, who was formerly a member of Redmond, Kerr & Co., was killed in action somewhere on the French front, according to advices received by his relatives here. Lieutenant Kerr was 21 years old and had lived in London with his mother, Lady Greville, since 1910. He was graduated from Eton, and at the outbreak of the war became a member of the Twelfth Hussars. He was a cousin of Joseph P. Grace of William R. Grace & Co.

John H. Cahill.

John H. Cahill, who retired six years ago as Vice President and head of the law department of the New York Telephone Company, died on Thursday at the home of his sister, Miss Mary Cahill, 663 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Cahill devoted nearly thirty-five years to telephone work.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

GREENBERG — BERGER.—Etta Berger to Leo W. Greenberg. Will Boston and Worcester papers please copy?

SHACK—SUGARMAN.—Hattie Sugarman to Samuel Martin Shack.

MURDOCK—FAIRFAX.—Margaret L. Fairfax to Warren Murdock.

Married.

BRADLEE — DE GERSDORFF. — At St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., July 3, 1917, by Rev. W. G. Thayer, D. D., assisted by Rev. Grenville Merrill, Josephine, daughter of Carl A. and Helen Suzette de Gersdorff, to Frederick J. Bradlee, Jr.

CONGER—JANEWAY.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, July 3, Katharine Abeel Janeway, daughter of Mrs. Henry T. Janeway, to John Conklin Conger.

Long Island.

CLARK—ANGUS.—July 5, Flushing, Mary E. Angus to Capt. John H. Clark.

GROSS—CURRY.—July 3, Elmhurst, Marguerite Curry to Isaac W. Gross.

Died.

ARNHEIM.—Fannie, Thursday, July 5, widow of Marks Arnheim, beloved mother of Mrs. Milton F. Untermeyer, Mrs. W. W. Arnheim, and Samuel W. Arnheim. Funeral private.

BERRY.—At Huntington, L. I., July 5, at 7 A. M., Ella Frances Berry, wife of the late Lester D. Berry. Funeral service on Saturday, 7th, at 2 P. M., at her late residence, 33 Chelsea Place, East Orange, N. J. Interment private.

BRANDON.—Suddenly, at Greenwood Lake, N. Y., July 6, Alexander Brandon, Jr. Funeral service Monday, July 9, at Chapel Island, 3 o'clock.

BURGESS.—At Dedham, Mass., July 6, Theodore Phillips. Funeral at his home, Sunday, at 2:30. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

CAUGHEY.—Jane, on July 5, 1917. Funeral service at the home of her son-in-law, Joseph Crawford, 39 19th St., Elmhurst, N. Y., Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Sunday afternoon.

CREAMER.—Thursday morning, July 5, Joseph N. Creamer, in his 78th year. Funeral from the residence of his nephew, William H. Creamer, 281 Winthrop St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, at 2 P. M.

DRIGGS.—Frederick L., beloved son of Maria T., at Long Beach, July 5. Funeral at home of his mother, 108 West 78d St., Saturday, July 7, 2 o'clock.

FENLON.—John T., Jr., son of John T. and Elizabeth M. J. Fenlon, age 9 years 6 months, at home of his parents, 228 Corlies Av., Pelham, N. Y. Funeral private. Saturday morning, July 7.

GENTZLINGER.—On July 6, 1917, Mary C. Gentzlinger, (nee Pegnam,) beloved wife of Nicholas J. Gentzlinger and daughter of James F. Pegnam and mother of Rose Marie Gentzlinger. Funeral from her late residence, 862 Manida St., near Hunts Point Av., Bronx, Monday, July 9, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Athanasius's Church, Tiffany St. and Southern Boulevard, Bronx, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HACHMEISTER.—Adolf, died July 4, 1917, at his residence, 80 Durand Road, Maplewood, N. J., age 54. Due notice of funeral.

HALL.—On Thursday, July 5, Charles Henry Hall, born Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I. Funeral services from his late residence, 500 West 174th St., on Saturday, July 7, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

HENRY.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., July 5, 1917, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, George Garr Henry, son of the Rev. S. A. Henry and Helen Garr Henry. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Saturday, July 7, 10:30 A. M., Morristown, N. J., on arrival of the 9:15 train from Hoboken. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

HOWLAND.—On Tuesday morning, July 3, at her residence in Newport, R. I., Eliza Woolsey Howland, wife of the late Joseph Howland and daughter of the late Charles William and Jane Eliza Woolsey. Interment will take place at Dosoris, near Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday morning, July 7, at 11 o'clock. Automobiles will leave the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., near 45th St., at half past 9 o'clock.

HOYT.—At New Canaan, Conn., July 5, 1917, Sarah Bennett, wife of Rev. James Howard Hoyt, D.D. Funeral services at the Congregational Manse, New Canaan, on Saturday, July 7, at 2:30 P. M. Limousines will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:47 P. M.

JACKSON.—On Friday, July 6, 1917, Albert W. Jackson in his 53d year. Funeral services at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Sarah M. Boutete, 174 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, Monday, July 9, at 8 P. M.

JENKINS.—On July 5, James E. Jenkins, in his 37th year; husband of Helen D. Jenkins; member of American Society of Civil Engineers. Interment at Vernon, N. Y., Saturday, July 7.

KIDDER.—In Wilmington, N. C., on July 6, Florence H. Kidder, widow of George W. Kidder and sister-in-law of Edward H. Kidder.

LAWTON.—Walter. Funeral "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Saturday morning, 9:30.

LEVINSON.—Ettie, after a brief illness, in her 52d year, beloved wife of Ellis and devoted mother of Gussie Greenberg and Roswell and Lillian Levinson. Funeral from her late residence, 3,675 Broadway, Sunday, July 8, 1917, at 10 A. M. Interment at Union Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

MacVANNEL.—At St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada, July 5, Adeline Lindsay MacVannel, wife of the late Professor John Angus MacVannel. Funeral service on Monday afternoon.

MERRITT.—On Thursday, July 5, 1917, at her late residence, 143 Claremont Av., Jersey City, Carrie E. Merritt, beloved wife of Mortimer C. Merritt, in her 75th year. Services Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

Died.

MORGAN.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., July 6, 1917, Caroline Disbrow, widow of Henry N. Morgan. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 161 Bellevue Av., on Sunday, July 8, 1917, on arrival of train leaving Jersey City, Erie Railroad, at 4:45 P. M. for Upper Montclair.

MORRISON.—Jane B., of New York, widow of John Morrison, at Newton, N. J., July 5, 1917, after a lingering illness. Jersey City papers please copy.

PATTERSON.—On July 6, 1917, Julia Champlin Morris, wife of the late Horace Wilbur Patterson, M. D., and daughter of Julia Evans and the late John Champlin Morris. Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Flora A. Patterson, 114 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, S. I., Monday, July 9, at 11 A. M. Baltimore papers please copy.

PENFIELD.—Minnie L., dearly beloved wife of the late Myron F. Penfield, suddenly, on Wednesday, July 4. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRENTISS.—At Elberon, N. J., July 5, 1917, George Hunt Prentiss, aged 71 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 108 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 2 P. M., Saturday, July 7, 1917.

ROESEL.—On Wednesday, July 4, 1917, Edward R. Roesel, beloved husband of Elizabeth Roesel, (nee Anacker.) Funeral services at his late residence, 153 East 33d St., Sunday, 8th, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SHELDON.—Fannie C., widow of the late George R. Sheldon of Brooklyn, N. Y., at Springfield, on July 6, 1917, in her 80th year. Funeral at 18 Clinton St., Hartford, Conn., Monday, July 9, at 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—On Friday, Elizabeth Sullivan, beloved mother of Thomas Sullivan and Mrs. Charles E. Patton, residence, 9,478 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn. Time of funeral later. Please omit flowers.

TELMANY.—On Thursday, July 5, 1917, Mathilda Telmany, (nee Fedak,) beloved wife of George O. Telmany, in her 44th year. Funeral services at 537 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I., on Saturday, July 7, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private. Take South Beach trolley to Stapleton Post Office.

VON PHILP.—On July 5, Casimer von Philp, in his 64th year. Services at Trinity Episcopal Church, Bethlehem, Penn., July 7, at 12:30 P. M. Interment at Mystic Hill Cemetery. Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Troy papers please copy.

WELLS.—On Friday, July 6, Dr. Brooks Hughes Wells of New York, beloved husband of Mary Frances Pomeroy and eldest son of the late Rev. Edward Livingston Wells and Mary Huder Hughes Wells. Funeral at Trinity Church, Southport, Conn., on Monday, July 9, at 2:15 P. M.

CONNOR.—Charles H., 2,253 Grand Av., Bronx, July 4, aged 61. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—Margaret, 227 East 96th St., July 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DORAN.—Michael, Great Kills, S. I., July 3. Funeral today.

FINCK.—Emma, 1,354 Prospect Av., Bronx, July 4. Funeral private.

GAJDOVSZKY.—Elise, 1,554 Minford Place, Bronx, July 5. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—Michael, 516 Broome St., July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

KELLY.—Elizabeth C., 434 West 47th St., July 3. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

KENNEDY.—William J., 14 Dominick St., July 4.

LOHMANN.—Emmy H., 1,972 Honeywell Av., July 3.

McCLINTOCK.—Loretta, 619 West 204th St., July 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McNALLY.—Thaddeus P., 651 Manida St., July 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Ellen, 2,463 Marion Av., Bronx, July 4. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

PILSBURY.—Margaret, 143 West 100th St., July 5. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

RAPP.—John H., July 5. Funeral 55 Madison St., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Ellen C., 406 West 34th St., July 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Mary, 1,375 Dean St., July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CASSIDY.—Veronica, 1,650 60th St., July 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUNNE.—John, 674 Bergen St., July 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FRANK.—Bernard, 88 Morton St., July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FUERCHTENICHT.—John, 219 Atlantic Av., July 5, aged 62.

GRABAU.—Gertrude, 408 Linden St., July 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAWLEY.—Marion T., 2,721 Avenue D, July 5, aged 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HYLAND.—Catherine, 103 Noble St., July 5. Funeral today.

LA BAITE.—Adelaide, 475 Putnam Av., July 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEONARD.—Anne V., July 5. Funeral 1,881 86th St., today.

MALLOY.—James A., 144 Washington Av., July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MULGREW.—John A., 78 Park Av., July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

NOE.—Philip, German Hospital, July 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

NOLFF.—Arthur, Rockaway and Schenck Avs., July 6, aged 52.

PERRY.—John T., 204 Rutledge St., July 5, aged 79. Funeral today.

REHN.—Mary, 98 Prince St., July 6, aged 38.

RYAN.—Mary, Kings County Hospital, July 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHOOP.—Ferdinand, 543 Gates Av., July 4, aged 74.

SCHURIG.—Oscar, 370 Gates Av., July 5.

WILEY.—Mary E., 510 Kosciusko St., July 5, aged 40. Funeral today.

WILLSEY.—Marie, 116 Vanderbilt Av., July 3.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BRANTON.—Sarah, 932 Park Av., Hoboken, July 3, aged 72.

CHARTERS.—Joseph C., 223 Brill St., Newark, July 5.

COLLINS.—Catherine, 116½ Clinton Av., Jersey City, July 6, aged 14. Funeral July 9.

FLYNN.—Catherine, 21 Beacon Av., Jersey City, July 3.

GRIFFIN.—Daniel J., St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, July 5.

HERTEL.—William, 95 Sherman Av., Jersey City, July 4, aged 37. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HIMMEL.—George, 751 South 11th St., Newark, July 5, aged 35. Funeral July 9.

JACOBUS.—William H., Newark, July 5, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KINNEY.—James, 82 North Canal St., Newark, July 6.

KLEIN.—Kalman, 215 Lincoln St., Jersey City, July 6.

LYONS.—Alphonsus, Newark, July 5. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

McEVOY.—John, 280 Broad St., Newark, July 5.

McGUIRE.—Louise, 118 Vanderpool St., Newark, July 5. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

MAYNES.—Ellen, Hoboken, July 3. Funeral private.

MURPHY.—Michael, 296 Ocean Av., Jersey City, July 5. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.

NOLDENBURG.—Augusta, 1,134 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, July 4. Funeral today.

NORTRUP.—Sadie, 530 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, July 6, aged 47.

OLDANI.—105 Poplar St., Jersey City, July 3, aged 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ROSENTHAL.—William, 906 Malone St., West Hoboken, July 3, aged 16.

SACK.—Catherine, 176 Bartholdi Av., Jersey City, July 4.

STICKEL.—Stephen H., 787 Hunterdon St., Newark, July 6, aged 43. Funeral service today.

THORNTON.—Helen B., 337 South 11th St., Newark, July 6. Funeral notice later.

TUITE.—Mary, 561 Market St., Newark, July 5, aged 33. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

BECK.—Helen, Whitestone, July 5, aged 21. Funeral July 9.

CAVALIERE.—Bruno, 73 Borden Av., Long Island City, July 4, aged 2.

CROKER.—George W., Ozone Park, July 4. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

CUFF.—James, Bayside, July 4, aged 25.

EUSTACE.—Mary, 127 Jackson Av., Long Island City, July 3, aged 57.

GIARDINO.—Gesamina, 104 Woolsey Av., Long Island City, July 4, aged 61.

GORG.—Henry P., Hollis, July 6, aged 58. Funeral July 9, 2 P. M.

HORAN.—Florence D., 105 12th St., Long Island City, July 4.

JOHNSTONE.—Mary E., Richmond Hill, July 4, aged 52.

McCARTHY.—Michael J., Jamaica, July 4, aged 37.

McFADDEN.—Tillie, Babylon, July 6.

MAHATECK.—John, 253 Broadway, Astoria, July 4.

MUIR.—Harry, Woodhaven, July 4, aged 40.

NIEMICK.—Frederick, Ridgewood, July 3, aged 8 months.

O'KEEFE.—Jeremiah, 47 Jackson Av., Long Island City, July 4. Funeral today.

READS.—Marcella, Hollis, July 4, aged 36.

RICKART.—George W., Beechhurst, July 4, aged 20.

SCHOPECK.—Frederick, Ridgewood, July 3, aged 8 months.

SCHROEDER.—Sarah, Astoria, July 3, aged 66.

SCHUTTINGER.—Herman, Maspeth, July 4, aged 55.

SCHWEIGER.—Robert, Astoria, July 4, aged 42.

STURZ.—Louisa, Union Course, July 3, aged 70.

SYREKOFF.—Stephen, Woodhaven, July 4, aged 42.

WALSH.—Emma S., Elmhurst, July 3, aged 67.

WILLSEY.—Marie, Woodhaven, July 4, aged 84.

In Memoriam.

JUDD.—In loving memory of Jeanette W. Judd, who entered into life July 7, 1916.

RAFTER.—In loving memory of our mother, Cecilia Philbin Rafter, who died July 7, 1912.

STERN.—Philip. In loving memory of my husband, who died July 7, 1913.
T. L. STERN.

FANNON.—Thomas F., mass, St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

HEAGNEY.—Patrick, mass Blessed Sacrament Church, today, 8:30 A. M.

McCULLOUGH.—Edward J., in memory of, died July 7, 1912.

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EIGHT COAL MEN FREED FROM TRIAL

Judge Dismisses Indictment Against Them and Thirty-five Corporations.

HOLDS AGENTS RESPONSIBLE

Rules They Were Only Authorized to Sell Goods, and Not to Enter Combination on Prices.

The lawyers engaged in the defense of the coal operators who are being tried before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court on a charge of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by fixing the price of New River and Pocahontas coal scored a victory yesterday by having the court dismiss the indictment against eight of the individual and thirty-five of the corporate defendants. Judge Grubb ruled that the Government had failed to establish their complicity in the price-fixing arrangements, in which all of the defendants, as members of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, were alleged to have taken part.

Prior to the dismissal of these defendants the court heard extensive argument from both sides upon the question of how much criminality could be charged against an individual or company for the acts of a selling agent. Evidence thus far presented in the case showed that the compromising agreements were promulgated in many instances by the selling agent rather than the producing company. John Lord O'Brian of Government counsel insisted that the companies which empowered a selling agent to dispose of its coal should be made to assume responsibility if the agent entered a combination. Judge Grubb, however, held that if the agent had no authority to engage in a certain transaction its act could not be held as binding on the company he represented.

"A selling agent, as I understand it," he declared, "has authority only to sell goods, not to enter a combination."

With the dismissals that took place the number of defendants remaining in the trial was reduced to forty-four individuals and seventy-three corporations. The Government prosecutors were so insistent that they could still prove criminality against a portion of the dismissed defendants that Judge Grubb made the dismissal against one individual and nine corporations conditional, with the understanding that the Government must establish their connection with the alleged combination before the case is sent to the jury. The individual defendants against whom the indictment was dismissed were:

Robert D. Patterson, President and General Manager of the S. P. Patterson-Pocahontas Company and President and General Manager of the Weyanoke Coal and Coke Company.

J. Frank Grimet, Secretary and Treasurer of the Aileen Coal Company.

William Leckie, President of the Leckie Coal Company and President of the West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Sales Corporation.

W. H. Holland, Jr., Secretary of Ballinger Coal Company.

S. W. Patterson, General Manager of Bottom Creek Coal and Coke Company.

W. C. Stephenson, President of Buckeye Coal and Coke Co.

J. T. Wilson, Treasurer of Dry Fork Colliery Company.

W. T. Williams, President of Dry Fork Colliery Company.

The corporations against which the indictment was dismissed were the following:

Aileen Coal Company, Arlington Coal and Coke Company; Ashland Coal and Coke Company; Bailey-Wood Coal Company, Nichol Colliery Company; Flat Top Coal Mining Company; Iroquois Coal Mining Company, Black Wolf Coal and Coke Company, Booth-Bowen Coal and Coke Company, Botton Creek Coal and Coke Company, Buckeye Coal and Coke Company, Cirrus Coal and Coke Company, Crystal Coal and Coke Company, Dry Fork Colliery Company, Export Coal Company, Gillian Coal and Coke Company, Keeney's Creek Colliery Company, Kimball Pocahontas Coal Company, McDowell Coal and Coke Company, Michigan Coal Company, Mill Creek Coal and Coke Company, Newlyn Coal Company, Oregon Coal Company, S. J. Patterson-Pocahontas Company, Pemberton Coal and Coke Company, Pemberton Fuel Company, Shawnee Coal and Coke Company, Stonewall Coal and Coke Company, Stone Cliff Coal and Coke Company, Thomas Coal Company, Turkey Knob Coal Company, United Pocahontas Coal Company, West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Company, Weyanoke Coal and Coke Company, Ballinger Coal Company.

The conditional dismissals pending further proof by the Government were made in the case of W. T. Williams and the followin gcompanies: The Ashland Coal and Coke Company, the Flat Top Coal Mining Company, the Iroquois Coal Mining Company, the Crystal Coal and Coke Company, the Dry Fork Colliery Company, the McDowell Coal and Coke Company, the Mill Creek Coal and Coke Company, the Pemberton Coal and Coke Company, and the Thomas Coal Company. The trial continues on Monday.

BURNS HEARING CONTINUES.

Frederick Seymour Says He Gave No Permission to Enter Office.

Deputy Controller William Boardman continued yesterday the hearing of charges brought by the Allied Printing Trades Council against the William J. Burns Detective Agency. The testimony was confined entirely to the installation by Burns of a detectaphone in the office of Seymour & Seymour at 120 Broadway in March, 1916, when it was suspected that certain persons in the Seymour office were obtaining secret information to which they had no right from the office of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

Burns's entry into the Seymour office forms the second paragraph of the long list of charges presented by the Allied Printing Trades Council as grounds upon which his licenses should be revoked. According to the complaint, Burns not only made an unlawful entry of the premises, but he also seized letters and private papers and published them to others than those to whom they were addressed, thereby committing a violation of Section 553 of the penal law.

The testimony in reference to this episode was largely a repetition of that given on several occasions during the hearing conducted into this particular phase of the wiretapping scandals by Commissioner Thompson. The principal witness was Frederick Seymour, who shed some further light as to the feeling which exists between the Val O'Farrell and Burns detective agencies. Seymour said he knew nothing of a dictaphone being put into his office until he was so informed by two detectives of the Val O'Farrell agency.

"They told me that my office had been tampered with," Mr. Seymour said. "One of them said he had been employed by Burns, but that Burns had put something over on him and now he wanted to get back at him."

Subsequently District Attorney Swann informed Seymour that Burns had installed a dictaphone in his office and induced him to sign a complaint charging the detective with unlawful entry.

"I never gave Burns nor any of his employes authority to enter my office," Mr. Seymour said yesterday.

The hearing before Deputy Controller Boardman will be continued next Thursday.

SAKS SITE TRANSFERRED.

Included in Transaction Involving Property Worth $7,000,000.

The Saks Building and the real estate it occupies at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway was transferred by the Herald Square Realty Company to the Morewood Realty Holding Company yesterday in a real estate transaction which involved property valued at more than $7,000,000. The building is now held by the Saks department store under a long lease, which has several years more to run.

The building and site have been offered in the realty market for $4,500,000. The Herald Square Realty Company, of which Henry Morgenthau is President, takes in part payment for the Saks property the northeast corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street, an eleven-story fireproof structure known as the National Building and covering 10,000 square feet; an unimproved block on 211th Street, from Broadway to Amsterdam Avenue, and four improved Pittsburgh properties, all free and clear. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the transactions.

The Morgenthau syndicate bought the site of the Saks store and erected the present eight-story building in 1902. It covers a plot of about 204 feet on Broadway, about 80 feet on Thirty-fourth Street, and 150 feet on Thirty-third Street.

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The above articles will appear in The Annalist, Monday, July 9.

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CITY'S HOME GUARD QUICK IN RESPONSE

Emergency Mobilization Proved the Mettle of Members, Organization's Chief Declares.

BROOKLYN MEN LEAD ALL

Nearly 3,000 Turned Out There—Ten Companies Rivals for First Place.

Tabulated results of the Home Defense League's emergency mobilization held Thursday night, which were given out yesterday at the office of Alexander White, head of the organization, disclosed that Brooklyn led the city in the number of men who responded. The test, the first of many that are to follow, proved very gratifying to Mr. White, who declared that the men had proved their mettle.

In explaining the small number who responded in some of the precincts, Mr. White pointed out that most of those that had failed to come up to enrolled strength were districts given over to business houses and that the order to mobilize had come at a time when the business men were at home. In order to reach their mobilization points the defenders, many of them, had to ride for several hours, and this prevented them from arriving in time to be counted in. These are the figures by boroughs, league district, and police precinct:

MANHATTAN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Prect. and Commander.	No. of Men Enrolled.	No. of Men Reporting.
1—Capt. W. Lahey	730	74
5—Capt. J. Mahoney	71	36
7—Capt. Robinson	60	41
18—Capt. O'Connor	65	47
15—Capt. Sweeney	70	39
17—Capt. Mason	50	25
Total		262

SECOND DISTRICT.

2—Capt. Rouse	525	16
4—Capt. Leary	828	71
6—Capt. Hannon	179	183
10—Capt. McKinney	328	56
14—Capt. Clark	412	36
16—Capt. Scoble	375	85
Total		397

THIRD DISTRICT.

18—Capt. Burns	271	84
21—Capt. Sexton	732	60
22—Capt. Mead	839	155
23—Capt. Bailey	2,319	22
25—Capt. Rohrig	50	49
Total		370

FOURTH DISTRICT.

26—Capt. Underhill	187	83
28—Capt. Dempsey	95	66
32—Capt. Boyle, Jr.	125	*
Total		214

*Not summoned.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

29—Capt. Duggan	120	77
31—Capt. Wall	100	137
35—Capt. Cray	184	96
39—Capt. Brady	136	70
43½—Capt. O'Neil	239	87
Total		467

SIXTH DISTRICT.

36—Capt. Gargan	110	63
37—Capt. Haupt	191	136
38—Capt. Ward	68	70
40—Capt. Day	80	57
42—Capt. Hulse	355	217
Total		543
Total for Manhattan		**2,253**

BRONX.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Prect. and Commander.	No. of Men Enrolled.	No. of Men Reporting.
61—Capt. McKeown	132	124
62—Capt. Maude	115	85
63—Capt. Lantry	250	140
65—Capt. Kinsler	96	77
66—Capt. Post	118	76
Total		502

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

68—Capt. Ievers	144	129
69—Capt. Liebers	87	69
74—Capt. McKeon	100	105
77—Capt. Londegan	60	57
79—Capt. Barnett	112	64
Total		424
Total for Bronx		**926**

RICHMOND.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Prect. and Commander.	No. of Men Enrolled.	No. of Men Reporting.
80—Capt. Wohlfarth	270	156
81—Capt. Cobb	749	402
89—Capt. Palmer	120	88
99—Capt. Turley	150	108
Total for Richmond		**754**

BROOKLYN.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Prect. and Commander.	No. of Men Enrolled.	No. of Men Reporting.
145—Capt. Conboy	121	48
147—Capt. Butler	59	57
148—Capt. Henry	106	41
149—Capt. Coleman	102	81
150—Capt. Dubois	103	63
Total		290

NINTH DISTRICT.

154—Capt. Kane	203	97
155—Capt. Sullivan	217	117
156—Capt. Routh	101	58
157—Capt. Kruscher	75	48
158—Capt. Gray	152	73
164—Capt. Van Wagner	365	192
Total		580

TENTH DISTRICT.

159—Capt. Gray	131	77
160—Capt. Wakefield	136	74
161—Capt. Noble	128	86
162—Capt. Walling	60	38
163—Capt. Kelley	70	39
Total		314

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

151—Capt. Fennelly	157	65
152—Capt. Kelly	95	49
153—Capt. Donohoe	340	125
165—Capt. Frank	113	64
166—Capt. Nedwell	92	60
167—Capt. Formoso	182	116
Total		479

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

168—Capt. Falconer	242	130
169—Capt. Sackett	180	59
170—Capt. Kuhne	156	129
171—Capt. Gallagher	138	145
174—Capt. Hayes	166	109
Total		572

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

143—Capt. Gillen	458	199
144—Capt. Barnes	228	110
146—Capt. Himmel	182	76
172—Capt. Reidy	828	357
173—Capt. Higgin	Report delayed.	
Total		742
Total for Brooklyn		**2,977**

QUEENS.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Prect. and Commander.	No. of Men Enrolled.	No. of Men Reporting.
278—Capt. Kauff	331	122
279—Capt. Shevlin	125	64
281—Capt. Hughes	127	59
283—Capt. Corcoran	194	140
285—Capt. West	178	147
Total		532

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

274—Capt. Reith	252	230
275—Capt. McNally	160	86
276—Capt. Northup	630	386
277—Capt. Place	131	114
Total		816
Total for Queens		**1,348**

Mr. White, Inspectors Dwyer and Convoy, and two Defense officers will hold a meeting probably Monday and decide which of the units made the best showing. It was said yesterday that the task of selection will be very difficult, as at least ten of the companies had put themselves in the "crack" class.

DEEDS FOR ALTMAN REALTY.

Properties of Late Merchant Transferred Under Terms of Will.

Transfers of the real estate of the late Benjamin Altman were recorded yesterday. Under Mr. Altman's will the Altman store and a plot in East Thirty-sixth Street, used as the stables and garage, were bequeathed to the firm of B. Altman & Co., and were so transferred yesterday by Michael Friedsam and others, Directors of the will. The transfer of the Altman store, occupying the block between Fifth and Madison Avenues and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, showed that it is subject to a mortgage of $700,000, while the stable plot at 207 to 213 East Thirty-sixth Street, running through to Thirty-seventh Street, is subject to a mortgage of $175,000.

The other parcels of Manhattan realty were transferred to the Roxton Realty Company, in which name many of the Altman parcels were held, and of which George R. Read, one of the executors of the will, is President. They include the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, subject to a mortgage of $1,500,000, the building on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, subject to a mortgage of $600,000; the old dwelling at 1 East Thirty-fifth Street, subject to an $85,000 mortgage, and a half interest in a large tract in the western part of the Fort Washington section, around 177th Street.

MARKET MEASURE TO PASS.

Aldermanic Committee Approves New City Department.

Mayor Mitchel expressed satisfaction yesterday over the prompt manner in which the Aldermanic Committee on Markets had reported favorably on the resolution introduced in the board last Tuesday providing for the establishment of a Department of Markets. The resolution had already passed the Board of Estimate. Under the legislative act creating it, it is necessary for both the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen to pass upon it. The new measure provides for the appointment of a Commissioner at $7,500 a year. It was said yesterday that Cyrus C. Miller, former Borough President of the Bronx, may be appointed.

The resolution has had the backing of George W. Perkins, head of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee. Last week, at a meeting of the Food Aid Committee, Mr. Perkins advised every one interested to watch the progress of the resolution through the Board of Aldermen, evidently fearing it would be sidetracked. Yesterday Frank L. Dowling, President of the board, told the Mayor that the resolution had been acted upon favorably by the Markets Committee and that it would pass the board at its meeting next Tuesday. The Mayor said he felt sure that the Board of Estimate, at its special meeting on July 19, would make the necessary transfer of funds to provide for the immediate appointment of the head of the new department. The duties of the new Commissioner will be to see that all food products for the city are quickly and thoroughly distributed to the markets.

FAVORS TRADE CONVENTIONS

President Tells Senator Fletcher Commerce Should Be Stimulated.

The Executive Committee of the local committee of the Southern Commercial Congress, headed by Oscar S. Straus, completed preparations at a meeting at the Bankers' Club yesterday for the annual meeting of the Congress in this city on Oct. 15 and 16. Mr. Straus read a letter from President Wilson to Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, president of the Congress, in regard to the holding of conventions during the war period. Senator Fletcher had asked President Wilson if he approved of such meetings at this time.

"I entirely agree with you," the President wrote, "that commercial activities should go on as usual so far as possible; indeed, I think they should be stimulated in every legitimate way, and that every proper means should be taken to concert the best plans of action and of development. I am surprised that there should have been anywhere entertained a contrary opinion." The committee decided to invite to the convention more than 100 men of international repute, including the President and ex-Presidents of the United States.

NAMED BY SERVICE BOARD.

Warren I. Lee Is Appointed Assistant Counsel to Commission.

The Public Service Commission announced yesterday the appointment of Warren I. Lee of Brooklyn, former First Deputy State Controller, as assistant counsel to the commission at a salary of $6,000 a year. Mr. Lee's assignment will be under Le Roy T. Harkness, in connection with claims of subway contractors against the city. Several such claims have recently been filed for large amounts. He will begin his new duties on Monday.

Mr. Lee is a graduate of Hamilton College and of the New York Law School. He represented the Eighteenth Assembly District of Kings for several years, and was a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District, Kings, in 1910. He was defeated by William G Redfield, and subsequently was named as an Assistant District Attorney under James C. Cropsey.

Seeking to End Poultry Strike.

An effort to mediate the poultry handlers' strike, which is tying up many carloads of live poultry in railroad yards, will be undertaken this morning at a conference at the office of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, 230 Fifth Avenue. John J. Bealin and Colonel Michael J. Reagan of the bureau will meet Louis Werner, C. S. Frank, and Max Siegel, representing the live poultry dealers, and Max Kilfer and M. J. Cashel of the Teamsters' International Union, on behalf of the employes.

There Are Four Leaders.

There are four leaders in the over-the-counter silk demand of the moment. They are white silks of various kinds, including habutais, crepes de chines, &c.; natural pongees, taffetas, and foulards. Wash silks, which are included in the category of whites, are especially active, and are being used for women's garments ranging all the way from underwear to shirtwaists. Anything in these goods that has a bit of novelty to it does not stay long on the shelves, from all accounts.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Greenberg<Istel—William Allen.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re Werner—Wm. W. Pellett.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Re Helfst—Samuel Orr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Emily E. Schwartz<Benjamin L Blauvelt—Samuel Weinreb. Wm. B. Lawrence<Lee G. Lawrence—Arthur Offner.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Pendleton, J.—Dorn<Schweizer—Charles O'Sullivan. 180th St. Realty Co.<Suffield—Raymond Rogers. Smith<Estate of Christian Erdendrecher—William B. Roulstone. Wood<Kelly—Cambridge Livingston.

SUPREME COURT.—Mullan, J.—Leavitt<Watsky—Hon John J. Friedman.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at low-priced numbers; call between 2 and 5, 3 West 29th St., Room 603.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on pile fabric and cloth coats. 7 West 18th St., 7th floor.

CORDUROYS.—Wanted, narrow wale, white and colors; phone quality, color, and price. Spiro, 3076 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders on better class of serge and satin dresses. 43 West 24th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors, serge, silk street and afternoon dresses; bring samples. H. B., 37 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at taffeta, satin, and serge dresses. 20 West 27th, 4th floor.

GINGHAMS.—Large plaid wanted, for immediate delivery; cash; submit samples, stating brand. E 335 Times Downtown.

SERGES.—Wanted, 50 pieces U. S. or assorted, different numbers, men's serges; for cash, at the price. Shapiro & Friedland, 123 East Broadway.

SILK WAISTS.—Can use good job silk waists; must be good styles and assortments. Wm. M. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway, City.

SUITS.—Open to buy quantity of snappy model suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

THIBET.—Open to buy 50 pieces black and 50 pieces navy thibet for spot cash; inclose swatches and prices. H 171 Times.

WAISTS.—Jobber of Baltimore looking at crepe de chines and Georgettes. Call Friday and Saturday, 9 to 1 P. M., 170 5th Av., Room 700.

WOOLENS.—American 15002; ten pieces green and burgundy, $2 net. Tel. Farragut 9297.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats on suits; all colors; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Porch dresses and sport suits from $8 up. Tel. 679 Bayonne.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

EVENING DRESSES to clos out cheap. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool, in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

SERGE.—Quantity 32-inch half wool serge, large proportion navy, 37½ cents net spot cash. P. O. Box 21, Station A.

SNAP FASTENERS, brass, for sale, 30 and 31 gauge, 9-16 inch wide; immediate delivery. Y 228 Times Annex.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists, close out at low price. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

WOOLENS.—For sale, Americans 12033, all shades, at $1.67½; Americans 0361, blue, brown, and black, $1.65; Americans 09007, blue, brown and black, $1.65. E. H., 161 Times Annex.

WOOLENS. — American 15002; ten pieces green and burgundy, $2 net. Tel. Farragut 9297.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced salesman for Japanese silks; write full particulars; commission. T 103 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....5 per cent. for the best names
Thursday.....5 " " " " "

The quotation is for six months' paper.

⁂

A Late Short Season.

Although there are quite a few inquiries out for serges to be used in the men's wear trade for next Spring and some business passing on spot goods, so far there is no sign in the woolen market of an immediate opening. Ordinarily, quotations are made and the season begins right after the Fourth. This season, however, the mills have to contend with entirely new conditions. The majority of them are busy turning out Government orders, and, until the looms are cleared a bit of this business, the civilian trade will have to wait. From present prospects the trade will probably see a late and short season.

⁂

Sport Clothes to Suffer?

In the men's clothing line a body of style experts have fallen in line with the Government's suggestion to conserve the supply of woolens by putting out simpler styles. The number of models from which the buyer is to make his selection will also be smaller. The interesting question was brought up by one manufacturer yesterday whether this observation will not have its influence on the sport clothes industry. He pointed out that, in the men's wear trade especially, the sport suit is an extra part of a man's wardrobe that can scarcely be said to be indispensable. As the volume of sales on such garments has shown a remarkable increase during the last few seasons with the new tendency to dress for a sport or a game, he said the decision regarding the necessity of such apparel must be considered very important.

⁂

Summer Clothing Disposed Of.

The sale of men's Summer clothing has been especially good during the last two weeks. Popular priced goods have enjoyed their usual large demand, but the call for medium and better grades has developed in a nice way. Manufacturers who are busy turning out merchandise to meet duplicate orders are inclined to believe there may be something in the theory that, in place of purchasing an expensive suit of the ordinary variety, many men who are subject to the draft are buying a Summer suit to last them for the short time that remains before they are called to the colors.

⁂

Good Run on Fabrics.

The merchandise manager of one of the leading local stores said yesterday that on the day following the Fourth his wash goods department had had the second best day of the year, the sales for that day having been an even hundred per cent. higher than on the same day last year. While some of the gain was due to the increased cost of the goods, this factor was not so large as it might have been because a large part of the fabrics sold were offered at special prices. For the same day the store's silk department ran 25 per cent. ahead of last year, with the business done entirely on "regular" goods, in spite of the fact that a larger than usual business was done on July 5, 1916. For the six months ended June 30, wool dress goods sales in this store exceeded those of the same period in 1916 by fully 33 1-3 per cent., a gain being shown both in yardage and in the dollars and cents total.

⁂

Gray Goods Sales Lagged.

There was little snap to the demand in the local gray goods market yesterday, buyers evidently being determined, for a time at least, to play a waiting game. The result was that even attractive offerings of second-hand goods did not bring about much business. It was possible, according to reports in the market, to get 38½-inch 64-60s and 64-56s for delivery to the end of the year from second hands at 10⅝ and 10⅜ cents, respectively. There was some call for nearby printcloths notably 38½-inch 64-60s, which sold for July at 10⅝ cents. They are said, however, to be extremely scarce at any price for shipment in the next several weeks. Not much of interest transpired in the coarse-yarn end of the market. First-hand printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch,	80-80s..14½c	38½-inch,	64-60s.10⅝c
39-inch,	72-76s..13½c	38½-inch,	64-56s.*10⅝c
39-inch,	68-72s..12c	38½-inch,	60-52s..*9½c
39-inch,	56-44s..*8⅝c	38½-inch,	60-48s. 9½c
38½-inch,	64-64s.10⅞c	27-inch,	64-60s.... 7¼c

*Asked.

⁂

Wall Paper Exhibit Next Month.

Plans are about completed for the showing of 1917-1918 lines of wall paper to the jobbing trade. It is expected that the exhibition will be held during the second week in August, probably beginning on Aug. 6. As in former years the bulk of the out-of-town manufacturers' samples will be shown at the Hotels Imperial and Breslin, where, it is understood, reservations have already been made. While not much is being said for publication about the new things to be shown, rumor has it that the new lines will be the most attractive ever offered. Prices promise to be higher, because of the increased cost of paper stock, labor, color, &c. All of these deterrents to trade, however, with the addition of the slowing-up influence of the war, are expected to be more than offset by the selling propaganda which the manufacturers have been spreading among the wholesalers and retailers with the idea of keeping the consumer "up to pitch."

⁂

Sales of Topping Cloth.

Despite the fact that sales of shoe-top cloth have been large so far this year—so large that in some cases the business in the first half of the year doubled that done in all of last year—an even more active business is looked for during the coming six months. Great quantities of these goods, it is said, have been cut up for use in the cheaper and medium priced shoes for women, and it is expected that with the plea of the Government for greater economy to help things along still larger amounts of them will be cut up. Especially heavy, it is figured, will be the run on black, brown, and dark gray fabrics. For Spring white was a heavy seller, in some cases the entire shoe being made of fabric.

⁂

This House Authorizes Returns.

There is a business house in this city that has solved its returned goods problem to a considerable extent by refusing to take back anything which it says cannot be sent back. In other words, it authorizes returns under certain conditions and will not permit them unless authorized. There are no set rules governing conditions under which goods are permitted to come back, but each case is decided on its merits and as fairly as possible to both sides. Threats of lost business, either expressed or implied, are not allowed to sway the judgments of the executives who pass on the cases that come up. Goods returned with no whys and wherefores are either sent back to the buyer or refused when presented for delivery by the express or railroad companies. No buyer is allowed to get away with the "holier than thou" attitude which has a lot of wholesalers and manufacturers tearing their hair these days.

⁂

Capes Still Find Demand.

Capes, the season's novelty in the women's wear trade, are still selling in a fair way. According to the manufacturers, the style has not proved such a large success, but it has been developed along what are almost staple lines. A large number of these garments are being worn in the day time, but women have found, it is said, that they come in exceedingly handy in the evening when they are worn over the shirtwaist and skirt as protection against the night air. The lack of any profusion of fancy colors, it was stated, has rather held up the sale of capes for Summer resort wear.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; H. G. Cameron, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, jobs wash skirts, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; E. Long, hats, umbrellas, canes; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. W. Dancer, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; J. J. Connolly, men's furn. goods; 2 West 37th.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman & Co.; B. E. Loveman, men's furn. goods; 1,150 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root & McBride Co.; N. Gunther, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 72 Leonard.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; Miss M. E. Wolfe, muslin underwear; 230 5th Av.

DALLAS, Tex.—M. Iskovitz, ready-to-wear, millinery; 40 W. 33d.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—C. Silberman & Sons; C. Silberman, men's furn. goods, notions, rain coats; B'way Central.

DETROIT, Mich.—Edson, Moore & Co.; H. L. Todd, piece goods, furn. goods, shirts, sweaters, underwear; 43 Leonard.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Vogue Co.; Mrs. Van Bergen, coats, dresses; 100 W. 32d.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; A. T. Roman, men's furn. goods, underwear; 377 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Brownstein, Louis Co.; L. A. Lewin, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. R. Miller Co.; E. R. Bell, housefurn. goods; 1,150 Broadway.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Marymont & Upright; J. Frisch, ready-to-wear; 100 W. 32d.

PITTSBURG—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. W. Dickinson, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURG.—J. A. McNally & Son; C. M. McNally, woollens; 200 5th Av., Latham.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; L. Rocheleau, shoes; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 432 4th Av.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—C. P. Nathan & Co.; A. Quevlian, ready-to-wear; 100 W. 32d.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Bon Marche; E. C. Nathan, ready-to-wear; 100 W. 32d.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Joske Bros. Co.; H. Joske, ready-to-wear, furs; 1,150 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Hale Bros.; H. E. Gates, carpets, rugs, draperies; 50 Union Square.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The Marston Co.; L. E. Guilford, silks, dress goods, velvets, linings; 220 5th Av.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 B'way, Cumberland.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Western D. G. Co.; E. G. Anderson, merchandise manager; 60 Worth.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—T. S. Martin Co.; J. Moffat, furniture; Breslin.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. M. Spear, ready-to-wear; W. F. Maloney, millinery, muslin underwear, corsets, gloves, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Md.—Tootle, Campbell D. G. Co.; C. F. Waller, laces, embroideries, white goods, linens, waists, furs, muslin underwear; 60 Worth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss S. Allen, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

TOLEDO, Ohio—H. Stein Cloak Co.; Miss S. Goldberg, waists, petticoats; 404 4th Av.

UTICA, N. Y.—Maher Bros; W. C. Milgate, furn. goods, shoes; Flanders.

WACO, Tex.—Sachs Specialty Co.; H. Sachs, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 40 W. 33d.

WILMINGTON, Del. — Delaware Notion House; L. Topkis, notions, gloves, laces, ribbons, fancy goods, hosiery, underwear; 346 Broadway; Breslin.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Marler, Dalton-Gilmer Co.; J. L. Gilmer, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Aberdeen.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HARRY L. SCHOENFELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry L. Schoenfeld, occulist and optician at 3,295 Third Avenue, by these creditors: Louis Friedlander, $1,625; Goldsmith, Rosenthal, Mork & Baum, $15, and Potter and Schneckenberg, $19. Judge L. Hand appointed Charles Shongood custodian. The assets are placed at $2,000.

PASQUALE COLABELLA, laborer of 20 Jones Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,744 and no assets. Of the liabilities $1,044 is a judgment obtained on Dec. 23, 1909, for personal injuries and $700 for borrowed money.

LEVINE BROS.—Judge L. Hand has appointed Charles Shongood custodian of Levine Brothers, dealers in jewelry, 39 to 43 West 125th Street.

GOODMAN FRIEDMAN.—Judge L. Hand has confirmed a composition of Goodman Friedman, clothing dealer, 155 Canal Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

C. ECKHARDT.—Judge L. Hand has confirmed a composition of Catharine and Maria Eckhardt, trading as C. Eckhardt, dealer in housefurnishing goods, carpets, and linoleum, 2,492 Third Avenue, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

MORRIS & POPE, stock brokers at 50 Broad St, have filed schedules in bankruptcy of firm liabilities and assets. The liabilities are $676,602, of which $208,608 are secured, and assets of $634,726, consisting of accounts $377,315, securities $176,458, seat in the New York Stock Exchange in the name of Lewis G. Morris $60,000, revenue stamps $29, cash in banks $7,223, notes $2,751, and office furniture $1,000. The claims of Stock Exchange members against the seat aggregate $52,610. Among the creditors are Charles A. Deneen, $10,250; John A. Dix of 119 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Mrs. Sophia T. Dix, $25,779; Mrs. Emily V. Dix, $63,611; Frederick C. Eberlein, $6,755; N. C. Fuhrl, $9,262; John M. Heatherton, $22,248; Edgar A. Lynn, $18,041; John Miller, $48,374; J. H. T. Mitchell, $20,024; Mrs. Natalie B. Morris, $18,603; Henry B. Schwab, $40,050, and C. H. Werner, $13,622.

JAMES POLETIS, wholesale confectioner, 306 West Fortieth Street, has made an assignment to Hyman J. Reit.

BERNHARD ARENSBERG.—A petition of bankruptcy has been filed against Bernhard Arensberg, 23 Judge Street, by Emil M. Karnel. Liabilities, $975.

BERNARD GELLERSTEIN, 502 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,569.47; assets, $375.85.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 179 business failures during the week, against 290 for the previ8 ous week and 192, 300, 247, and 210 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 35, New England 26, Southern 36, Western 39, Northwestern 21, and far Western 22. Canada had 14, against 26 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 6.—Frank Riddick, Syracuse, filed a petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court, with liabilities of $13,252 and assets of $9,376.

John R. Burchill, a road contractor of Syracuse, involuntary petition. Liabilities of over $10,000.

Ambrose Fleming of Syracuse, ladies' wear merchant, filed petition, with liabilities of $12,520 and assets of $4,980.

William B. Hagadorn, contractor and inspector of Schenectady, filed a petition, with liabilities of $29,960 and no assets.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 6.—Isaac Moses, wholesale produce, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $13,495; assets, $5,676.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 6.—Clinton G. Price, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $5,147; assets, $303.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Abramson, Ettie—B. Landis	$105.65
All Americas Mercantile Corp.—J. Stelar	419.41
Anis, Leo—Illinois Surety Co.	107.02
Bernstein, Elias—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	132.90
Bustillo, Jose—J. C. Townsend	728.41
Brown, Jay F.—John Wanamaker, N. Y.	130.49
Beckley, Leonard W.—Gehring Pub. Co.	100.91
Burke, Richard J.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	108.61
Bornermann, Mary, Joseph P. Bourke and Anthony A. V. Bourke—P. De Falco	858.09
Bergman, Benjamin—Borden's Condensed Milk Co., costs	116.58
Berger, Ferl F.—Herbert Dongan Construction Co.	218.07
Belfore, Antonio—A. Berliner et al.	140.78
Bomann, Wm. C.—Clausen Flanagan Brewery	561.91
Carmel, Joseph—J. Behn	147.37
Chicle Gum Co.—Lotus Press	113.27
Cantor, Max—J. Efron	159.77
Cardamone, Pietro—G. De Leo	251.91
Cooper, Malcolm M.—M. W. Brower	143.91
Cohen, Louis—Manhattan Swiss Embroidery Co.	120.81
Chadwick, Geo. A.—L. Ogust	170.41
Chasen, Samuel—I. Greenberg et al.	346.03
Curran, Peter—State Industrial Commission of the State of N. Y.	204.47
Davis, Louis—A. Bookman	111.81
Dougherty, Felix—Clausen Flanagan Brewery	156.71
Edman, Sol, and Adolph H.E. Stecklick	371.05
Flink, John A.—United Wine and Trading Co.	695.93
Four Hundred and Sixty-One Eighth Avenue Co., Inc., John A. Devlin Construction Co., Inc., John O. Devlin, Edw. L. Larkin, and John A. Larkin—Louis Bossert & Sons, Inc.	873.27
Griffin, Joseph T.—W. F. Carr	179.63
Glickman, Morris—E. Larkin	150.00
Gross, Nathan—L. Stampler	229.77
Gleman, Patrick F.—L. J. Osborn	136.31
Gonzales, Louis—C. E. Montesi	147.40
Gardner, Phelps & Co., Inc.—Feruss Press, Inc.	165.94
Held, R. Johnson—B. Altman & Co.	1,438.02
Harper, David, S. Ratzin & Son, Inc., and Greenstone Realty Co.—State Mercantile Co., Inc.	718.71
Hector, Margaret—People, &c.	500.00
Hoffmann, Chas. J.—North Memphis Savings Bank	2,033.09
Irion, Hiram—J. Wonneberg	750.00
Jamaica North, Inc., and Felix Isman—K. Kirschberg, administratrix	851.39
Knudtsen, Isabella—H. L. Remmel, costs	115.67
Knierlem, Louis—A. Berliner, et al.	108.15
Kain, Maurice—C. Bookman, et al.	111.91
Klopstock, George G.—H. P. Rice	2,198.01
Levy, Morris—S. Rosenbluth	138.37
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—M. J. Collahan	104.45
Loebl, Milton—A. M. Loughran	146.41
McGeary, Wm. H.—United Live Stock Corporation	265.91
Matteo, France, and Franco Amedeo—Butchers Prime Beef Supply, Inc.	127.87
Morton, Henry S.—A. H. Gutler	285.61
Moore, Alfred T.—R. L. Laughran	151.14
McNamee, Albertina—B. H. Funk	400.96
McCormick, Richard P., Jr.—C. M. Brown	2,050.32
Noonan, Edw.—American Agricultural Chemical Co.	470.14
O'Brien, Mary T.—S. Bookman et al.	161.81
Philip, Adolph, Paul Philip, and Adolph Philip Co.—205 East 57th St. Co.	694.43
Payton, Corse—Marlborough Corp.	141.75
Radt, Max—M. H. Hirsh et al., costs	114.18
Remor Corp.—W. S. Baker	563.41
Rosenberg, Sol—Ninth Street Garage	277.14
Rosenberg, Sol A.—Stuyvesant Auto Grading Co.	721.85
Spiro, Joachim, and Adolph Hirsch—I. Rosenberg	8,743.67
Suchar, Abraham J.—G. L. Shuman	149.69
Schuyler, Charles E., and Adele S. Schuyler—E. S. Smith et al.	279.02
Staiano, Antonie, and James Slane—J. J. Powers	120.91
Siegel, Anna—Lotus Press, Inc.	121.99
Schlesinger, Bertram—R. Drennan	202.41
Schmidt, Fred C.—J. Merckel	206.76
Schaatl, Robert L.—Catalog Printing Co., Inc.	168.41
Shotwell, Townsend W.—M. W. Brower	191.91
Sampern Realty Corp.—S. Halpern	640.98
Spinapont, Louis V.—Encyclopedia Britannica Corp.	154.93
Spindler, Lorenz G—G. Galwey	1,761.20
Taggart, Marshall W.—William F. Kenny Co.	120.78
United Drug Co., Inc.—J. A. Wolff	3,170.72
Van Lake Construction Co., Inc., and Isaac Muso—Woodland Lumber Co.	739.16
Whittaker, William F.—S. Bookman	131.81
Wallace, Thomas A.—E. S. Appleby et al.	153.91
Wolffe, Alexander S.—Raisler Heating Co.	1,572.09

In Bronx County.

Cursen, Ben—A. Marinoff	49.42
Dobbs, William F.—E. Schmidt	262.24
Finnegan, Thomas—H. Gross	49.16
Fuchs, Sam—L. Schlachter	114.22
Hall, William L.—M. Baffino	81.32
Haight, Allen T.—H. C. Hennessey	207.63
Lemond, Anna—T. G. Davis	91.72
McNamel, Albertina—Ammon & Person	515.19
Mulligan, William G.—E. Krauss, Inc.	45.36
Magnus, Abraham E.—Port Morris Roofing Co., Inc.	248.72
Miano, Mauro—S. Locorriere	128.00
R. Carvel Co., Inc.—N. Latronica	99.16
Schultz, George—Cosmopolitan Bank	297.23
Tanenbaum, Emanuel—B. Kaplan	92.07

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Barrett Mfg. Co.—M. London, June 30, 1916, (vacated)	$1,293.39
Buttle, Wm. W.—M. Lustberg et al., June 16, 1917, (vacated)	7,549.72
Donahue, Albert J.—Gahren Realty Co., March 18, 1916	332.81
De Berard, Frederick B.—City of N. Y., May 9, 1911	215.33
Same—Same, June 15, 1905	167.28
Same—Same, May 17, 1910	201.74
Same—Same, April 23, 1909	199.27
Same—Same, Dec. 11, 1908	207.67
Same—Same, April 7, 1908	213.41
Hurwitz, Morris—Market and Fulton National Bank of N. Y., May 7, 1917	223.92
Same—Same, May 7, 1917	231.81
Same—Same, May 7, 1917	231.82
Same—Same, May 7, 1915	220.40
Malcohn, Chas. F.—Ransome Concrete Machinery Co., June 15, 1917	206.16
Mason, Henry G.—E. E. Bird et al., Sept. 8, 1915	248.06
Mayer, Monte J.—S. Lustgarten, Dec. 18, 1902	194.20
Mitchell, Geo. H. B.—T. Allison, Aug. 8, 1911, (vacated)	110.00
Miller, J. Wesley—Empire Square Realty Co., Jan. 30, 1916, (vacated)	198.00
Schwartz, Max, and Isaac Bleicher—S. Lader, March 15, 1917	741.18
Sears, Judah H.—A. S. Cohn, April 16, 1917	226.72
Same—F. Davis, Jr., March 19, 1913	179.52
Silverman, Hyman—E. L. Richards, Nov. 19, 1914	784.13
Weisman, Nathan—American Newspaper Publishers' Assn., Inc., April 5, 1916	124.92

In Bronx County.

Glenz, George—F. Craver, Oct. 9, 1915	$363.89
Sears, Judah Howes—A. S. Cohn, April 14, 1917	226.72

Out of Town.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 6.—Robert L. McLemore, general insurance agency, Danville, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy Liabilities, $5,831; assets, $2,000.

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COMMODITIES PRICES.

Flour and Potatoes Figure Among the Cheaper Foodstuffs.

Commodities took a turn upward more or less generally this week, according to Dun's list, for in the ninety changes indicated in the 344 things quoted on sixty-two advances were recorded. Last week, when the total number of changes was seventy-seven, only thirty-eight were upward. The current week's feature was the preponderence of declines in the foodstuffs changes, and the advances in metals and lumber.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and for the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$16.00	$16.50	$10.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¼	.09⅜	.09
Coffee, Santos, No. 4.	.10	.10	.10¼
St. br. sheetings, yd.	.16	.16	.08¼
Print cloths, 38½ in., 64-60	.10¾	.10¼	.05¾
Butter, c'mery ext., lb.	.38½	.38	.29
Cheese, f.c., fresh, sp., lb.	.24	.23½	.15¼
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz.	.34½	.33	.23¾
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.11	.11½	.06
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.13½	.13½	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dr., lb.	.08½	.08½	.04½
Raisins, lb.	.08½	.08½	.07¼
Flour, Spg. pat., bbl.	11.75	12.50	6.50
Flour, Spg. clear, bbl.	10.50	11.25	4.85
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*	*	1.10
Corn, No. 2 yel., bu.	1.91	1.84¾	.89½
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.78	.75	.44¾
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.20	1.20	1.50
Hides, Ch. pk., No. 1, lb.	.33	.33	.27
Hides, Chi., cows, nat., lb.	.32½	.32½	.25½
Leather, hem. sole, lb.	.57	.57	.36
Leather, un. backs, lb.	.80	.80	.62
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Ph., ton	52.00	50.75	19.75
Stl. billets, Pitts., ton	100.00	100.00	42.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.30½	.30½	.26¼
Copper, elec., N. Y., lb.	.32¼	.32¼	.28½
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.11⅝	.11⅜	.064
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.62½	.62¼	.39¼
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lb.	8.30	8.50	7.30
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lb.	14.85	14.60	9.80
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lb.	7.75	8.60	6.50
Lard, pr st., Chi., 100 lb.	21.25	21.20	13.27½
Sh. ribs, loose, 100 lb.	21.50	21.37	13.87½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	40.00	40.00	24.50
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.08¼	.08¾	.05
Rubber, up-R. Para, lb.	.69	.69	.65
Sug., fine gran., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	7.65
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.23	.23	.17
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.20	.20	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	4.00	6.00	2.50
Wool, av. 100, Ph., lb.	.728	.579	.388

*Not quoted.

Prominent in the week's foodstuffs declines was flour, which for the Spring varieties was marked off 75 cents a barrel from last week's prices. The Winter grades were 50 cents a barrel lower. Against these declines, however, were the higher prices quoted on live hogs, short ribs, and prime lard in the provisions market at Chicago. Live beef and sheep were cheaper there, and mess pork did not change. Both hams and bacon were up at this city.

The only decline in the whole of the dairy product list was in renovated butter. The best grades of butter and cheese were advanced, while both nearby firsts and the best Western eggs were higher. The margin between 1916 and 1917 prices on both grades is again pretty large. In the fruits there was little doing so far as changes were concerned, the only one listed being a drop in choice evaporated apples. All of the vegetable changes were downward, including a further drop in potatoes. This time they fell to $4 a barrel, against $2.50 at this time last year. Rustabaga turnips and several varieties of beans were also listed among the declines.

No. 7 Rio coffee was again off, and there was a drop in black Singapore pepper. The raw sugars continued to rise, but the price of fine granulated remained firm at recent levels. Wheat was still unquoted, but corn, oats, and rye were all marked up. Leathers continued to show no quotable change, while the only hide revisions were advances on No. 1 kip and No. 1 calfskin stock.

Further rises in pig iron were among the features of the week's doings in the metals markets, Bessemer iron reaching a new high figure of $57.95 a ton at Pittsburgh. No. 28 black and No. 28 galvanized sheets also were advanced at that city. The other increases were in furnace coke and tin, while a drop in foundry coke was the only decline shown in the metals list. There were several increases in lumber prices, including rises in hemlock, oak, poplar, cypress, and yellow pine.

Raw silk was higher, as were spirits at Cincinnati, while tallow, turpentine, and No. 2 jute wrapping paper were cheaper. Tobacco prices took an upturn at Louisville, seven advances being recorded in the ten grades listed. There were no declines. Nine of the sixteen revisions in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were downward. There was practically no feature to these changes.

Burlaps and woolen fabrics marked time, apparently, so far as price revisions were concerned, while in the cotton goods there were few real changes either way. If anything, the undertone of the market at the close, especially as it concerned gray goods, was easier than at the opening.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was inactive, but prices were firmer, in sympathy with the early advance in corn. Shorts seemed more disposed to cover, and as offers are growing smaller during the course of evening up contracts, shorts found difficulty in making purchases. At one time values were up 6¼ to 11c from the previous close, but later there was a partial reaction, when corn prices broke, and final figures were 2¼ to 3c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted nominally at $2.42, free on board, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.20	2.10	2.12	2.09	1.08¼
September	1.96	1.91	1.92	1.89½	1.05⅝

RYE.—Market steady. No. 2 Western, $2.41, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The action of the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade in abolishing trade in July corn caused a strong advance in later deliveries yesterday to new high levels for the season. It was ruled that shorts in July must settle before the close next Monday on the basis of $1.65, or pay a penalty of 5 to 10 per cent., and as the stock of corn at Chicago is practically exhausted and cash corn over the country very strong, with an active consumptive demand, shorts in September, an old crop position, naturally became much alarmed, and bid it up sharply, with December following to $1.19⅝, or 8¼c over the previous night. After midday, however, buyers were less aggressive, and on late rumors that there had been interruption of shipments of old corn to neutrals, a violent selling movement started, which forced prices back to lowest of the day, final figures being unchanged to 1c net lower. No. 2 yellow corn, in the local market was quoted $1.94, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.57⅞	1.54½	1.54½	1.54⅜	74¼
December	1.19⅝	1.14¼	1.14⅝	1.15⅝	62½

OATS.

The opening of oats was firmer, with corn, but on later reports of freer offerings of cash oats at lower prices, and a drop in cash prices, the market declined sharply, closing 2c. net lower. The weather was favorable and new oats are expected to be offered on delivery this month. Cash oats locally were as follows: Standard, 78½c; No. 2 white, 79c; No. 3 white, 77½@78c; No. 4 white, 77@77½c; fancy clipped white, 80@81½c; ordinary clipped white, 78@79c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.68	.65¾	.65¾	.67⅝	39
September	.56¼	.54½	.54½	.56⅞	38¼
December	.58¾	.56⅛	.56¼	.58½	40½

PROVISIONS.

The early market was steadier with hogs on reports of a better Government demand, but the upturn was met by liberal selling, which weakened the afternoon market, in connection with the corn break, and the close was, therefore, rather easy. Ribs showed leading firmness in the first hour, as there is a good demand for fresh meats and dry salt meats, but shared the subsequent heaviness of the general list. Receipts at all Western points were about 80,000 hogs, including 16,000 at Chicago, with 13,000 expected on Saturday. Kansas City had 2,000 and Omaha 9,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.17	21.07	21.07	21.20	13.22
Sept.	21.55	21.32	21.35	21.45	13.35
Ribs—					
July	21.85	21.62	21.62	21.72	13.62
Sept.	21.92	21.70	21.70	21.80	13.67
Pork—					
July	40.10	40.10	40.10	40.15	25.40
Sept.	40.15	39.80	39.85	40.00	24.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cotton oil market again displayed a nervous undertone, and price changes were feverish. The sharp early advance in corn and the firmness in lard and cotton caused a firmer tone, and prices showed moderate gains, with more or less covering. When corn and lard reacted, however, there was active profit taking, and prices late in the session were weak, closing with net losses of 3 to 10 points. Total sales for the day were 31,200 bbls. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	15.50@[illegible]	15.70
July	15.65	15.55	15.50@15.55	15.69
August	15.70	15.55	15.50@15.55	15.62
September	15.60	15.42	15.44@15.46	15.55
October	15.51	15.36	15.38@15.39	15.40
November	15.24	15.14	15.14@15.16	15.17
December	15.23	15.13	15.14@15.16	15.18
January	15.21	15.19	15.17@15.19	15.20
February	..	..	15.17@15.25	15.20

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet again yesterday, with prices showing a tendency to ease off under small offerings, and with the close net unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales were reported of 10,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9⅝c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.43@7.45	7.43
August	..	..	7.51@7.52	7.52
September	7.61	7.60	7.59@7.60	7.62
October	..	..	7.63@7.64	7.65
November	..	..	7.67@7.68	7.69
December	7.73	7.73	7.71@7.72	7.74
January	..	..	7.76@7.77	7.80
February	..	..	7.81@7.82	7.86
March	7.91	7.87	7.86@7.87	7.91
April	..	..	7.91@7.92	7.95
May	..	..	7.97@7.98	8.01
June	..	..	8.06@8.08	..

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was not at all active, the total volume of business amounting to 8,000 tons. The opening was irregular, 1 point lower to 1 point higher, but later prices advanced on renewed activity in the market for raw sugar, where one leading refiner bought liberally, mostly with outport options. The market closed net unchanged to an advance of 6 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.26@5.28	5.20
August	5.33	5.32	5.31@5.33	5.29
September	5.41	5.32	5.38@5.39	5.34
October	5.41	5.34	5.39@5.41	5.35
November	..	..	5.39@5.41	5.35
December	5.28	5.21	5.25@5.26	5.21
January	4.96	4.95	4.93@4.96	4.93
February	..	..	4.82@4.84	4.79
March	4.84	4.84	4.82@4.84	4.79
April	..	..	4.84@4.86	4.81
May	..	..	4.86@4.88	4.83

There was only a moderate business in refined sugar and aside from a reduction in soft sugars by Arbuckle there were no changes reported, fine granulated ranging from 7.50@8c. Raw sugar was unsettled, and while little business was done for New York, the American was a good purchaser of Cubas with outport option, mainly Philadelphia. This interest bought 50,000 bags Cubas, outport options, prompt and July shipment, at 5⅝c cost and freight, equal to 6.40c from store. The same refiner also bought 10,000 bags Cubas, July shipment to New Orleans, at 5⅛c cost and freight, and 6,000 bags at 5⅝c, July clearance, New York and Philadelphia. Sugars were available at the close in various positions at 5⅝c cost and freight. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.33@6.40c; molasses, 5.46@5.53c; cost and freight, 5⅛@5⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 19,466 packages. Prices were ½c higher on nearly all grades, and there was fairly good trading at the advance. Considerable of the stock due here had not arrived up to a late hour, so that the market was rather lightly supplied. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 39½@40½c; extras, (92 score,) 39@39¼c; firsts, (88 to 92 score,) 37⅝@38¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@37½c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 36@38c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½@39c; good to prime, 36½@38c; common to fair, 33@35½c; renovated, extras, 36½c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 23,433 cases. Receipts were somewhat heavier, a good many delayed lots having arrived. The market is holding firm on the highest grades of western stock, but on medium and low grades trading is quieter, offerings somewhat heavier and market easy. Fancy dirties and checks are selling readily. High grade nearby eggs cleared well also. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37@38c; storage packed, firsts, 36@36½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36@36½c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 32½@34c; thirds and poorer, 27@32c; Dirties, No. 1, 30½@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@29½c; Checks, good to choice, dry, 28@29c; undergrades, 20@27c. State, Penn., and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to good, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@38c; State, Pa. and nearby, hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 35@38c.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
Room 2077, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

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Due Bridgeport, 2:00 P. M.
Return leave Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 14, N. R., 8 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.00. Children 50c

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Steamer Richard Peck
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 10:00 A.M.
Due New Haven 2:30 P. M.
Return leave New Haven 4:30 P. M.
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Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	3:25	...	...
Hudson	3:40	...	...
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For information telephone Canal 9800.

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Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 8:30 A.M.

To-morrow, July 8

Mauch Chunk

$2.00 for adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.00

Lv. W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 A.M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 8:47 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 8:15 A.M.

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Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC" Lvs. Battery 9:15 A. M. EXTRA HARLEM BOAT Lvs. W. 132d St., 9:30 A. M.

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Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Trip marked † does not stop at Pier 1, N. R.

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LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET, 9:30 A. M.
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Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security & Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

16—38—45—51—112

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 103 per centum of the par value thereof ex the July, 1917, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1917.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, July 3rd, 1917.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of Southern California Power Company, dated July 31, 1897, said Company hereby gives notice that the following bonds issued under the said mortgage will be redeemed and paid at the First National Bank of Redlands, California, or at Chase National Bank in the City of New York, on August 1, 1917, viz.:

Bonds numbered 201 to 205, both inclusive,
296 to 300, both inclusive,
395 to 399, both inclusive.

Interest on said bonds will cease with August 1, 1917.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER COMPANY.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock List Narrower and Irregular—Motors Gain Some Lost Ground.

It is in-between seasons with the stock market. Transactions yesterday were but little over a half million shares, and although there were some fairly wide fluctuations, the day's movements were not important. The public is manifesting very little interest in the market, though a sudden change in this regard may be seen within a short time if it be true, as Wall Street likes to think, that investors are only waiting for definite action on the new revenue bill.

In the meantime stocks were moved forward and backward by professional operations without attracting much attention outside. As a rule, such a market proves susceptible to short selling, which is perhaps why most of the room traders have been bullish on stocks for a long pull, but bearish for the turn, as they call it. July is proverbially a dull month in the market, and with the country's attention fixed on war and preparations for war it will not be surprising if the volume of transactions becomes even smaller as Summer advances.

The selling in motor issues was checked yesterday by the approaching week-end, and short covering brought about a partial recovery in several issues which had been popular with short sellers earlier in the week. Saxon recovered 3⅝, closing at 19¾, with Studebaker closing up 1⅛, and Chandler up 3⅞. While these issues were regaining some of their lost ground General Motors sagged on rather large offerings. From its high price of the day of 116½, it sold down to 110, closing with a net loss of three points. Steel dropped to 125½, but closed at 126⅞, up ¾ for the day. It was weakest following the reports of the presence of a German submarine in Hampton Roads.

The gold at the Federal Reserve Bank was increased by the receipt yesterday of an additional $6,500,000 in imports, bringing the total for the present movement up to $126,000,000. Call loans ruled at 3¼ per cent. yesterday, with final rates a point under that.

LONDON TRADERS CHEERFUL

Money in Good Supply Despite Heavy Applications for Treasury Bills.

LONDON, July 6.—Money was in good supply despite heavy applications for Treasury bills. Discount rates were quiet.

The stock market had a cheerful tone. Most of the business was in the miscellaneous section, where rubber, oil, and explosive shares were prominent. Chinese and Brazilian bonds were weak, but gilt-edged securities remained steady. Americans were dull.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 6.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 40 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3¼	Last	2
Low	2	Renewals	3¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4¼@4½	Sixty days	4½@4¾
Ninety days	4½	Ninety days	4½@4¾
Four months	4½@4¾	Four months	4¾
Five months	4½@4¾	Five months	4¾
Six months	4½@4¾	Six months	4¾@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days .... 3@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days ....
4 to 6 months 4¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months .... 5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	+.00 1/16
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76	5.79¼	5.76	+.03
Cables	5.75	5.78½	5.75	+.03
Rubles—				
Demand	22.20	22.10	22.20	+.15
Cables	22.30	22.20	22.30	+.15

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.75½	4.76 7/16
5.1825	Paris	5.76	5.75
	China—		
	Hongkong	60.40	60.50
	Peking	97.75	97.875
	Shanghai	91.75	91.875
19.295	Greece	19.80	19.90
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.26½	7.25½
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.25	51.37½
	Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10	Holland	41.12½	*41.25
51.85	Russia	22.20	22.30
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	28.95	29.20
	Stockholm	30.50	30.75
	Christiania	29.25	29.55
19.205	Spain	23.15	23.35
	South America—		
32.41	Rio	26.87½	27.00
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.12½	41.25
5.1826	Switzerland	4.73	4.71

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71	$4.69

*Plus 1/32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $667,803,741; balance, $40,562,907; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $987,739; Federal Reserve credit balance, $6,647,759.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $5.9375@$6.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39 13-16d, off 1-16d, unchanged; in New York, 78⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 61⅝c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	4.95	4.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.05	4.75
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.35	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.75
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.80	4.65
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.00	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.10
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.05	4.75
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.75	5.25
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.88	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.65
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.10	5.30
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.90	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.10	4.75
Norf. & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.30	5.00
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.85	4.50
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.35	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.75
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.05	4.75
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin, spot	62.00	..	62.12½	62.75
Lead	11.12½	11.50	11.37½	..
Spelter	9.25	..	9.25	..
Antimony	*17.00	17.50	*17.00	17.50
Quicksilver	$105-110	..	$85.00	..
Aluminium	*58.00	..	*58.00	..
Iron. No. 2 X f'ndry	52.75	53.75	52.75	53.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31½@32c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30@30½c, third quarter; 28½@29c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	245	10	0	245	0	0
Tin, futures	240	5	0	239	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	566,164	478,400	376,831
Year to date	103,610,831	86,884,896	64,296,197

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5¼	5⅝	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
3⅞	4½	100	Alaska Juneau	4	4	4	4	...
28½	29	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28½	28½	28⅛	28½	...
92	92⅝	900	Am. Agricul. Chem	93	93	92	92½	— ¼
91	92	200	Am. Beet Sugar	91	91⅝	91	91⅝	+ ½
48⅝	49	1,300	Am. Can	49¼	49½	48⅝	48⅝	—1⅝
75½	76	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	75⅝	76	75½	76	+ ¼
36	37½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	37	37	37	37	...
13½	14	100	Am. H. & Leather	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
8½	9	100	Am. Ice Securities	9	9	9	9	— ¼
55½	55¾	200	Am. Int. Corp	55	55½	55	55½	...
23½	24	700	Am. Linseed	23¼	24	23¼	23½	...
60⅝	60⅝	400	Am. Linseed pf	60	60⅝	60	60⅝	— ½
69⅝	70½	1,200	Am. Locomotive	70	70½	70	70	— ⅛
103	103⅜	200	Am. Locomotive pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
105	105¼	4,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	105⅛	105⅝	104⅞	105¼	...
112	113	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅛
91½	91¾	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
70½	71	800	Am. Steel F'dries	70½	70½	70	70½	...
119	119½	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref	118½	118½	118⅛	118½	— ½
43⅝	44	9,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	43⅝	45⅝	43	43¾	+ ½
120½	121	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	121	121	120¾	120¾	+1⅛
100	101	50	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	+ ¾
52¼	52½	200	Am. Woolen	52½	52½	52¼	52¼	...
40½	40⅝	100	Am. Writing P. pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—1
81¼	82	100	Am. Zinc L. & S	31⅜	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅝
61	65	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	61	61	61	61	—1⅛
79½	79⅞	10,300	Anaconda Copper	79	79⅝	78⅞	79½	...
99⅞	100	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
108	108¾	300	Atlantic Coast Line	108	108¼	108	108¼	...
103⅞	104	2,600	At. Gulf & West I	105	105	102	103⅞	+ ¼
70⅝	71	15,400	Baldwin Loco	71	72¼	70¼	71	— ⅛
98	101	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	99	99	99	99	+ ¼
69½	69⅞	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	69⅝	69⅞	69⅛	69⅞	—1
69	70	200	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70	70	70	+ ¾
135	135⅛	36,800	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	135	136¼	132¾	135⅛	...
56¼	57½	700	B'klyn Rapid Tran	56⅝	57	56⅝	57	— ⅝
70	71½	100	Brown Shoe	71	71	71	71	...
11	11½	400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	10¾	11½	10¾	11	— ½
39¾	40½	200	Butte & Superior	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	...
10	13	200	Butterick Co	13	13	13	13	+ ⅝
38⅝	38½	100	California Packing	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38¾	...
158¾	159¼	300	Canadian Pacific	158½	159	158½	159	+ ½
93	93¼	7,900	Central Leather Co	93⅞	93¾	92¼	93	— ⅞
34	34⅛	100	Cerro de Pasco	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	...
77	77½	6,500	Chandler Motor	78	78¼	75½	77¼	+3⅞
58⅝	59	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	59½	58⅝	59	— ⅛
10½	12	200	Chi. Great Western	11	11	10⅝	10¾	— ¼
67⅞	67¾	11,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	66½	67½	66	67½	+1¼
108½	110½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	108	108	108	108	— ½
107½	108¼	300	Chi. & Northwest	108	108	108	108	...
64	65	400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p	63⅞	64	63⅞	64	...
33¼	33⅝	700	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i	33½	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅝
76	76⅞	200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i	76¾	76¾	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
67⅛	68	800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i	67½	67½	67	67½	+ ¼
21⅛	21½	100	Chile Copper	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	...
54¼	54½	4,800	Chino Copper	55	55½	54⅛	54⅛	—1⅛
36	37	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
50¼	51	2,300	Col., Fuel & Iron	50¼	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞	+ ⅜
40⅝	41½	400	Columbia Gas & El	41	41⅛	40⅝	41	...
107¾	109	100	Consolidated Gas	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
34⅛	34¼	16,600	Corn Products Ref	33⅝	34½	33⅛	34¼	+1⅛
98	99	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¼
86⅛	86⅝	44,200	Crucible Steel	86½	87⅝	85⅝	86½	+ ½
102	102½	300	Crucible Steel pf	102½	102½	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
42⅛	42½	600	Cuba Cane Sugar	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+ ¼
180	190	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	185½	185½	185½	185½	—4½
13⅝	14	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
122	124	10	Detroit Edison Co	124	124	124	124	...
22¾	23	5,700	Distillers' Secur	21¼	23⅜	20⅞	23	+2
11	11½	100	Dome Mines	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11¾	...
34⅛	34¾	100	Elk Horn Coal	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
24⅛	24⅝	1,700	Erie	24½	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
36	36½	400	Erie 1st pf	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	—1
28½	29	100	Erie 2d pf	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
86½	92	100	Fisher Body pf	88	88	88	88	...
157½	160	400	General Electric	159	159	157½	157½	— ⅝
111¼	111¾	39,900	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	114¼	116½	110	111½	—3
46	46½	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	45½	46	45⅝	46	+ ¼
83	85	100	Granby Consol	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ¾
102	102¼	2,500	Great Northern pf	102	102¼	101¾	102	+ ¾
30⅞	31¼	600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	31¼	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅝
123½	128	700	Gulf States Steel	123½	124	123¼	124	—1
38½	38¾	200	Haskell & Barker	38⅝	38¾	38½	38½	— ¼
61¼	61⅝	3,500	Inspiration Copper	61⅛	61⅜	60⅝	61	— ⅝
9⅛	9⅝	100	Interboro Consol	9	9	9	9	...
54⅞	55	200	Interboro Con. pf	54⅞	55	54⅞	55	+1
27½	27⅞	2,400	Int. Mer. Marine	27	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅞
84⅞	84½	12,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	82¾	84½	81⅝	84½	+2⅞
39¾	40⅛	1,700	Int. Nickel x d	40⅞	40⅛	39⅝	39¾	...
34	34½	400	Int. Paper	35	35	34¼	34¼	—1⅛
21	21½	100	Kansas City South	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
46	46½	200	Kelly Spring. Tire	46	46	46	46	...
44	44¼	3,000	Kennecott Copper	44⅛	44¼	43¾	44⅛	...
108	110	10	Kings Co. E.L. & P	110	110	110	110	...
93¼	94¼	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	94⅛	94¼	93	94	— ⅛
28	30½	500	Lake Erie & W. pf	30¼	30¼	30	30	—4
61½	62	100	Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	...
125	127	100	Louis. & Nash	125	125	125	125	...
114	117	10	Manhattan Elev	116	116	116	116	...
45¼	45½	3,800	Maxwell Motors	45⅛	46	44½	45	+ ½
28	28½	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	29⅛	29⅛	28½	28½	— ¼
98	98½	16,000	Mexican Petroleum	98¼	99	97¾	98	+ ⅛
40⅞	41	300	Miami Copper	41	41	40⅞	41	+ ¼
61⅛	62	4,900	Midvale Steel	60½	61	60	60⅞	+ ⅛
100	102	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	102	102	102	102	+2
28½	28⅝	1,100	Mo. Pacific w i	28¾	29	28½	28½	...
53	55	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	54	54	54	54	—1
94	95	100	Montana Power x d	93½	93½	93½	93½	—1¼
33⅝	34¾	200	National Acme	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	34⅜	1,200	Nat. Conduit & C	34¼	34⅜	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
39	39½	3,600	Nat. Enam. & St	38⅝	39¾	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
96	100	100	Nat. En. & St. pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	—1⅝
22⅝	23	1,600	Nev. Con. Cop. x d	23	23	22½	22⅞	...
23½	24	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	24	24	24	24	— ¼
138	139	100	N. Y. Air Brake	138	138	138	138	...
87½	88	3,900	N. Y. Central	87½	88	86⅝	87¾	...
120	122	200	Norfolk & Western	121½	122	121½	122	...
99⅞	100	1,800	Northern Pacific	99⅝	99⅞	99¼	99⅞	+ ⅛
124½	125	5,300	Ohio Cities Gas	124⅝	125¼	123¾	124½	— ¼
66	66½	1,500	Ohio Cities G. rgts	66	66⅝	66	66½	+ ¼
5¼	5⅝	900	Ontario Mining	5⅜	5⅝	5	5¼	— ⅛
27	27⅞	100	Pacific Mail	28	28	28	28	...
51⅞	52	1,600	Penn. R. R	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	...
74½	75⅝	500	People's Gas, Chi	75¼	75⅞	75¼	75½	+1⅛
63	64	100	Père Marq. prior pf	63⅛	63½	63½	63½	+1
40	41½	100	Pierce Arrow	41	41	41	41	+ ½
96	97	300	Pierce Arrow pf	97¼	97¼	96¾	96¾	—1⅛
52⅝	53¼	1,400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	53	53	52¼	52⅝	— ¼
116	118	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ¾
31⅜	32¼	2,700	Pitts. & West Va	31½	32	31	31½	+ ⅜
62⅝	64	600	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	63¼	63¼	63	63	— ⅜
74	75	300	Pressed Steel Car	74	74	74	74	—1
139	140	400	Pullman Co	140	140	139	139	—1
139	140	84	Do., odd lot	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	...
27⅞	28	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
92⅝	92⅞	8,500	Reading	92¾	93¼	92⅝	92⅞	+ ¼
91⅛	91⅞	11,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	91¼	91½	90½	91	...
103	103¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
64¼	64⅝	400	Royal Dutch t r	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅜
19½	20	1,500	Saxon Motor	16⅞	19¾	16½	19¾	+3⅜
165⅝	167	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	165¼	166	165¼	166	+2
25¼	25½	400	Shattuck-Arizona	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
43⅛	43½	7,600	Sinclair Oil & Ref	44½	44½	42½	43⅜	—1⅛
56	58	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	57	57	57	57	...
92	92¼	2,300	Southern Pacific	91⅝	92⅛	91½	91⅞	+ ⅝
26	26⅛	2,000	Southern Railway	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ⅜
80	90	100	Standard Milling	88	88	88	88	—5⅞
..	90	100	Standard Milling pf	85¾	85¾	85⅝	85¾	—4⅜
57½	57¾	23,500	Studebaker Co	56¼	58⅜	55⅝	57⅞	+1⅛
37½	45	400	Stutz Motor	39	39	38	38	+1½
17¼	17⅞	100	Tenn. C. & C	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
212¼	214½	500	Texas Co	211¼	213⅞	211¼	213⅞	+2⅛
..	..	300	Texas Co. rights	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22	...
60⅛	60⅝	5,800	Tobacco Products	60¼	60⅞	60	60⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	45	200	Transue & Wms. x d	43⅝	43⅝	42¼	42¼	—2½
84	89	100	Union B. & P. new	85	85	85	85	—1
133⅝	134	1,900	Union Pacific	133	133½	133	133½	+ ⅝
79¼	80	100	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
45⅛	46	100	United Alloy Steel	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	...
104½	105	300	United Cigar Stores	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
131½	136	2,800	United Fruit	132½	132½	130¼	131½	—1½
28½	29⅝	100	United Paper Board	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	...
7	8	500	United Rys. Invest	7	7½	7	7½	+ ½
15¼	16	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	16	16	16	16	...
157⅛	157¼	12,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	155¼	159¾	154	157⅛	+2⅜
100	105	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	103	103	103	103	—2
58	59	400	U. S. Rubber	57⅝	58¼	57½	58¼	+ ⅜
126¾	126⅞	130,700	U. S. Steel	126¼	127⅜	125½	126⅞	+ ¾
117¼	117½	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	...
108⅝	109	2,800	Utah Copper	108⅝	109½	108⅛	108⅞	+ ⅝
19	19¼	100	Utah Securities	19	19	19	19	—1⅝
41	43	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	41¼	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	+ ½
68½	70	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ¼
48½	49	200	Wabash pf. A	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
25⅝	26	200	Wabash pf. B	25½	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅞
20¼	20½	800	Western Maryland	20	20½	20	20½	+ ½
16	16½	100	Western Pacific	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅝
44	45	200	West. Pacific pf	45	45	45	45	— ¼
93	94½	100	Western Union Tel	94	94	94	94	...
49⅝	49⅞	2,600	Westingh. E. & M	49⅞	50	49⅝	49⅝	...
15¾	15⅞	900	Wheeling & L. E	15¾	16	15¾	15¾	...
33	33½	300	Wheel. & L. E. pf	33	33⅛	33	33⅛	—1¼
46½	47	100	White Motors	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅝
68⅝	69¾	300	Wilson & Co	68⅝	69	68⅝	69	+ ¾
100	106	100	Wilson & Co. pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	—1⅜
31¼	32	8,600	Willys-Overland	30¾	32¼	30¾	31¾	+1¼

HEADS BANK PROJECT HERE.

Archibald Kains Resigns Federal Post in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Archibald Kains resigned as Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, Twelfth District, at a special meeting of the Board of Directors here late today. His resignation was accepted. Mr. Kains announced that he had taken the Presidency of the American Foreign Banking Corporation of New York.

The resignation of Archibald Kains from the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank diclosed the formation of a new banking organization here. Inquiry last night brought information that several downtown banks which are interested in foreign trade had joined forces in the organization of the American Foreign Banking Corporation. Names of the banks and bankers taking part were not obtainable, as it was said that details of the new institution had not been completed. It is understood that the banking corporation will be made use of in financing commercial operations in the Far East and South America particularly.

Mr. Kains is the first Federal Reserve Governor to resign since the system was formed. He was one of the special commission of bankers, headed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, which visited South American countries a little more than a year ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The City of Taunton, Mass., will receive bids until 6 P. M., July 9, for the purchase at discount of a temporary loan of $100,000 in anticipation of revenue.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Plymouth Cordage Company is called for July 10, at 11 A. M., to act upon recommendation of Directors that capital stock be increased from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000, and that $4,000,000 worth of the surplus assets of the company, accumulated prior to March 1, 1913, and invested in the business of the company, be converted into permanent capital.

The City of Brockton, Mass., will receive bids until 12 noon, July 11, on a temporary loan of $200,000 in anticipation of revenue.

The Bankers Trust Company has been appointed registrar for the preferred stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, Kingsport Utilities, Inc.; Monongahela Valley Traction Company, and West Penn Railways Company.

Directors of the Pere Marquette Railway Company yesterday declared the initial dividend of $1.66 2-3 per share of prior lien preference stock for the period from April 1 to July 31. The dividend is payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 18. The company was recently brought through a reorganization.

Beginning July 9 the Guaranty Trust Company will exchange permanent certificates for temporary receipts of the two-year 6 per cent. secured gold notes of the Montreal Tramways and Power Co., due 1919.

The Protective Committee of the Autosales Gum and Chocolate Company decided yesterday to grant an extension of two weeks from July 5 for deposits of bonds and stocks with the Guaranty Trust Company.

Bonbright & Co. announce that their financial facilities in London and Paris are at the disposal of Americans connected with the overseas forces. Service, without charge, will be given in connection with the collection of income from securities put in the keeping of the banking house and in handling details of income tax matters.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Russia to Get $100,000,000 Credit.

Boris Bakhemteff having been formally received as New Russia's Ambassador, it is expected that the $100,000,000 credit granted by the United States to Russia more than a month ago will now be turned over to him, and that he, in turn, will deposit the same with the Russian Government's depositary in this country, namely the National City Bank. The delay in handing over the money has been due to the fact that prior to the presentation of Bakhmeteff's credentials, the Treasury Department officials did not know exactly who was authorized to accept funds in behalf of the new Russian Government. It is understood that as soon as the money is deposited, checks will be drawn to the order of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, to the Canadian Car and Foundry Company and the other concerns which have sold supplies to Russia. It is expected that within a very short time the United States will make further advances to Russia.

⁂

Farm Loan Bonds Disposed Of.

The syndicate which contracted with the Federal Farm Loan Board for the distribution of at least $30,000,000 of the Farm Loan bonds in six months, has already disposed of approximately $10,000,000 of the bonds, the same to be delivered in July and August. Under the arrangements entered into the bonds were to be sold in various parts of the country, special care being taken that no unduly large share of the securities found their way to any particular section. It was chiefly with the view of being assured that the distribution would be comprehensive that the Board delegated the work to the syndicate, and decided against the plan of inviting competitive bids.

⁂

Steel for the Government.

The steel price situation contains increasing interest to speculators in stocks of producing companies as time passes and Government demands on the mills increase. For the 2 per cent. estimate offered before the United States entered the war, it is now figured in some well-informed quarters that Government orders will shortly be absorbing fully 40 per cent. of the country's rolling mill output. If the Government is to get a relatively low price for its material, it would seem that the roseate prospects for enormous earnings this year would have to be revised somewhat. The fact remains, however, that the consultations between the Federal officials and the steel makers have not yet disclosed any radical marking down of quotations.

⁂

Trading of a Sort.

The usual Friday short covering was credited with part of the price improvement which occurred in many favorite speculative issues, but where such operations were not in evidence quotations continued soft. The return of the public is longed for, without signs as yet that such a development is pending. There are brokers who believe that a great deal of money which ordinarily would be seeking either speculation or investment in industrial and railroad issues has been put into the Liberty Loan, and is likely to stay. When these brokers contemplate the issue of the second war loan in the early Autumn they do not feel very cheerful about commissions. At the same time they find comfort in the knowledge that business is active and a vast amount of cash is going to salary and wage earners which may require further investment outlet than that supplied by the Government issues.

⁂

Preparing for City Bond Sale.

Inquiries among municipal bond men yesterday indicated a better feeling in respect to the forthcoming issue of New York City 4½s. Estimates of the probable price the city will receive for the $47,500,000 long-term bonds ranged from 100½ to 101. At the latter figure the bonds will yield the buyers around 4.45 per cent., and it was predicted that if a price in the neighborhood of 101 was paid by the successful syndicate, the public offering would be at a price returning the ultimate consumer about 4.40 or 4.35 per cent. It was reported that two banking groups, if not three, would enter bids for the entire issue of long-term bonds, while a much broader competition among banks and banking houses for the $7,500,000 serial 4½s is expected. The 4½s of 1965 sold yesterday at 102½, a price which was thought to presage a price substantially above par for the new issue.

⁂

Red Cross Dividends.

The financial district is waiting with a great deal of interest for final figures on Red Cross dividends actually paid into the $100,000,000 fund. Taking Steel common as an example, with its $5,083,000 dividend specified for the Red Cross, about half the outstanding stock is held in brokerage house accounts. It is learned that some firms have written customers, urging that they be directed to pay over the dividend to the Red Cross treasury, but no obligation exists for such a step. Red Cross dividends which go to trust funds cannot be devoted by trustees to the desired purpose without consent of participants in such funds, and where minors are concerned their consent cannot be asked under the law. The amount of Red Cross dividends declared is a matter of record, and the total realized by the Red Cross is expected to be announced after the various due dates arrive.

$6,500,000 in Gold from Canada.

The Federal Reserve Bank received $6,500,000 more gold from Ottawa yesterday, bringing the total of imports on the current movement up to $126,000,000. Since Jan. 1 imports have amounted to $521,000,000. It is expected that the present flow will continue until approximately $150,000,000 has been deposited in the bank's vaults. Gold withdrawals from the Sub-Treasury for export comprised $450,000 for Spain and $1,050,000 in several lots, the destination not being announced. Part of the coin was understood to be consigned to South America.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	69.62	69.27	69.54	+ .25
25 industrials	92.00	90.83	91.45	+ .08
50 stocks	80.81	80.05	80.49	+ .16

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 6	80.81	80.05	80.49	+ .16
July 5	81.76	80.17	80.33	—1.14
July 4	Holiday			
July 3	81.87	80.85	81.47	+ .11
July 2	82.44	81.14	81.36	— .95
June 30	82.48	81.44	82.31	— .07
June 29	82.60	81.62	82.37	— .06
June 28	83.26	82.21	82.43	— .60

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	82.44	July 2	80.05	July 6	80.49
1916	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.38
1915	73.34	July 20	66.96	July 10	73.55
1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
1912	82.76	July 3	79.73	July 12	81.80
1911	83.73	July 19	81.50	July 5	82.49

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	80.49
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	86.14
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 6	82.65	—.14	June 29	83.12	—.09
July 5	82.79	—.07	June 28	83.21	—.04
July 4	Holiday.		June 27	83.25	—.02
July 3	82.86	—.25	June 26	83.27	—.01
July 2	83.11	—.08	June 25	83.28	—.06
June 30	83.19	+.07	June 23	83.34	..

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	82.65	July 6	82.65
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	87.28
Full Years.					
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96¼	96¾	6.90
Argen.Gov.Disc.		Dec. 15,'17	99⅜	100¼	5.75
Argen. Govt.		May 15,'20	98	98½	6.50
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100½	4.90
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	99¾	5.20
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98	99	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99⅞	100¼	3.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Mar., 1937	93½	93¾	5.55
FrenchGov.Con.		Apr., 1919	99	99⅛	6.00
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.60
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99¾	100	6.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99½	100¼	4.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100	103	5.30
Prov. of Qu.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France	5	Is. of 1916	145	150	..
Rep. of China	6	Nov., 1919	94½	96½	7.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	88	89½	..
Do	5½	Dec., 1921	76½	78	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'20	214	216	..

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100	100⅜	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	100	99⅝
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	4.70
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	97½	98	5.35
Ark. Val. R., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	6.00
Beth. St. Cor.	5	Feb.15,'19	98¼	98⅜	6.15
Braz. L. & T.	6	Nov., 1919	94½	97	7.50
C., R. & Q.		July, 1921	95⅜	96	5.05
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98	98¼	6.75
C., B. & Q.		July, 1921	95½	95⅞	5.10
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100⅛	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99	99⅞	5.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'25	101¼	101⅜	5.65
Curtiss A. & M.	6	Serial	99	100¼	..
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100¼	100⅝	5.15
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	3½	Apr., 1919	98	98¼	6.10
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	97	99	5.30
Gen. Rubber	5	Aug., 1918	98⅝	99½	5.20
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98	99½	6.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	3.85
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99¾	100¼	4.50
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98⅝	99½	6.00
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	98¾	99¼	4.90
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	97½	99	4.80
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	99	99½	5.60
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	95	97	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.75
N. Y. C. R.R.	4½	May, 1918	99⅛	99⅜	5.10
N.Y.,N.H.&H.		Apr.15,'18	95⅝	96⅛	8.95
Otis Elevator	5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	98½	99½	4.60
P. S. C., N.J.		Mar., 1919	98¾	99	5.30
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	80	84	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	98	98¼	6.15
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100⅜	4.55
Utah Sec.Cor.	6	Sep. 15,'22	90	91	8.20
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	92	95	5.80
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100⅜	3.70
Win. R. Arms	5	May, 1918	97¼	98	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	97½	98½	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	98½	100¼	5.50

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, June 30, 1917.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding June 23	$57,903,500.00	$41,501,000.00	$4,279,400.00
Net increase	1,250,000.00	6,500,000.00	250,000.00
Outstanding June 30	$59,153,500.00	$48,001,000.00	$4,529,400.00
Cash balance	6,261,932.22		
Net obligations	$52,891,567.78		

EASTERN RAILROADS GAIN.

Recent Rate Advance Covers Wide Range of Commodities.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today, in defining its action in granting an increase of about 14 per cent. in class rates to Eastern railroads, gave a decision which, shippers say, materially broadens the class of freight concerned.

The increase is held to apply to all tariffs published as class rates or as specific percentages, of certain class rates. Tariffs published in the form of commodity rates are excluded, even if based on class rates.

The railroad men were unable to estimate the further increase which this will allow Eastern railroads. The decision came as a surprise, it is understood, to both railroad men and shippers, who had expected to hold conferences over the points involved.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$2,584,000	$3,325,000	$2,371,500
Year to date	518,319,850	554,908,950	411,178,200

U S Liberty 3½s, w i
$8000 ..... 100 2-50
500 ..... 100 1-50
1000 ..... 100 2-50
1000 ..... 100 3-50
700 ..... 100 1-50
1000 ..... 100 2-50
5000 ..... 100 2-50
68000 ..... 100 3-50
500 ..... 100 2-50
500 ..... 100 1-50
218000 ..... 100 1-50
100 ..... 100 2-50
5000 ..... 100 1-50
5000 ..... 100 2-50
500 ..... 100 3-50
11000 ..... 100 1-50
20000 ..... 100 2-50
500 ..... 100 1-50
181000 ..... 100 1-50
52000 ..... 100 2-50
6000 ..... 100 1-50
24000 ..... 100 2-50
100 ..... 100 1-50
4000 100
4000 ..... 100 1-50
500 ..... 100 2-50
500 ..... 100 2-50
33000 ..... 100 2-50
500 ..... 100 1-50
600 ..... 100 1-50
17000 ..... 100 2-50
500 ..... 100 1-50
4000 ..... 100 2-50

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000.

Am For Sec 5s
1 ..... 95⅞
25 96
4 ..... 96⅝
1 ..... 96½
1 ..... 96¼
Anglo-Fr 5s
9 ..... 93⅝
2 ..... 93½
½ 93⅝
100 ..... 93⅝
5 ..... 93½
½ 93¾
1 ..... 93⅝
½ 93⅞
4 ..... 93½
25 ..... 93⅝
½ 93⅞
1 ..... 93½
1 ..... 93⅝
74 ..... 93½
10 ..... 93⅝
City of Bord temp 6s
10 ..... 95⅝
City of Lyons temp 6s
4 ..... 95⅝
CityofParis6s
2 ..... 94½
½ 95
½ 95
½ 95
7 94
15 ..... 94¼
DomofCan5s, 1921
2 99
1931
3 ..... 95⅞
5 96
1 ..... 95½
French Govt temp 5½s
5 99
9 ..... 99 1/16
10 ..... 99⅛
4 ..... 99 1/16
1 ..... 99⅛
2 ..... 99 1/16
16 99
1 ..... 99 1/16
JapGovt4½s, stl ln, German stamp
2 ..... 80½
2d Ser, German stamp
10 ..... 79½
3 80
RepofCuba5s of 1914
5 ..... 93⅛
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
9 ..... 97⅞
16 ..... 97¾
30 ..... 97 11/16
5½s, 1918
30 ..... 99 1/16
20 ..... 99⅜
21 ..... 99½
5½s, 1919
2 97
5 ..... 96⅞
new
7 ..... 99⅝
11 ..... 99 11/16
15 ..... 99⅝
7 ..... 99 11/16
40 ..... 99⅝
8 ..... 99 11/16
9 ..... 99¾
21 ..... 99 11/16
18 ..... 99¾
5 ..... 99⅝
5½s, 1921
5 ..... 95⅝
7 ..... 95¾
17 ..... 95⅝
35 96
NYCity4½s, 1960
4 ..... 97½
1964
4 ..... 97⅝
2 ..... 97¾
1966
1 ..... 97⅞
4½s, 1965
36 ..... 102½

AmAgChcv5s
1 ..... 100½
AmSm&Ref temp 1st 5s
10 ..... 91⅝
44 92
20 ..... 91¾
AmT&Tcol4s
2 ..... 87⅜
col tr 5s
10 ..... 98⅝
3 ..... 98⅝
1 ..... 98⅞
3 ..... 98⅜
¼ 99⅝
2 ..... 98⅞
1 99
Am Thread 4s
1 ..... 97⅝
AmWrPap5s
2 ..... 87⅛
5 88
Arm'r&Co4½s
3 90
2 ..... 90¼
2 ..... 90¼
A,T&SFgen4s
4 88
7 ..... 87⅞
14 ..... 88⅛
5 88
B&Ogold4s
1 ..... 85½
ref 5s
1 97
1 ..... 96⅝
4 ..... 96¼
conv 4½s
2 ..... 88½
PJ&M3½s
4 ..... 83¾
S W div 3½s
5 87
BethStlext5s
1 ..... 100½
BRTrefcv4s
2 68
5s, 1918
6 ..... 98⅛
CalGas&E5s
3 ..... 95⅞
1 97
CentLeather5s
6 ..... 99½
9 ..... 99½
5 ..... 99⅝
CerrodePasco Cop cv 6s
2 ..... 109⅛
C & O cv 4½s
2 ..... 78¼
1 ..... 78⅛
conv 5s
1 88
C,B&Qjoint4s
16 ..... 95⅞
gen 4s
1 ..... 89½
DenverDiv4s
10 ..... 99⅞
Chi,Mil&StP cv5s,SerB
4 ..... 98¼
1 ..... 98¼
1 ..... 98½
conv 4½s
1 ..... 88⅝
ref 4½s
11 ..... 84½
2 ..... 84⅝
Chi Rys 5s
2 92
C,RI&Pgen4s
5 ..... 80⅝
4 ..... 80¼
Chi,RI&PRy ref 4s
3 ..... 70⅝
19 71
5 ..... 70⅝
1 71
deb 5s
1 81
deb5s,ctfsof dep, stpd
1 ..... 72½
39 72
Chi Un Sta 4½s, Ser A
1 ..... 92⅞
ColoIndust5s
13 ..... 77½
Colo&So1st4s
6 ..... 88½
ref&ext4½s
1 ..... 78½
ConGascv6s
1 ..... 107½
9 ..... 107⅛
ComCable1st 4s, reg
1 69
CornProdRef sf5s, 1934
1 ..... 98⅞
Cumb Tel 5s
1 ..... 96½
D & H cv 5s
4 ..... 97½
D&RGcon4s
2 71
DetroitUnRy con 4½s
1 79
1 ..... 80½
Erie1stcon4s
1 ..... 78¼
1 ..... 78½
1st gen 4s
7 61
cv4s,SerA
2 ..... 52⅞
tempcv4s,D
1 ..... 63½
1 65
GenElecdeb5s
1 ..... 102½
GtNorref4¼s
3 ..... 93⅞
GB&WdebB
10 ..... 11¾
Ind Steel 5s
12 ..... 101⅜
6 ..... 101⅛
Int-Met 4½s
1 ..... 62¼
6 ..... 61¾
IRT1st&ref5s
1 93
3 ..... 92⅞
6 93
IntMerMarsf6s
4 91
IntPapercv5s
20 ..... 100⅜
30 100
Lack5s,1923
1 99
5s, 1950
5 ..... 104⅜
10 105
LaclGasLof St L 1st 5s
1 ..... 99½
LakeS&MichS 4s, 1931
3 91
13 ..... 90¾
LItempdeb5s
2 80
L & N un 4s
1 ..... 91¼
MexPet1stref cv 6s, Ser C
1 ..... 107½
MidvScoltr5s
5 93
1 ..... 93¼
4 ..... 93½
M&N1stext4½s
1 ..... 97½
Mo,K&T2d4s
1 ..... 37⅝
MoP1stcon6s
8 100
gen 4s, w i
10 ..... 59⅛
5 59
15 ..... 59¼
11 59
5 ..... 59¼
5 ..... 58⅞
MontPow5s,A
1 95
1 ..... 95¼
N O Term 4s
1 70
NO,T&Minc5s
5 46
NYCentdeb6s
3 ..... 104½
10 ..... 104⅝
1 ..... 104¼
7 ..... 104⅜
46 ..... 104¼
deb 4s, 1934
1 ..... 85⅝
gen 3½s
4 79
ref&imp4½s, Ser A
10 92
NYConnRR gtd 4½s
1 ..... 94⅛
NYG,EL,H&Powcoltr5s
4 ..... 98⅞
NY,NH&H cv deb 6s
4 96
NYRysref4s
11 54
adj 5s
1 26
1 ..... 25¾
6 ..... 25½
15 25
N Y Tel 4½s
2 ..... 93⅝
8 ..... 93¾
½ 94
1 ..... 93⅝
Nor Pac 3s
2 ..... 62⅝
NorStatesPow 1st&ref5s
1 ..... 93¼
1 ..... 93½
OregShLine gtd ref 4s
3 ..... 87⅝
PacGas&E5s
1 88
Penn gtd 4½s
4 ..... 99⅝
PRRtemp4½s
3 ..... 94¼
8 ..... 94⅝
6 ..... 94¼
[illegible] 94⅝
con 5s
1 ..... 101½
1strealest4s
4 ..... 90½
PereMar1st5s
8 ..... 88¼
1 ..... 88⅛
PubServCorp s f 5s
1 ..... 87¼
RyStlSpg,LatrobePlt1st5s
1 ..... 102½
Rdg gen 4s
4 90
Rdg Jer Cent col 4s
1 91
StL,IrMt&So unify&ref4s
1 76
StL&SFprln 4s, Ser A
18 ..... 61½
prln5s,SerB
11 ..... 77½
adjust 6s
4 ..... 65½
51 65
income 6s
1 46
StLSWcon4s
1 ..... 62⅞
SeabALadj5s
1 59
So Bell T & T 1st 5s
3 96
So Pac cv 4s
10 ..... 81⅝
10 ..... 81¾
conv 5s
10 ..... 98¼
34 98
1 ..... 98¼
11 ..... 98⅜
1 ..... 98⅜
1st ref 4s
1 ..... 85¼
SouthRy1st5s
10 ..... 97¾
gen 4s
9 ..... 65⅞
TexasCodeb6s
5 103
ThirdAvadj5s
1 37
1 ..... 37⅛
13 37
ref 4s
3 66
Un Pac 1st 4s
6 ..... 91⅝
½ 91⅛
39 ..... 91½
conv 4s
3 89
5 ..... 89½
U S Rub 6s
10 ..... 101¼
5s,TrCoctfs
8 ..... 85⅝
20 ..... 85⅛
3 ..... 85¼
13 ..... 85⅝
2 ..... 85⅝
9 ..... 85⅝
USSm,Ref&M cv 6% notes
6 104
USSteelCorp sink fund 5s
2 ..... 104¼
17 ..... 104⅜
4 ..... 104½
registered
11 ..... 104¼
UtahPow&L5s
1 ..... 89⅞
Wabash1st5s
1 ..... 99⅞
WestnPac5s
5 ..... 86½
WestSh4s,reg
1 82
3 ..... 81½
WUfd&re4½s
2 ..... 91⅝
W & L E 1st con 4s
1 76

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97½	..
2s, c, 1930	97½	..
3s, r, 1918	98⅝	..
3s, c, 1918	98⅝	..
3s, 1946	84	..
4s, r, 1925	104½	106
4s, c, 1925	104½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme T 1st pf	90	92
Adams Ex	100	115
Ad Rumely	14⅝	15¾
Do pf	25	28½
Ajax Rub	68	71
Am Ag Ch pf	99¼	99¾
Am B N	38	42
Do pf	47	49½
Am B Sug pf	93	97
Am B S & Fdy	100	103
Do pf	180	198½
Am C pf	105	106
Am Coal	42	..
Am Cot O pf	90	95
Am Exp	92	100
Am H & L pf	61	62
Am I Sec pf	50	59⅞
Am Malt	10⅝	11
Do pf	63¾	64½
Am Sm pf, A	99	100
Do pf B, rects	91½	92
Am Snuff	120	130
Do pf	99	105
Am Sug R pf	118	120
Am T & C	59	62
Am T & T, 2d paid	65	70½
Am Tob	192	197½
Am W pf	98	99
Asso D G	15	21
Do 1st pf	50	60
Do 2d pf	88	39
Assets R	2	2⅞
Assoc Oil	61½	64
A, T & S F pf	95½	96½
A, B & A	14	15½
A, G & W I pf	60	62
Barrett Co	108½	115
Do pf	107	109½
Batop M	⅞	1⅛
Beth St'l	137	145
Do pf	120	123
B Un G	100	115
Brown Shoe pf	95	100
B, R & P	80	89⅞
Do pf	110¼	115
Burns Bros	98	99½
Do pf	110	117
Bush Ter, ex div	..	100
Cal & Ar	77¾	80
Calif Petr	19⅝	20¼
Do pf	50½	52
Can So	..	54
Case (J I) pf	78	84
C, C & O	22½	..
Do pf	50	..
Cent L pf	110	112½
Comp T R	39	44
C R R of N J	235	325
C & S A Tel	113	115
Chi & Alt	12	17½
Do pf	21	26½
Chi Gt W pf	31⅝	33
C & N W pf	140	150
Chi, St P, M & Om	90	110
Do pf	115	130
C, C, C & St L pf	67	76
Cleve & P	..	83¾
Do spec	..	49¾
Clu-Peab	60	67
Do pf	110	111
Col & So	26	28
Do 1st pf	53	56
Do 2d pf	40	47
C G, E L & P, B	110	115
C I C M	17	19
Cont Can	99½	102
Do pf	108¼	112
Cont Ins	52	55
Crex Carp	30	45
Cuba C S pf	90⅛	90½
C-Am Sug pf	100	104
D & Co pf	99½	100¼
Del & H	110⅜	112
D, L & W	198¾	200
D & R G	7	8
Det U Ry	..	112
D, S S & A	3⅞	6½
Do pf	6	9
E Coal pf	44	46
Elec S B	58⅝	63
Erie & P	..	70
Fisher Bdy	36¼	37
F M & S	14	20
Do pf	44	45
G, W & W	81⅝	82
Gen Chem	221	240
Do pf	111	115
Gen M pf	88¼	90¼
Gen Cigar	..	40
Do pf	95	100
G'drich (B F) Co pf	104	109
Green Can	40⅛	41
Gulf S S 1st pf	110	114
Do 2d pf	118	120
Hartman	60½	63½
Homestake	100½	105
Ill Cent	101	104
Inger-R pf	100	..
Int Agric	17	19½
I H, N J	109	111⅝
Do pf	116	118
Int H Cor	67½	70
Do pf	101	102½
Int N pf	100½	..
Int Pa pf	90	103
Do pf sta	69	75
Iowa Cent	3	5½
Jewel Tea	46½	48
Do pf	100	105
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	70
Kan C So pf	50¼	53½
Kelly S T pf	87	95
Kelsey Wh	30	38
Do pf	80	88
K & D M	2½	6
Do pf	..	[illegible]
Kress (S H) Co	55	[illegible]
Do pf	105¾	[illegible]
Lacl Gas	95	[illegible]
L E & W	16	[illegible]
L R & T	17	[illegible]
Ligg & M	220	[illegible]
Do pf	114	[illegible]
Long Isl'd	39	[illegible]
Do ctfs	39	[illegible]
L-W Bis	15	[illegible]
Do 1st pf	80	[illegible]
Do 2d pf	51	[illegible]
Lorill'd Co	195	[illegible]
Do pf	110	[illegible]
M'kay Cos	80¼	[illegible]
Do pf	64¼	[illegible]
Mah C R	350	[illegible]
Man B'ch	1	[illegible]
Man Elec S 1st pf	..	[illegible]
Max M 1st pf	64½	[illegible]
M Dep Sts	53	[illegible]
Do pf	102¼	[illegible]
Math Alk	48½	[illegible]
Mex P pf	92	[illegible]
Mich Cent	104	110
M & St L	15	16
M, St P & S S M pf	115	119
Do l l	65	75
M, K & T	6¼	[illegible]
Do pf	10	13
Mon P pf	111½	[illegible]
Mor & Es	80⅝	85
N, C & St L	126	135
Nat Bisc	108⅛	111
Do pf	112	117
Nat L, ex div	55	56
Do pf	109	112
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	28
Do 2d pf	4	6
N Y, C & St L	20	29
Do 1st pf	67	80
Do 2d pf	45	50
N Y Dock	15	17
Do pf	38	49
N Y, L & West	..	115½
N Y, N H & H	36	36¼
N Y, O & West	22½	24
Norf So	24¼	26
N & W pf	82½	85
North Am	58⅞	63
N W Tel	..	60
Nova S S	95	99
Ohio F S	46	49
Owens B M	91	92
Do pf	110	120
Pac Coast	40	45
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf	64	80
Pac M pf	95	110
P T & T	25½	28½
Do pf	92	98½
Pan-Am P & T pf	89¼	91
Peo & E	8	10
P S N J	117	118
Pere Marq	17⅞	18¾
Do pf	..	45
Pett-Mull	21	53
Do 1st pf	88	95
Phila Co	34	35
P, C, C & St L	72	74
Pitts Coal	52⅝	60
Va R & P	..	48
Wabash	11¾	12
W F Exp, ex div	88½	94
W Md 2d pf	35	39
W E & M 1st pf	63	70
W-Over pf	91¼	93
Wis Cent	44	49
W'w'th (F W)	124	127
Do pf	..	123
Wor Pump	34	38
Do pf, A	92	97½
Do pf, B	55	58

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THE
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of the City of New York

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Resources, - $80,000,000

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Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository

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Cor. Liberty St.

Branches
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Broadway and 18th St.
2 West 33d Street.
57th Street and Third Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
86th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 104th St.
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 144th St.

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10 Pine St. New York

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Is a serial in two parts, the first part of which appears in this week's issue. Send 15c for this number "A" and special subscription offer to THE
FINANCIAL WORLD
Publication Office, 29 Broadway, New York

New York, July 6, 1917.

To the Holders of Prior Preference Stock of

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held July 6, 1917, a dividend of $1.66⅔ per share (1⅔%) was declared upon the Prior Preference Stock of Pere Marquette Railway Company for the months of April, May, June, and July, 1917, payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record July 18, 1917, without the closing of the transfer books, and it was determined that future dividends upon the Prior Preference Stock if and when declared by the Board of Directors be payable quarterly on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

E. M. HEBERD, Assistant Secretary.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, upon the receipt of the dividend therein mentioned, cause the same to be distributed through their agent, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pro rata, among the holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Prior Preference Stock of Pere Marquette Railway Company as the same appear on the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on July 18, 1917, without the closing of the transfer books. Checks will be mailed to such holders.

Dated New York, July 6, 1917.

JAMES S. ALEXANDER,
FRANCIS R. HART,
HENRY R. HOYT,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
EUGENE V. R. THAYER,
ROBERT WINSOR,
BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Voting Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

A receiver having been appointed for the Railway Co. and default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest due July 1st, 1917, on the above mentioned bonds, the undersigned owning or representing a large amount of the outstanding bonds, have constituted themselves a Committee to represent the First Mortgage bondholders.

The Committee believe that if a large majority of the bonds are promptly deposited, it may be possible for a plan of reorganization of the property to be consummated without foreclosure.

If bonds are not deposited and the property is sold under foreclosure, such bondholders will receive only their pro rata share of the amount realized.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds at once with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York City. Bonds will be received for deposit without penalty up to and including July 18th, 1917.

THOMAS DENNY,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
HENRY K. McHARG,
Committee.

JOHN M. SHEDD, Counsel.
EDWIN GIBBS, Secretary,
22 William Street, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 48 feet by 42 feet by 89 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 184, for placing a vitrified brick pavement in tar mastic in the Kensico aerator. The work is located near the Kensico reservoir, in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE DISSOLUTION of firm RISSER & TREVAS, Mr. D. TREVAS is successor.

OIL COMPANIES PLAN LARGE EXPANSIONS

Midwest Refining to Increase Capital Stock from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000.

BIG PRODUCER OF GASOLINE

Sinclair Company Sells $20,000,000 Three-Year 7% Gold Notes to Banking Syndicate.

The Midwest Refining Company and the Sinclair Oil and Refining Company announced extensive financial plans yesterday after Directors' meetings. The Midwest Directors in Denver voted to increase the company's capital stock from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000, and dispatches received in the financial district said that the disposition of the new shares would be announced at a meeting of stockholders on Aug. 14, called to ratify the proposed stock expansion. The stock in dealings on the Curb has risen 10 points this week on rumors that a good-sized melon cutting would occur.

The Midwest Company was established in the Wyoming oil fields three years ago, and in this period has developed into the fourth largest producer of gasoline in the country. It is understood that interests affiliated with the Imperial Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard of New Jersey, acquired large holdings of Midwest stock last year and have been instrumental in the corporation's expansion. The Directors voted the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Aug. 1.

The Sinclair Company sold $20,000,000 three-year 7 per cent. first-lien gold notes to a banking syndicate consisting of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., White, Weld & Co., Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, and Spencer Trask & Co. The notes carry detachable option warrants, entitling the holder of each $1,000 note to buy twenty-five shares of the corporation's stock at $45 a share at any time up to Aug. 1, 1918; at $47.50 up to Aug. 1, 1919, and at $50 a share up to Feb. 1, 1920. All money received in payment for stock sold under these terms is to be applied to the retirement of the notes.

The proceeds of the note sale, according to announcement, will provide ample working capital for the company to carry on its enlarging business, and funds, besides, for its program of expansion. The Sinclair interests last year acquired a big acreage of producing lands in the Southwest, principally in Oklahoma, together with refineries and pipe lines. The Directors declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, due Aug. 23.

MORE SHIPPING FIGURES OUT

Net Increase in Arrivals Here for Two Years Shown.

Additional figures given out yesterday at the Custom House showed that during the two years and eleven months ended June 30, covering the period of the war, the net increase in the number of vessels arriving at New York from foreign ports, as compared with the year ended July 31, 1914, was 773.

The increase for the two years ended July 31, 1916, was 1,282. For the eleven months ended June 30, 1917, the decrease was 509, as compared with the similar period ended June 30, 1916, making a net increase of 773 for the two years ended June 30, 1917.

The following table shows the number and nationalities of vessels in the increase for the two years and eleven months ended June 30, 1917:

American	753
Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish	470
Dutch	132
All others	209
Total	1,564

The decrease was divided as follows:

German	580
British	165
French	41
Italian	5
Total	791
Net increase for 2 years and 11 months	773

The increase in vessels of American registry was held at the Custom House to reflect the big gains made in ships now classified in the domestic merchant marine, while the falling off in British ships entering the port was attributed to losses by submarines, diversion of traffic to other ocean lanes, and the taking over of liners and cargo carriers by the British Admiralty. Practically the same conditions accounted for the decreases in French and Italian shipping here.

The period witnessed a total cessation of German shipping activity at New York, only a few Teutonic vessels reaching here after England declared war early in August, 1914.

Supervisor David Ferguson Resigns.

Mayor Mitchel received yesterday the resignation of David Ferguson, Supervisor of The City Record. Mr. Ferguson was appointed to the place, which carries a salary of $5,000, by Mayor Gaynor in 1910. His work has received commendation for both efficiency and economy. The resignation is to take effect Aug. 1. Mr. Ferguson has been in ill health for the last two months and this is said to be the reason for his resigning.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for May—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$579,978	$551,228	$412,099
Net aft. taxes	167,918	209,544	90,585
11 mos. gross	5,698,515	5,129,272	4,884,350
Net aft. taxes	1,779,905	1,529,728	846,546

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for May—

Gross	1,105,658	1,028,091	831,801
Net aft. taxes	281,560	319,559	248,864
11 mos. gross	11,319,710	10,089,032	8,685,003
Net aft. taxes	3,517,538	2,791,488	2,033,564

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for May—

Gross	360,061	311,956	250,556
Net	26,939	78,072	29,008
Def. aft. chgs.	75,438	18,758	65,521
11 mos. gross	3,670,443	3,163,960	2,643,805
Net	923,152	918,966	467,550
Deficit	175,362	137,018	532,877

GREAT NORTHERN for June—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	8,898,002	7,133,078	1,264,924
6 mos. gross	39,889,459	35,874,994	4,014,465

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for May—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	6,410,599	5,858,819	4,163,868
Net aft. taxes	1,730,258	1,690,999	828,638
5 mos. gross	29,612,875	25,975,837	20,586,154
Net aft. taxes	8,050,939	8,000,021	3,725,066

MINERAL RANGE for May—

Gross	96,624	98,820	86,514
Net	640	20,489	26,007
Def. aft. chgs.	3,999	*4,603	*15,137
11 mos. gross	1,079,701	980,275	764,276
Net	184,812	230,067	217,596
Def. aft. chgs.	10,251	*66,878	*87,205

*Surplus.

Public Utility.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. (Arizona) for May—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	83,959	80,488	3,471
Net aft. taxes	11,192	9,318	1,874
Total income	11,233	9,387	1,846
12 mos. gross	421,667	375,518	46,148
Net aft. taxes	153,253	115,847	37,406
Sur. aft. chgs.	21,322	758	20,563

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	35	36
Bay S G	9	10
Bingham	12½	13
Boston Ely	40	50
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜
Boston Ely	40	50
Bost & M.	57	58
Butte & L.	13	15
Butte & D.	45	55
East Ariz.	1⅞	2¼
Calaveras	3¾	4
Chief Cons	2½	2⅝
Crown Res.	28	32
Con Ariz.	2	2¼
Cortes	20	30
Champ C.	5	7
Cal Corb	1½	2½
E & B B.	2⅝	2⅞
Earl Eagle	15	18
Fortuna	7	8
Gold Lake	5	7
Houghton	90	99
Hema Oil	1¼	1½
Humboldt	90	96
Iron Cop.	16	17
Iron C pf.	16	17
Iron Blos.	1	1⅛
Jerome V.	1⅛	1⅜
La Rose	40	50
Majestic	40	41
Max Met.	26	29
Mojave T.	44	48
New Balt.	1¼	1⅜
Nev Doug.	1¼	1½
N U Bing.	..	50
Nixon	32	35
N Cornelia	18	18½
N Z & L.	65	68
Oneco	50	70
Ohio Cop.	1⅛	1⅜
Onondaga	35	45
Pion Con.	1½	1⅜
Rilla	2	3
Ray Herc.	3¼	3⅜
*S W M.	2	2¼
†S W M.	2	2⅜
Truro	1¼	1⅜
U V Ext.	37⅛	38
Yukon G'd	1⅞	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

BANK CLEARINGS INCREASE.

June Total, $26,528,710,593, Swollen by Liberty Loan Operations.

Operations in connection with the Liberty Loan, continued activity in nearly all leading commercial and industrial branches and the further sharp rise in commodity prices combined to swell bank clearings at the principal cities in the United States during June, the total, according to Dun's Review, amounting to $26,528,710,593, which is by far the largest ever recorded for that month, and 29.3 and 88.9 per cent., respectively, greater than for the same month in the two immediately preceding years.

Clearings at New York were extremely heavy, exceeding those of June, last year, by 28.2 per cent. and those of the corresponding month in 1915 by 106 per cent., but, while these gains reflect the maintenance of active business, allowance must be made for the special financial operations and the rise in prices of about all classes of merchandise.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Chi.Rys., Ser.I., p.cfs.	1	An	Aug. 1	July 1
Cluett, Peabody & Co.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Elk Basin Pet.	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Fed. Sugar Ref. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 30
United Cigar Stores	2	Q	Aug. 15	July 27

DRY GOODS SALES GROWING.

Customers Are in the Market in Large Numbers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week is running well in advance of the corresponding period of 1916. Road sales for immediate as well as future shipment show substantial gains over the same week last year. Customers have been in to market in larger numbers. Collections are very satisfactory."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98	99
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg.	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg.	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

			Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
6s	Sept.,	1917	100¼	100¼	100
4½s	June,	1965	102¼	102¾	102¼
4½s	Mar.,	1963	102¼	102¾	102¼
4½s	Nov.,	1957	102	102½	102¼
4½s	May,	1957	102	102½	102¼
4½s	Nov.,	1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4½s	April,	1966	97	98	97½
4¼s	Mar.,	1960-30	97	98	97¼
4¼s	Mar.,	1964	97	98	97¼
4¼s	Mar.,	1962	97	98	97¼
4¼s	Sept.,	1960	97	98	97¼
4s	May,	1959	94	95	94½
4s	Nov.,	1958	94	95	94½
4s	Nov.,	1955	94	95	94
4s	Nov.,	1936	95	98	95
4s	May,	1919	99½	..	99½
4s	Nov.,	1918	99½	..	99½
3½s	Nov.,	1954	84	..	83
3½s	May,	1954	84	..	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4¼s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1930-1939	4.55	4.25	4.55
4s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4½s	1940-1953	4.55	4.40	4.55
4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing— Bid.	Closing— Asked.
50	Cities Service	276½	275½	275	277
100	Cities Service pf.	85½	85⅛	85⅛	85½
75	Republic Ry. & Light	33¼	32¾	32¾	33½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	74	75
American Gas	110	115
Am. Gas & Electric	116	117
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49	50
Am. Light & Traction	317	321
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	111
Am. Power & Light	67	68
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89¾
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	76	80
Am. W. W. & E. partic	23	26
Carolina Power & Light	36½	37
Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101
Cities Service, new	28½	28¾
Colorado Power	30	31
Colorado Power pf.	98	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	51
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	85	90
Duluth Edison	..	80
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	62	65
El Paso Electric	104	108
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98
Empire Dis. Elec. pf.	87	91
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	43	47
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Elec. Corp.	34	44
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	11	13
Miss. River Pow. pf.	32	34
New Eng. Power pf.	100	105
New England Co.	50	53
New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	95	99
New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	69
Northern Ohio Electric	..	35
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	72	76
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	56	60
Northern States Power	90	92
Northern States P. pf.	96	97
Northern Texas Elec.	52	55
Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	56	57
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	88	90
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Puget Sound Traction	20	24
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	69	72
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	67	68
Southern Cal. Edison	86	88
South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	105
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	34	36
Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	94
Tampa Electric	122	127
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5¾	6½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	29	31
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City R. L. pf.	91½	94
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
United Gas Improve.	89	89¼
United Light & Rys.	38	41
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	69	70
West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Western Power	14½	16
Western Power pf.	55	56
West. Penn. P. pf.	94	97
Wisconsin Ed.	46	50
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col.5s	70	73
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s,'27	80	83
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½
Defiance G. & E. 5s,'42	89	92
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	97
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	89
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	82	84
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93
L., G.& E. Co. 1st 5s,'41	90	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	96	98½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69½	70½
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90
Nat. Secur. prior lien 6s	89½	92
Nat. Secur. deb.	48	53
Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s,'31	80	86
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	92½	93½
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
P., G.& E.(Ariz.) 6s,'31	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s,'46	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s,'26	111	118
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98¼
Utah Sec. 6s	90	90½
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	92	97
Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atlantic Pet.	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	C. & Co. ctfs	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
45	Cos. O. & G. ctfs	13	13	13
50	Con. Coal	109½	109½	109½
89	Con. Power	111	111	111
55	Davison Ch.	39	38⅜	38⅝
200	Mt. V. M. pf	67½	67½	67½
4	M. & M. Bk.	28½	28½	28½
50	Mer. Trust	203	203	203
20	Penn. W. P.	72	72	72
15	U. S. Fid'y	104½	104½	104½
10	United Ry.	29	29	29
5	W., B. & A.	16	16	16

Bonds.

$2,000	B., S. Pt. & C. 4½s	95¼	95	95
13,000	Cos. O. & G. ctfs	100⅛	100	100
3,000	Elk. Cp. 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
$1,000	Kirby L. 6s	99	99	99
3,000	Un. Ry. 4s	80⅜	80½	80½
1,500	Un. Ry. fg.5s	87	87	87
1,000	Wash., B. & A. 5s	83	83	83

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Alaska Gold	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
30	Allouez	62	62	62
40	Am. Zinc	31¼	30¼	31¼
25	Do pf.	62¼	62	62
25	Ariz. Com'l	14	14	14
1	Butte & Sup.	40¼	40¼	40¼
115	Cal. & Ariz.	78⅛	78	78
14	Cal. & H.	540	535	540
10	Chino	55	55	55
145	Cop. Range	61	60¼	60¼
40	East Butte	12¼	12¼	12¼
15	Franklin	7	7	7
10	Granby	83	83	83
30	Inspiration	61¼	61¼	61¼
22	Lake	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
40	Mason Val.	7	7	7
25	Mass Con.	13	13	13
20	Miami	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
20	Mohawk	82½	82	82½
600	Nevada Con.	23	23	23
20	Nipissing	7	7	7
95	North Butte	17	17	17
25	Old Dom'n	58⅛	58¼	58½
62	Osceola	85	85	85
450	Pond Creek	24⅞	24¼	24¼
5	Quincy	85	85	85
140	Santa Fe	1	1	1
50	St. M. Land	78	78	78
100	Sup. & Bos.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
800	Trinity	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
100	Tuolumne	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60	*U. S. Smelt	58	58	58
55	*Do pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼
100	Utah Apex	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	Utah Con.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
110	Utah Metal	4¼	4¼	4¼
20	Wolverine	44½	44	44½

Railroads.

5	Boston & A.	155	155	155
3	Fitchburg pf.	60	60	60
10	Me. Central	96	96	96
19	Old Colony	115½	115½	115½
5	Vt. & Mass.	102	102	102
10	West End	49	49	49

Miscellaneous.

10	A. A. Ch. pf.	99	99	99
25	Am. Sug. pf.	118	118	118
239	Am. T. & T.	121	120	120⅝
118	Am. Wool. pf	98½	98	98½
5	Amoskeag pf	88	88	88
1,078	A., G. & W.I.	104	102½	103⅝
10	Do pf.	61	61	61
50	Cuban Cem't	17½	17½	17½
40	East B. L.	8½	8½	8¼
25	Edison	180¼	180	180
1	Ga. Ry pf.	85	85	85
30	Int. Port. C.	14	14	14
95	Mass. Gas	96½	96	96½
22	Do pf.	73	73	73
21	N. E. Tel.	116	116	116
125	Punta A. S.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
91	Swift	151½	151	151¼
5	Torrington	65	65	65
873	United Fruit	133	130	131½
1,228	Un. Shoe M.	49½	48½	49½
35	Do pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1,012	U. S. Steel	127¼	125⅝	125⅝

Bonds.

$5,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	79½	79½	79½
2,000	A. T. & T. 5s	99	99	99
$1,000	U. S. S'l 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4,000	Swift 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
22	Am. Radiat.	280	278	278
20	Booth F. pf.	88	88	88
25	Ch.C.& C.pf.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
150	Chi. Pn. T.	73½	72	72
12	Cudahy	120	119	120
25	Dia. Match	119	119	119
40	Ill. Brick	75	75	75
16	Linde Air	262	260	260
70	Lindsay Lt.	30½	30¼	30¼
25	Do pf.	12	12	12
61	Mont. W. pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼
85	Page Wire	8¼	8¼	8¼
210	Prest-O-Lite	140⅜	140	140⅜
4	Pub. Service	94	94	94
86	People's Gas	76	75	75½
65	Quak. O. pf.	103	103	103
284	Do rights	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	Shaw	70	70	70
25	Do pf.	91	91	91
30	Stew. Warn.	62½	62	62
455	Swift	152	151	152
271	Un. Carbide	203	201	202
68	Do rights	17	16⅞	16⅞
157	Wilson	70	68⅞	70
139	Do pf.	104	104	104

Bonds.

$5,000	C. C. Ry. 5s	93½	93½	93½
5,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	100	100	100
6,000	Swift 1st 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞
$5,000	Pub.Serv.5s.	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Met. El. Ry. 1st 4s	64	64	64
6,000	Wil. 1st 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Gas	107	105	105
55	Am. Stores	86	85½	86
225	Baldwin L.	71⅝	71⅛	71⅛
135	Elec. Storage	61	60	61
500	Lake S. Cp.	19	19	19
68	Lehigh Val.	62	61⅞	61⅞
310	L. V. Tran.	23	22½	23
137	Penn. R. R.	52¼	52	52¼
165	Phil. Electric	30	29⅞	29⅞
16	Phil. Co.	36	36	36
813	P. R. T. t. c.	29½	29	29½
50	Ton. Belm't	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
16	Union Trac.	42	42	42
5	U. Co., N. J.	216	216	216
98	U. G. Imp.	78⅜	77⅞	78
3,045	U. S. Steel	126⅞	125⅝	126⅞
355	Cramp & S.	82½	80	80

Bonds.

$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s	91	91	91
1,000	Leh. V. gen. 4½s	96½	96½	96½
2,000	L. V. gn. 4s	84	84	84
1,000	L. V. C'l 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
$2,000	Phil. Co. 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
10,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	100⅝	100¼	100¼
2,000	Pa. gn. 4½s	94½	94½	94½
9,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	90	90	90

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108
Do pf	95	99	95
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	160	170	160
Do pf	105	110	108
MacAndrews & F.	205	215	210
Do pf	99	102	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	230	215
R. J. Reynolds	520	550	500
Do pf	110	112	110

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Trading sentiment on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected improvement compared with conditions ruling on Thursday. A drive was made against General Motors, which fell to 109⅞, compared with an earlier high of 116¼. This, however, failed to have much of an unsettling influence elsewhere. Commission house dealings were on a broad scale and included a large volume of odd-lot trading.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalm.	28½	28¼	28¼
250	Am. B. Sug.	92	90¾	91½
200	Am. Can.	49½	49	49⅜
100	Am. C. & F.	76½	75⅝	76½
100	Am. Loco.	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛
200	Am. S. & R.	105⅝	104½	105⅛
780	Anac. Cop.	79⅞	78⅜	79⅛
50	A.,T.& S.F.	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
950	Bald. Loco.	72⅝	70½	71⅛
10	Balt. & Ohio	69¼	69¼	69¼
2,910	Beth.Steel B.	136	133⅛	135
10	B'klyn R. T.	57	57	57
590	Cent.Leather	93½	92¼	93
100	Ches. & Ohio	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
850	C.,M.& St.P.	67⅜	66¼	67¼
250	Chile Copper	21	20⅞	20⅞
20	Chino Copper	55	54¾	55
140	Col. F. & I.	50⅝	50	50¼
950	Corn Prod.	34¼	33⅛	34⅛
2,950	Crucible St'l	87⅝	85⅜	86⅝
30	CubaCaneSu.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
100	Dist. Secur.	23	22⅜	22¾
150	Erie	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
2,850	Gen. Motors	116¼	109⅞	112
20	Goodrich Co.	45½	45½	45½
50	Gt. Nor. Ore	31	31	31
120	Inspir. Cop.	61¼	61	61¼
100	Int. Mer. M.	27	26⅞	26⅞
800	Do pf.	84¼	82	84¼
650	Kenne. Cop.	44½	43¾	44¼
100	Max. Motor.	45¼	45	45¼
1,950	Mex. Petrol.	99	97¾	98¼
150	Miami Cop.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
250	Midvale Steel	61	60⅛	61
200	Nev. Cons.	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
350	N. Y. Cent.	88	87½	87½
50	Ohio C. Gas	123⅜	123¾	123⅜
20	Pit.Coal tr.r.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
10	Pres.St'l Car	74¼	74¼	74¼
150	Ray Copper	28⅛	27¾	28
500	Reading	93½	92¼	93
240	Rep. I. & S.	91½	90½	91⅛
950	Sinclair Oil	43⅝	42¼	43⅛
10	So. Pacific	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
210	So. Railway	26	25½	26
3,150	Studebaker	58¼	55⅞	57¼
10	Tob. Prod.	60½	60½	60½
210	Union Pac.	133⅜	133	133
10	United Fruit	133	133	133
2,150	U. S. Ind. A.	159⅞	154¼	157¼
30,090	U. S. Steel	127¼	125⅝	126⅝
200	Utah Cop.	109	107⅞	109
100	Va. Car. Ch.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
100	Westing. El.	49½	49½	49½
640	Willys-Over.	32¼	31⅛	31⅝
	BOND.			
$2,150	U. S. Lib. 3½s	100 2-50	100 2-50	100 2-50
	MINING STOCKS.			
400	Atlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½
250	Belmont	4.15	4.15	4.15
500	Gold. Con.	.53	.53	.53
300	Jim Butler	.11	.11	.11
400	McNamara	.26	.26	.26
500	Man. Con.	.37½	.37½	.37½
200	West End.	.68	.68	.68
500	Wh. Caps.	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	‡Aetna Exp.	5⅜	4⅞	5
1,000	‡Do c. of d	5	4¾	5
1,250	‡But. Judson	66¾	62	65
600	‡Car L. & P.	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,400	Carwen S'l.	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
200	‡Cent. Fdy.	35½	35½	35½
100	‡Do pf.	53	53	53
2,800	Chev. Motor.	97	91	93
100	‡C. S., w. i.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
5,000	Curtiss Aero.	43	39½	42
14,000	Do rights	2⅜	1¼	1⅜
200	Emerson P.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Ev. H., Inc.	22½	22½	22½
825	Holly S. Cp.	46	*44½	45
57	Do pf.	101	100⅞	101
100	‡Int. T. Cp.	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡Do pf.	1	1	1
550	‡Lake T. B't.	*7⅜	7¼	7½
20	‡Lukens S'l.	45	45	45
200	‡Do 1st pf.	103½	103½	103½
10,000	‡Maxim Mun	2¼	2	2⅛
300	N. A. P. & P	5	4⅞	5
2,500	‡Ohio C. G., w. i.	59¼	57½	58¼
100	S. & T. T. pf	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	‡St. J. Lead.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
300	‡Steel A. Cp.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	31⅝	30¾	31
2,500	Trian. F. v. t. ctfs.	1⅞	1⅜	1 11/16
700	‡Un. E. Aero	3¼	3	3
2,600	U. S. S'p Co.	4¼	4¼	4½
2,000	‡Un. Motors.	25⅞	25¼	25½
200	‡U. S. L. & Heat Cp.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Un. Zinc Sm.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	World F. Cp. v. t. ctfs.	¾	¾	¾
4,500	‡W.-M. A.Cp	9	8⅜	8⅞
1,100	‡Zinc. C. Co.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARY.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Standard Oil Co., (N. Y.)	281	278	278

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	†‡Allen Oil	65	64	65
700	†‡Am. V. Oil	18	14	14
1,000	‡Bar. O.& G.	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,000	†‡Bos.-Wyo. Oil, (a p.)	17	17	17
200	†C. Mex. Oil, (a prosp.)	49	49	49
1,000	‡Cos. Oil & Gas ctfs.	*13	12⅜	12⅞
1,000	‡Cos. (O. R.) ctfs.	13	12⅜	12⅞
950	†‡Cros. Pet., (a prosp.)	55	53	55
4,500	‡Cum. P.&R.	1 1/16	⅞	⅞
300	‡Elk B. Pet.	9¼	9	9¼
3,000	‡Elkld. O. & G., (a pr.)	11/16	9/16	⅝
8,000	‡Esmer. Oil	1⅝	1 9/16	1 9/16
3,000	‡Federal Oil	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
500	Kenova Oil, (a prosp.)	¼	¼	¼
3,840	Keystone C.	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
250	‡Knick.-Wy. Oil pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,100	‡Lost C. Oil	⅞	½	¾
2,000	‡Merritt Oil	25⅞	25½	25⅞
1,000	Met. Petrol.	1⅝	1½	1 9/16
1,500	†‡Midw. Oil	80	79	80
200	†‡Do pf.	98	98	98
1,000	‡Midw. Ref.	145	141	142
200	‡N. Y.-Ok.O.	¾	11/16	11/16
500	‡N.Y.& T. O.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	†‡Okla. Oil	7½	7	7½
2,700	Okla. P.& R.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
8,000	‡Do rights	9/16		½
1,500	†Omar O.&G.	33	33	33
1,400	Osage-H. Oil	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
4,100	‡P.-Ken. Oil	5½	5¼	5½
500	‡Sap. O.& R.	10⅛	10	10⅛
4,900	Seq. O. & R.	1¼	1 3/16	1¼
2,000	‡Sincl. G. C.	25¾	24	24⅝
3,000	‡Un. W. Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	†Utah Pet., (a prosp.)	40	40	40
700	‡Vic. O.,n.st.	8	7⅜	8
1,800	‡W. Stat. P.	1	1	1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	Al.-Brit.Col. Metals	⅜	¾	⅜
500	Ar.Bing.Cop.	5¼	5¼	5¼
6,500	†‡Atlanta	11	10	10½
2,900	Big. L. Cop.	*2⅛	2	2⅛
1,600	†‡Booth	8	7	8
6,500	†Bos. & Mon.	58	58	58
800	Butte C.& Z. v. t. ctfs.	10	9⅞	10
1,500	Butte Det.	1/16	1/16	1/16
200	Butte-N. Y.	1 1/16	1⅜	1 1/16
2,400	†‡Caledonia	57	56	57
7,200	‡Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1 1/16	1½
1,500	Canada Cop.	2⅜	2 3/16	2⅜
3,500	†Cashboy	8	7½	7½
350	‡Coco R. M.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
1,700	Con.Ariz.Sm.	2 1/16	2	2 1/16
500	‡Con.H'stead	1/16	1/16	1/16
500	Cress.Con.G.	5⅛	5 1/16	5 1/16
1,000	Crystal C.M.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1⅛
9,075	‡Emma Con.	*1 1/16	1	1
1,200	†Gold. Con.	52	52	52
1,500	†‡Gold. Mer.	6	6	6
5,000	‡G'm'nsterM.	1 1/16	⅞	1
1,700	Hecla Min.	8 11/16	8⅝	8 11/16
300	‡Iron Blos.	1	1	1
20,000	†‡Ind. Lead.	12	11½	12
2,000	‡Jerome Ver. (a pros.)	1 1/16	1½	1½
600	†‡Jim Butler	82	82	82
1,100	Jose.-Kenne. (a pros.)	⅜	5/16	⅜
1,000	†Jumbo Ext.	32	32	32
5,000	‡Jum.M.of N. M.(a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,300	Louis. Cons.	1⅛	1	1⅛
560	Magma Cop.	*45½	43½	45½
450	†‡M'maticC.	23	22	22
2,600	†Magnate C.	11/16	⅞	⅞
4,500	†‡Marsh M.	15½	14½	15
1,200	Mason Val.	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
1,300	†‡Milford Cop	1⅜	1½	1¼
3,000	†‡Mog. M. Co	62	58	60
2,300	†‡Moh. C. Co	⅞	¾	⅞
2,500	†‡Mother L.	27	27	27
300	†‡N. H. Mon.	1	⅞	1
1,800	†‡N. Z. & L.	70	68	70
850	‡N. Y. Zinc, (a pros)	1/16		1/16
2,500	Nip. M. Co.	7	6⅞	6⅞
3,800	‡O. C., new, w. i.	1⅝	1 9/16	1⅝
11,000	†Port. C. C.	39	38	39
5,000	†Rex Con. M.	27	25	26
1,000	†‡Rich. Cop.	56	54	54
300	†Rochester M	51	51	51
400	†‡Round Mtn	35	35	35
400	‡Santa R. D.	¼	¼	¼
1,400	S. K. of A.	1/16	1/16	1/16
15,000	†‡St. N. Z.	24	18	22
300	Stand. S.-L.	11/16	11/16	11/16
2,000	Stewart	1/16		1/16
2,000	†‡Success M.	37	36	37
900	Sup. Cop., (a pros)	1 11/16	1 11/16	1½
1,100	Tonopah Ext	2½	2⅜	2 7/16
400	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼
1,000	†‡Troy-A	27	27	27
900	Un. Cop. M.	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	†‡U. S. T'n.	23	22	23
2,000	†‡U'h N. M.	6¼	5½	6
6,400	†‡Utica M.	25	24	25
2,200	†‡Verde Ins.	72	71	72
1,200	†West E. C.	68	68	68
2,000	†Wilbert M'g	16	16	16
4,500	†Yer. M. C.	29	28	28

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	‡B. & O. 5s nts., 1 yr.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2,000	‡Do 2 yrs.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5,000	‡Cos'n & Co. new 6s	96½	96½	96½
2,000	‡Erie 5s nts.	98¼	98	98¼
$12,000	‡N. Y. City 4½s, w. i.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
45,000	‡Russ. Govt. new 5½s	78	76	77½
26,000	‡Do 6½s	89	87	89
5,000	S. Ry. 5% n.	98¼	98	98¼

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd. lot.

Note.—Thursday 1,700 St. Nicholas Zinc sold at from 20 to 25.

⁂

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
Air Reduction	85	88	85	90
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Am. Stores	34	36½	34	36½
Do 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Am. W. Paper	3	4	3	4
Boyd Motors	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord. Bearer	18	19	18	19
Carbon Steel	100	104	101	104
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8¾	9	8¾	9
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	78	86	78	86
E. Aniline Ch.	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜
Eastern Steel	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun	⅜	⅞	⅜	⅞
Elite Plan S.	1/16	3/16	1/16	3/16
Free. T., new	43	45	43	44
Fisk Rub. 1st conv. pf.	..	103	..	103
Grant M. Car	4½	5½	4½	5½
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Int. Rubber	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝
Kath. Bse. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key. T. & R.	17	17¼	17	17¼
Do pf.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco'e	55	57	55	57
Man. Transit	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Mar. of Am.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Marlin Arms	97	103	97	103
Mitchell Mot.	41	50	41	50
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Trans.	16½	17	16½	17
N. Y. Shipbg.	44	46	44	46

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Rep. Truck	72	74	72	74
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
Do pf.	94	95½	94	95½
Stand. Motors	11	12	11	12
St. Jos. Lead	18½	19	18½	19
St.L.,Rky.Mt. & Pacific	30	34	30	34
Stromb. Carb.	28	35	28	35
Un. Profit S.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
U. S. Aircraft	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
United Sugar	36	36½	36	36½
West I. Syn.	40	45	40	45
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
Zinc Concent.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞

OIL STOCKS.

Atlantic Pet.	6¾	7	6¾	7
Am. Oil. N.E.	43	44	43	44
Houston Oil	20	22	20	22
Knic.Wy.Pet.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Penn. Gaso.	⅜	½	⅜	½
Penn.-Wyo.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
People's Oil	¾	1	¾	1
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Tex. Nat. Oil	43	50	43	50

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Mines	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Alaska Stand.	25	30	28	30
Bingham Min.	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13¼
Bisbee Cop.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Bradshaw C.	11/16	⅞	11/16	⅞
Buffalo Mines	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Ferber Cop.	55	60	55	60
First Nat. C.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Hud. Bay Z.	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
Kewanas	13	14	13	14
Seneca Cop.	10	10½	10	10¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	19¼	19¼
Atlantic Refining	900	920	900
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	102	99
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	490	510	490
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210
Galena Signal Oil	147	150	147
Galena S. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	210	215	210
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13
National Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	97	100	96
Ohio Oil	337	340	338
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	505	495
Prairie Pipe Line	268	272	268
Solar Refining	330	340	330
South. Pipe Line	193	197	193
South. Penn. Oil	285	290	285
Southwest. Penn.	110	115	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	258	262	258
Stand. Oil of Ind.	740	750	740
Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	500	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	520	505
Stand. Oil of N. J.	585	590	585
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	278	282	278
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430
Swan & Finch	100	115	100
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	355	365	355
Washington Oil	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Aetna pf	31	35	30
American Brass	325	329	328
Atlas Powder	156	160	153
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	123	127	127
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	106	115	106
Du Pont	257	260	256
Do old com.	104	105	104
Do deb. pf.	100	100½	99
Hercules Powder	247	252	248
Do pf	116	120	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond	155	159	156
Scovill Mfg.	620	660	630
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

THE COTTON MARKET

Unconfirmed Peace Rumors Drive Prices Upward from 126 to 143 Points.

Unconfirmed peace rumors near the close yesterday drove cotton prices upward in a sensational market, and final quotations were from 126 to 143 points higher than Thursday's closing figures and within 100 points of the season's high records. The advance was most violent in the last half hour, when shorts, Liverpool, and commission houses had buying orders in the market, while offerings, in view of the small local stock, which suggested that cotton was going out faster than generally believed, were very light. The bull side was further stimulated by reports of a better spot business in the South.

Fluctuations were very irregular during the height of the excited afternoon session, with an unusually wide range in the closing prices. Previous to the jump the market was erratic, having opened 2 to 10 points lower, after which further slight declines occurred, followed by a gradually hardening condition with frequent changes until after midday, when the trend was steadily upward.

The news regarding the weather was somewhat mixed. The Central and Eastern belts had an abundance of rain, but the Southwest was dry again, and some of the private advices claimed that rainfall had not been sufficiently general, and that in the section from Waco to Dallas there was a possibility of a crop failure unless soaking rains come soon. Most of the reports from the Eastern belt were favorable and noted rapid growth. Further showers were predicted for the Eastern belt, but clear and warm weather for the Southwest.

Early rumors of a submarine off the Chesapeake caused some uneasiness in the market after the opening, but appeared too indefinite to exert any important effect, and were soon forgotten in the interest shown in other factors.

Strength in the ocean freight market attracted attention. It was said that a rate of $6 per 100 pounds had been paid on cotton to Liverpool both out of Boston and New York, establishing a new high record. Bookings are light and shippers uninterested. Owing to the congestion on railroads there is said to be a poor prospect for shipments from interior points in the South.

The Liverpool market declined 25 points further on futures, which made a decline of 80 points in futures and 54 points in spots since the reopening of that market. The stock of American cotton in Liverpool showed a decrease for the week of 42,000 bales, and private advices from there said there seemed little chance of any substantial replenishment because the difficulties with which importers are confronted remain just as great as ever.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday.
July	24.90	26.45	24.90	26.35@26.45	25.00
August	..	..	..	26.30@ ..	25.00
September	24.70	24.70	24.70	26.00@ ..	24.65
October	24.45	26.00	24.43	25.85@26.00	24.53
November	..	..	..	25.89@ ..	24.57
December	24.60	26.20	24.60	26.10@26.20	24.67
January	24.73	26.25	24.67	26.18@26.25	24.75
March	24.83	26.32	24.83	26.30@ ..	24.94
May	24.95	26.36	24.95	26.31@26.36	25.05

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 70 points higher at 26.15c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 25.75c; New Orleans, 24.63c; Savannah, 25¾c; Augusta, 25.50c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 26c.

The week-end statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Visible supply general, 3,185,273 bales, against 3,715,852 last year; visible American, 1,879,273, against 2,504,852; decrease in general, 147,998, against 115,449; decrease in American, 139,996, against 110,449 last year. Spinners takings Americans for the week, 177,167, against 216,278 last year, and for the season 12,703,100 against 13,077,820 last year. Into sight for the week, 65,282, against 105,829 last year; for the season, 12,348,139, against 12,436,274 last year.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	21,890	17,780	20,274
Exports	10,077	8,203	11,140
Port stocks	737,523	772,619	728,666
New York arrivals	2,939	..	..
New York stocks	42,615	51,138	108,050

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton dull; sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000; imports, 5,000, all American. Spot price, 26 points lower at 18.35 for midupland. Futures, 25 points lower; July-August, 17.50; October-November, 16.45; January-February, 15.80; March-April, 15.62.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6.—Twenty-two corporations with aggregate capital stock of $745,000 were incorporated today. They include:

Barney-Hocke-Ahlers Construction Corp., Manhattan, construction dredging, excavating, and engineering, $50,000; J. G. Hocke, J. G. Ahlers, W. J. Barney, 1,187 Lexington Av.

Columbia Motor Corp., Manhattan, motors, engines, and boilers, $250,000; C. S. Ashley, J. S. Galland, H. J. Neuschafer, 15 John St.

Moore-Huston Co., Inc., Manhattan, commission merchants and selling agents, $5,000; J. D. Williams, W. E. Moore, J. Yrigoyen, 353 West 85th St.

El Rayo Silk Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture silk fabrics, $10,000; S. J. Dryfoos, W. J. Magee, I. Niner, 160 Broadway.

Lebovicz Restaurant Co., Inc., Manhattan, restaurant and cafe, $5,000; M. J. Waldinger, A. Lebovicz, I. Seifert, 42 East 98th St.

Kedem Navigation and Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, transportation and navigation, $150,000; A. E., G. H., and S. Lubarsky, 69 Wall St.

The Hudson Willow Furniture Co., Inc., Manhattan, furniture, household articles, and tools, $10,000; P. Nieman, S. Sabshin, L Broches, 302 Broadway.

McBride Drug Stores, Inc., Kingston, drugs and medicines, $10,000; C. L., H. A., and W. A. McBride, Kingston.

George Schautz Engineering Co., Inc., Buffalo, manufacture cranes, general contracting and engineering business, $30,000; F. J. Leuthner, G. and J. A. Schautz, Buffalo.

Re-Be Soap Co., Inc., Manhattan, dispensing devices for soap, tooth and toilet powders, $25,000; J. W. Beckmann, J. W. and L. M. Rembe, Jersey City.

Barnes and Noble, Inc., Manhattan, school books and educational supplies, $75,000; K. A. Siemers, K. C. Drinane, R. A. Flynn, 120 Broadway.

Shepard Realty and Mortgage Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; W. Godnick, H. and I. Aronson, 496 11th St., Brooklyn.

J. & H. Bauman Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate and brokerage, $5,000; J. H. & F. Bauman, 79 East 4th St.

John H. Meyer Export Corporation, Manhattan, manufacture silk and cotton fabrics, $50,000; S. C. Steinhardt, J. T. Neff, C. Hulsman, 8,155 Decatur Av.

The Uniform Renting Corporation, Manhattan, manufacture, sell, and rent uniforms, $5,000; S. Greenbaum, M. Jawetz, J. Freeland, 1,572 Broadway.

Pythian Headquarters Association of the Colored Knights of Pythias of the State of New York, Inc., erect building as headquarters for colored knights, $50,000; L. Crawford, J. R. Hoyt, H. A. Howell, 107 West 136th St.

Capital increases: Menzies Publishing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $3,000 to $8,000; Provident Development Co., New Rochelle, $10,000 to $20,000; Fifth Avenue Commercial Co., Inc., Manhattan, $200,000 to $500,000; Binghamton Publishing Co., Binghamton, $18,000 to $30,000; C. L. Chester, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $250,000; James Tracy Hill Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Authorizations: Liberty Electic Corporation, Delaware, radio, wireless machinery, $250,000; representative, P. R. Mallory, Rochester.

Natural Color Pictures Co., Inc., Delaware, natural color moving picture films, $850,000; representative, W. F. Fox, 1,600 Broadway.

Dairymen's League, Inc., New Jersey, $100,000; representative, R. D. Cooper, Little Falls.

Dissolutions: Southern Tier Publishing Co., Binghamton; Henry B. Platt, Inc., Manhattan; Klienberg & Miller, Inc., Manhattan; Bergen & Co., Manhattan; Henry Brunn Automobile Co., Buffalo; Morris Benach & Bros., Manhattan; Drubin, Cohn & Katz, Inc., Manhattan; Dierks Lumber Co., Inc., Manhattan; Triangle Film Service of New York, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—Charters filed: Enterprise Publishing Company, Burlington, publish a newspaper and conduct a general printing plant, $50,000; James H. Birch, Jr., George A. Allinson, and Robert Turner of Burlington.

Rock Cellar Park Realty Company, West New York, deal in real estate, $50,000; Alphonso Thourot and Charles Oschner, West New York, and Edward Hollander, Weehawken.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 6.—Charters filed:

Thomas H. Ince Corp., conduct places of amusement of all kinds, $1,000,000; Arthur W. Britton, Louis H. Gunther, Samuel B. Howard, all of New York.

National Exchange Finance Co., New York, engage in and assist in organization of companies of all kinds, $625,000; A. W. Britton, L. H. Gunther, Samuel B. Howard, all of New York.

MacDonald Wyoming Oil Co., Inc., produce and offer for sale oil and its products, $500,000; A. W. Britton, S. H. Howard, L. G. Gunther, all of New York.

Change of name: Dodd Mfg. Co. of New York to Motor Equipment Co. of America; capital stock increase from $300,000 to $600,000.

Increase in capital: Texas Resources Development Co. of Galveston, Texas, $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Unsettlement in both speculative and legitimate markets has resulted from the discussion of Governmental control of products and prices, and there is a rather general disposition to defer new commitments pending the removal of existing uncertainties. Yet in most lines the extensive and increasing war requirements more than offset the lull in regular buying, and, while in isolated cases machinery is idle through lack of orders, nearly all of the works have more contracts booked than can be conveniently handled. Most leading industries, in fact, run under greater difficulty on account of the growing shortage of labor, and complaints of delayed deliveries become more insistent as the drawbacks in transportation continue.

Bank exchanges this week reflect the heavy interest and dividend and other payments incident to the close of the first half of the year, and though there was one less business day, the total, $5,368,771,925, shows a substantial gain over the week before, and is 33.4 and 81.7 per cent., respectively, larger than that of the corresponding weeks in 1916 and 1917.

Bradstreet's says:

Warm weather and July clearance sales have stimulated retail trade, which in turn has made for some reorders, and industry is active as ever, being only held back by shortage of labor or raw materials. Incidentally crop conditions are more favorable than at any previous time this season, soil products are lower in price, speculative operations in foodstuffs as well as in financial markets are repressed, the railways, aided by waterway navigation, are doing better, the car shortage is less acute, in the country districts merchants seem disposed to buy for Fall shipment, and mail order houses are doing well.

SPECIAL SESSION JULY 31.

Whitman Fixes Date for Legislature to Take Up Food Bill.

ALBANY, July 6.—A special session of the Legislature to deal with the food situation in the State will be convened on July 31. This date was fixed by Governor Whitman in his conference with Senator Elon R. Brown and Assemblyman Simon L. Adler, the majority leader of the Legislature, at Syracuse, today.

While the food question is the prime object of the session, it is probable that the Legislature also will be asked to reapportion the New York Aldermanic districts.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE · IN NEW YORK · 1839

How Shall We Pay The War Bill?

OUR present problem in bonds and taxes is carefully analyzed in two books the National Bank of Commerce in New York has distributed to its customers.

The **War Finance Primer,** issued last month, attracted so much favorable attention that we have supplemented this study with a new book, **A Constructive Criticism of the United States War Tax Bill.**

A limited number of each of these publications is still available for distribution.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Resources - - $450,000,000

CHARTERED IN 1830

New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Grants Annuities. Accepts Trusts created by Will or otherwise. Manages Property as Agent for the owners. Allows interest on deposites payable after ten days' notice. Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit

Accepts only Private Trusts and Declines all Corporation or other Public Trusts

STATEMENT—At the Close of Business on the 20th day of June, 1917.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate	$2,236,012.56	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	3,384,312.78	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (Market Value)	3,626,089.83
Loans on Collaterals	2,809,124.00	Deposites in Trust	29,447,256.54
Bills Receivable	8,528,196.17	Life Insurance Fund	360,996.42
Cash in Company's Vaults	2,340,000.00	Annuity Fund	2,407,602.63
Cash on Deposite	788,933.67	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c	470,768.93
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c	218,261.84		
Bonds and Stocks (Market Value)	17,007,873.38		
	$37,312,714.35		$37,312,714.35

HENRY PARISH, Chairman of the Board

TRUSTEES

Charles G. Thompson
Henry Parish
Frederic W. Stevens
Stuyvesant Fish
Edmund L. Baylies
Henry A. C. Taylor
Columbus O'D. Iselin
W. Emlen Roosevelt
Augustus D. Juilliard
Henry Lewis Morris
Cleveland H. Dodge
Thomas Denny
Lincoln Cromwell
Paul Tuckerman
Walter Kerr
Howard Townsend
Eugene Delano
Alfred E. Marling
Moses Taylor
Edward M. Townsend
Edward J. Hancy
Henry Parish, Jr.
Nicholas Biddle
William M. Cruikshank
Stephen P. Nash
Lewis Spencer Morris

WALTER KERR, President

HENRY PARISH, JR., 1st *Vice-Pres.*
ZEGER W. VAN ZELM, 2nd *Vice-Pres.*
S. M. B. HOPKINS, 3rd *Vice-Pres.*
IRVING L. ROE, *Secretary.*
J. LOUIS VAN ZELM, *Asst. Secy.*
JOHN C. VEDDER, *Asst. Secy.*
ALGERNON J. PURDY, *Asst. Secy*
WILLIAM B. AUSTIN, *Asst. Secy.*

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 and 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1917.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1917.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

114TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 16th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1917, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1917, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 16, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on July 1, 1917, at the rate of 4 % PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after July 16, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR 6TH AVE.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Dividend July 1st, 1917, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secty.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

280 Fourth Avenue, June 13, 1917.

196TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20th, 1917. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1917. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1917, will draw interest from July 1st, 1917.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

138TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 20 Union Square

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 16th, 1917. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.

Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK

125TH ST. & LEXINGTON AV.

The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

3½ Per Cent. Per Annum

on all deposits entitled thereto according to the bylaws, from $5 up to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1917. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1917, will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

WILLIAM E. TROTTER, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

Dollar Savings Bank

2908 Third Avenue.

Interest credited July 1st, at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent.

per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

American Savings Bank

115 WEST 42D ST.

(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)

Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P. M.
Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.
Deposits to July 10th, 1917, draw interest from July 1, 1917.

WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres. DAVID ORR, Sec.
WM. M. HAZELTON, Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CHALMERS MOTOR CORPORATION.

Please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of CHALMERS MOTOR CORPORATION will be held on the 11th day of July, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., at Room 1501, No. 24 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed increase of its capital stock from $3,000,000, consisting of 600,000 shares without any nominal or par value, to $14,200,000, to consist of 464,000 shares without any nominal or par value, and 264,000 shares with a preference as to principal of $45 each, and as to dividends of $3.50 per share per annum, and the issuance and disposition of such preference stock, and for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Board of Directors taken at a meeting held on June 22, 1917, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1917.

HUGH CHALMERS, President.
WILLIAM P. KISER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Monongalia Coal Lands Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, will be held at its principal place of business, Room No. 1216, 71 Broadway, in the City of New York and State of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 16th day of July, 1917, for the purpose of considering the adoption of a resolution, which will be offered at such meeting, to sell and dispose of all of the company's assets to The Davis Coal and Coke Company, and such offer being accepted and the sale authorized, directed and consummated, of surrendering the company's charter and corporate franchises, the winding up of its affairs, and the division of its assets among the stockholders pro rata with their several holdings of stock.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Given under my hand this 28th day of June, 1917.

E. R. STEWART, Secretary,
Monongalia Coal Lands Company.

DIVIDENDS.

BROWN SHOE COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., July 3, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at the regular monthly meeting held today, declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share upon the preferred stock, payable August 1, to the preferred stockholders of record, July 1, 1917.

WILLIAM KRAIL, Secretary.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, June 27, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after July 31, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business on July 10, 1917.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.

Dividend No. 43.

The Board of Directors of North Butte Mining Company have declared a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable July 28th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 12th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY, Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., June 26, 1917.

HARDEN AND THE GERMAN AUTOCRACY.

Fearless editor's attitude and avoidance of jail described in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

DIVIDENDS.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 15.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Common Stock of the Company, payable August 1, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 20, 1917. Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company.

A. GILLESPIE, Treasurer.

Troy, N. Y., July 5th, 1917.

American Beet Sugar Company.

SECOND INSTALLMENT OF DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the second installment, amounting to Two ($2.00) Dollars per share, of the dividend of Eight ($8.00) Dollars per share, declared February 2nd, 1917, on the Common Stock of the American Beet Sugar Company, is payable on July 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 14th, 1917.

Cheques will be mailed.

C. C. DUPRAT, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, June 13, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Herbert Du Puy, one of the largest holders of choice investment properties on Manhattan Island, added another valuable parcel to his ownership yesterday in the purchase of the Saks building on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. It was sold by the Herald Square Realty Company, of which Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, is President. The property has been held at $4,500,000, and it was said that the new owner paid close to that figure. Other properties figured in trading, making the aggregate value of the parcels in the transaction about $7,000,000, the deal being one of the largest and most important of the year.

The Saks store covers the block front, about 204 feet on Broadway by 150 on Thirty-third Street and about 80 on Thirty-fourth Street. The building was erected by the sellers in 1903 and was leased on a long term by Saks & Co., the lease having several years to run. It is eight stories in height, but owing to the high ceilings is equivalent to the customary eleven-story structure. The property is assessed by the city at $3,070,000, of which $2,700,000 is land value.

In part payment Mr. Du Puy gave the eleven-story National commercial building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street, 43 feet on Broadway by 153.6 on the street and irregular, assessed at $520,000 ,and the vacant block on the north side of 211th Street, Broadway to Amsterdam Avenue, in the Dyckman section. In addition to these four improved Pittsburgh prfoperties figured, and these part-payment parcels figured in the transaction at a value of about $2,500,000. Mr. Du Puy will take title in the name of the Morewood Realty Company, the holding concern for his realty.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the transaction while James C. Ewing represented the Morewood Realty Holding Company and Robert E. Simon the Herald Square Realty Company.

Walter M. Wechsler acted as attorney for the sellers and William D. Gaillard of Holt, Warner & Gaillard represented the purchaser.

West 57th Street Sale Pending.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the four-story private dwelling at 33 West Fifty-seventh Street to an investor, who plans to remodel the structure for business purposes. The property, which occupies a lot, 25 by 100.5, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, is owned by the estate of Joseph W. Ogden. The property is assessed at $145,000.

A $250,000 Lower West Side Trade.

John Steiner & Brothers purchased from the R. L. S. Realty Company 507, 509, and 511 West Eleventh Street, a six-story elevator apartment house on a plot 62 by 100. In part payment the buyers gave the seven-story loft building, 154-156 West Twenty-seventh Street, on a plot 45 by 100. Louis Starr negotiated the trade, which involved about $250,000.

Buys Five Harlem Dwellings.

The five dwellings at 207 to 215 West 123d Street, covering a plot 78.1 by 100, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, have been sold by the A. Kane Company to an investor. The Lawyers Mortgage Co. was the owner of record.

$260,000 Lenox Avenue Deal.

Philip Meyrowitz sold 101-105 West 112th Street and 45-47 Lenox Avenue, known as Lenox Hall, a six-story elevator apartment, on a plot 100 by 90, for the Novel Holding Company to the Malex Realty Corporation, Max Nathinson, President. The property was held at $260,000.

West Harlem Sale.

Porter & Co. have sold for the estate of Patrick Redding the three-story dwelling at 523 West 131st Street, 25 by 99.11.

Brooklyn.

Charles Schortmeir sold to an investing client of the McInerney Klinck Realty Co. the two three-story brick and limestone stores and apartment buildings located on the west side of Flatbush Avenue, 100 feet south of Regent Place, Brooklyn. The property has a frontage of 40 feet on Flatbush Avenue and a depth of 100 feet on both sides.

Charles Partridge sold 603 St. John's Place, between Franklin and Classon Avenues, a semi-detached dwelling, for Lillian Gabagan to Bernard Winters; also 681 Franklin Avenue, between St. Mark's Avenue and Prospect Place, a three-story brick store and apartment house for Sylvia Brenner to a client for investment.

B. J. Sforza sold for the Brooklyn City Savings and Loan Association, to Antonio and Geraro Guidice, for occupancy, the two-family dwelling 1,324 Sixty-second Street, on a lot 20 by 100.

Long Island.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for a client 72 Straiton Avenue, Arverne, L. I., a cottage on a plot 75 by 75, to Morris Fuchs, for investment.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot at the corner of Mile Square Road and Tuckahoe Road in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers, N. Y., to C. H. Morgan of New York City.

Fish & Marvin sold to Mrs. Lillian K. Burnette the estate of William B. Randall at Pelham Manor, adjoining the New York Athletic Club. The property was held at $40,000.

New Jersey.

John D. Miner sold for Peter Egenolf to Mrs. Bridget A. Ferris a Summer dwelling on the southwesterly corner of First Avenue and A Street, opposite Inlet Terrace, Belmar, N. J.

The Batson Farm Agency sold the Wheeler 50-acre farm at Oakland, near Paterson, to A. Link of Brooklyn.

Steven B. Ayres has sold for the Wheeler Corporation to August Williamson a lot in the development known as Watchung Heath, near North Clinton Avenue, Plainfield.

$250,000 Garage Lease.

The Pyramid Operating Company, in which Max Spiegel is interested, has leased from the plans from the 253 West Sixty-ninth Street Company, Samuel Robert, President, a six-story commercial garage, with a frontage of sixty feet, to be erected at 251 to 255 West Sixty-ninth Street, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues, to the Pyramid Operating Company. The lease is for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $250,000, the agreement effective on the completion of the structure on Nov. 1. Pease & Elliman and Henry M. Fitch negotiated the loan.

Y. W. C. A. Leases Fulton Street Building for Club and Dining Room.

The Young Women's Christian Association has secured a long term lease of the property at 115 and 117 Fulton Street, owned by L. C. and W. F. Dornbusch.

The property consists of a five-story building on a plot 50 by 120, which will be remodelled into dining, rest and club rooms for young women. Horace Ely & Co. and William H. Whitney & Co. negotiated the lease.

Commercial Leases.

Jay Frank has leased, through Carstein & Linnekin, to the French American Confectionery, the southerly half of the store in the Park Row Building, 15 Park Row.

Wm. A. White & Sons have leased the store at 1,211 Broadway, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, to Katz & Kass, trunks and leather goods.

Realty Notes.

The Society of the Commonwealth Centre is the buyer of the property at 7 East Fifteenth street, owned and formerly ocupied by the Young Women's Christian Association. The building will be remodelled by the buyer and used for educational work.

Plans have been filed for installing an electric passenger elevator in the five-story dwelling at 816 Fifth Avenue, owned by Miss A. Gerry of Newport, R. I. John B. Snook Sons are the architects and have estimated the cost at $8,500.

Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Culver have sold in the new co-operative apartment house at 2 West Sixty-seventh Street, under construction, on the southwest corner of Central Park West, a duplex apartment to Charles Mattlage.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24448.—In Bankruptcy.—LEWIS G. MORRIS, FRANK B. PORTER and JAMES H. POPE, Bankrupts. LEWIS G. MORRIS, FRANK B. PORTER and JAMES H. POPE, individually and as copartners doing business as MORRIS & POPE, were adjudicated bankrupts on April 30th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held in the Assembly Room of the Merchants' Association of New York, ninth floor, No. 233 Broadway, New York City, on July 18th, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24750.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL EPSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Samuel Epstein are hereby given notice that on June 29, 1917, he was duly adudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 17, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York July 6, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24744.—In Bankruptcy.—ISAAC B. GRUDBERG, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Isaac B. Grudberg are hereby given notice that on June 29, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 17, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 6, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,655. Notice is given that B. & L. AUTO LAMP CO., alleged bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated July 6, 1917, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 18, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 6, 1917.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

144th St, 459 West, n s, 177.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 30x99.11, four-story dwelling; E. C. Sheehy against J. de H. Hooten; Sheehy, C. & M., attorneys; due, $16,260.93; taxes, &c., $150; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

128th St, 146 East, s s, 28.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x90.11, three-story dwelling; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee, against Cedar Construction Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $6,941.93; taxes, &c., $144; subject to tax lien of $974.57; to the plaintiff for $8,974.57.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Houston St, 495 East, s s, 60 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75, four-story tenement; Frank Davin et al., executors, against Celia Isman et al.; W. B. Hopping, attorney; due, $9,173.07; taxes, &c., $929.15; subject to tax lien of $545.60; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Undercliff Av, 227.11 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, 33x143, four-story flat; Elsie Coddington against Hope Construction Co. et. al.; C. M. Coddington, attorney; due, $17,295.23; taxes, &c., $446.90; to the plaintiff for $16,500.

By George Price.

161st St, 766 East, s s, 97 ft w of Tinton Av, 24.2x101.1; North Side Mortgage Co. et al. against 182d and Garden Streets Co. et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; due, $6,539.81; taxes, &c., $175; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Av, 2,368, e s, 289.3 ft s of 187th St, 50.2x100.10, five-story flat; adjourned to July 13.

Hone Av, e s, 367 ft n of Tremont Av, 18.2x100x irregular; E. T. Wilson et al. against Nora Kelly et al.; G. L. Allin, attorney; due, $2,026.94; taxes, &c., $594.54; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By Joseph & Co.

Belmont Av, 2,115-2,117, w s, 145.5 ft n of 180th St, 50.6x80.6, four-story flat; Pauline Levy against Filomena D'Auria et al.; J. I. Berman, attorney; due, $3,183.69; prior mtg $25,000; to the plaintiff for $27,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y., B. & W. R. R., for a one-story frame exhibit building, 182x70, W. W. Astor, owner; Bronx Exposition, Inc., Times Building, lessee; Kenneth M. Murchison, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y., B. & W. R. R., for a one-story exhibit building, No. 2, 350x80, same owner; same architect; cost, $25,000.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y., B. & W. R. R., for a one-story frame exhibit building, 140x280, same owner; same architect; cost, $25,000.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y., R. & W. W. W., for a one-story frame carousel, 109x109.2, same owner; same architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

8th Av, s w corner 43d St, to a six-story business building; Boyerton Burial Casket Co., 109 West 24th St, owner; J. Harder, 120 West 32d St, architect; cost, $28,000.

2d Av, 330 to 338, to four-story stores and dwellings; New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, 301 East 19th St, owner; W. S. Gregory, 40 West 32d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

5th Av, 816, to a five-story dwelling; Miss A. Gerry, Newport, R. I., owner; John B. Snook Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $8,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 575, s e corner of 88th St, 25.8x100; Richard L. Hall to Augusta C. K., wife of Claus Cetjen, 182 West 88th St, mtg $65,000; attorneys, M. Reynolds & Hunte, 80 Maiden Lane..................$100

CHRYSTIE ST, 122-126, n e corner of Broome St, 75x62.5; Jogert Realty Co. to Gussie Gertner, 1,004 Findlay Av, Bronx, ½ part, right, title, and interest, all liens, July 5; attorney, Julius G. Kremer, 299 Broadway.$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,661, e s, 95.2 ft s of 105th St, 15.10x70; John B. Power to Hattie Bach, 1,663 Lexington Av, mtg $5,000, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SPRING ST, 254-256, s e corner of Varick St, 50x58; William S. Coffin to Spring Street Presbyterian Church, 246 Spring St, July 2; attorneys, Duane R. Dills, 37 Wall St $1

WAVERLEY PLACE, 117, n s, 173.8 ft e of 6th Av, 28.6x100; Edw. J. Renolds, individually and as trustee, et al., to George H. Franconer, 19 West 120th St, mtg $28,600, July 2; attorney, L. Franconer, care R. McMahon, 165 Broadway..................

WEST END AV, e s, 84.5 ft s of 93d St, 17x100; Estelle G. Winston to 135 Broadway Holding Corp., 135 Broadway, mtg $22,000; attorney, New York Title & Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 557, n w corner of 82d St, 19.9x70; Marcella T. Mahony to James E. O'Donnell, 538 East 89th St, mtg $7,000, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

5TH AV, e s, 31 ft n of 34th St, runs n — to s s of 35th St x e200x s 98.9x e 25x s 98.9 to n s of 34th St x w 100x n 98.9x w 25x s 67.9x w 100 to beginning; Madison Av, n w corner 34th St, 74x145; Michael F. Friedsam et al., executors of the will of Benjamin Altman, to B. Altman & Co., 361 5th Av, mtg $7,000,000, June 29; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St........ Power under will

5TH AV, n e corner of 36th St, runs n 38.9x e 111.8x n 60x e 35.4x s 98.9 to 36th St x w 147 to beginning; Michael Friedsam et al., executors of Benjamin Altman, to Roxton Realty Co., 30 Nassau St, mtg $600,000, June 29; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St..................$1

5TH AV, 285 to 299, n e corner of 30th St, 1 to 5 East, runs n 197.6 to s s of 31st St, 4 to 10 East, x e 200x s 116.4x w 85.8x s 81.2 to 30th St x w 164.4 to beginning; same to same, mtg $1,500,000, June 29; attorneys, same $1

17TH ST, 106 East, s s, 175.8 ft e of Union Place, (or 4th Av,) 25x92; Herman B. Goodstein to Gramercy Apartments, Inc., on the premises, quitclaim, all liens, July 5; address, H. B. Goodstein, 299 Broadway....$1

32D ST, 313 East, n s, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to Catharine Toner, 305 East 33d St, all liens, July 6; Patrick Toner, 305 East 33d St..................$5,200

35TH ST, 1 East, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Michael Friedsam et al., executors, to Roxton Realty Co., 30 Nassau St, mtg $85,000, all liens, June 29; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St..................$1

36TH ST, 207 to 213 East, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 98.9x e 25x n 98.9 to s s of 37th St, 206 to 210 East, x e 50 x s 98.9x e 25x s 98.9 to 36th St x w 100 to beginning; Michael Friedsam et al., executors of will of Benjamin Altman, to B. Altman & Co., 361 5th Av. mtg $175,000, June 29; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St ....Power under will

38TH ST, 236 West, s s, 310.8 ft w of 7th Av, 17.10x98.9; Gertrude Kane to L. Napoleon Levy, 18 West 72d St, July 2; address, 128 Broadway $1

71ST ST, 206 West, s s, 115 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5; Carolyn Holding Co. to John A. Costello Estate, Paterson, N. J., mtg $26,000, July 6; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

90TH ST, 308 East, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Leopold F. Singer to Marguerite Krones, 1,537 Vyse Av, Bronx, ½ part, mtg $11,000, all liens, July 2; attorney, Fred Dieffenback, Jr., 266 Broadway........$100

142D ST, 235 West, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; James E. O'Donnell to Marcella T. Mahony, 229 East 30th St, mtg $12,000, July 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

177TH ST, or road from Kingsbridge Road to Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington Point, s s, 696 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, old line, runs s 315.3x w 469 to said road x n e 140x n still along road 145x e on curve 3 e and again e 88 and 330 to beginning; 177th St, or road as above, s s, 419 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, runs w 277x s 315.3x e 277x n 313.9 to beginning; 177th St, or road as above, s s, 419 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, runs s 57.5 to w s of Fort Washington Ridge Road or av x n 57.4 to road x w 2.6 to beginning, gore; Michael Friedsam et al., executors of Benjamin Altman to Roxton Realty Co., 30 Nassau St, ½ part and ½ mtg $127,500, June 29; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, n w corner of 177th St, runs n 71x w 90x s 93.1 to street x e 92.9; L. Napoleon Levy to Sarah F. Williams, 114 East 83d St, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$1

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah F. Williams to L. Napoleon Levy, 18 West 72d St, mtg $13,000, July 5; attorney, same........$100

BATHGATE AV, 2,301, w s, 17.6x64.4; John Reilly et al., executors, to Maria L. Connelly, 2,301 Bathgate Av, mtg $2,200, June 28; attorney, Maria F. Connelly, 2,301 Bathgate Av $800

CARPENTER AV, n e corner 229th St, 51.6x105; William H. McIntyre to D. Paul Gillespie, 3,750 Willett Av, mtg $1,500, June 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

COLLEGE AV, e s, 53.9 ft s of 144th St, 21.2x100; Sara Campbell to William Lemler, 287 East 141st St, mtg $2,000, July 2; attorney, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av $100

DOON AV, w s, 450 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x95.8; Augusta Smith-Carlson to Edenwald Nelson, 4,016 Seton Av, June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

HEATH AV, 3,042, e s, 50x64.5x50x65; Mary Camparato et al. to Gaetano Berllacqena, 136 East 115th St, mtg $4,000, July 5; attorney, A. Ferme, 192 Bowery $100

LOTS 66 and 67, map of Gleason property; Eliz. T. Devine to Cecilia M. Carney, 271 Alexander Av, mtg $8,300, July 2; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St..$100

LOT 534, map of Lorillard Spencer estate; Lorillard Spencer 3d et al., trustees, to Samuel McFarlane, 235 West 126th St; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $375

LOTS 537 to 540, map of Lorillard Spencer estate; Lorillard Spencer 3d et al., trustees, to Hy. M. Tyndall, 56 East 102d St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..................$1,800

LOT 1,394, map of Lorillard Spencer estate; Lorillard Spencer 3d et al., trustees, to John Vanck, 3,716 3d Av, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $475

LOTS 1,288 and 1,289, map of Lorillard Spencer estate; Lorillard Spencer 3d et al., trustees, to Edwin Benjamin, 709 East 212th St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway............$600

LOTS 1,223 and 1,224, map of Lorillard Spencer estate; Lorillard Spencer 3d et al., trustees, to Camillus P. F. Fleet, 936 Stoothoff St, Borough of Richmond, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..................$1,000

LOTS 885 to 886, same map; same to Joseph Rodriquez, 136 East 12th St, June 15; attorney, same $600

LOTS 868 and 869, same map: same to Helene Hoepker, 825 North Chestnut Drive. June 15; attorney, same..............$2,500

LOTS 777 and 778, same map; same to Peter Frislid, 215 East 52d St, June 15; attorney, same $500

LOT 735, same map; same to William J. Hastings, 434 East 137th St, June 15; attorney, same $275

LOTS 188 and 189, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Grant Squires, executor, to John O'Rourke, 184 East 64th St, June 23; attorney, Henry Hofheimer, 35 Nassau St..$1,050

SAME PROPERTY; John O'Rourke to Mary F. Byrns, 140 East 79th St, July 5; attorney, same $100

MINNIEFORD AV, w s, Lot 641, map of Elizabeth R. B. Krug; also City Island Av, e s, Lot 612, same map; Charles J. Northorn to Rose Freund, 575 West 172d St, mtg $2,500, July 5; attorney, M. S. Schector, 391 East 149th St..................$100

PROSPECT AV, 701, w s, 21x95x21x94.10; Samuel Krulewich to Korn Realty Co., 302 Broadway, mtg $12,000, May 29; attorneys, Wayland & B., 165 Broadway..........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Korn Realty Co. to Gaetano Zampariello, 2,116 Crotona Parkway, July 3; attorneys, same.........$100

RICHARDSON AV, 4,383, w s, 50x100; Margaretha Bunger to John Friedrich, 4,383 Richardson Av, July 5; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.........$100

SIMPSON ST, 1,160, e s, 25x100; Jenny J. Wurtenburg to Isidor Lagowitz, 209 Monmouth Av, Long Branch, N. J., mtg $18,000, June 30; attorney, J. Wutenburg, 209 Monmouth Av, Long Branch, N. J.........$100

UNION AV, n w corner of 166th St, 28x90.8; John Hartmann and another to Lena and Ida Hartmann, 803 East 166th St, mtg $15,000, June 28; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av..................$100

136TH ST, 513 to 517, n s, 54x100; Emanuel I. Silberstein, referee, to Public Square Realty Co., 320 Broadway, July 5; attorney, S. W. Tuckman, 320 Broadway..$3,000

191ST ST, s w s, Lot 194, on map made by Andrew Findlay, 50x100; Grace M. Seward to William E. Burnett et al, 580 St. Nicholas Av, June 30; attorney, C. A. Hitchcock, 46 Cedar St..................$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 140th St, 99.11x125, July 5; Columbus Circle Construction Co. to State Mercantile Co., 51 Chambers St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway, $6,000

MADISON AV, 2,089, e s, 74.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x96, correction of mortgage recorded June 16, 1917, June 15; Frederick W. Weiss to David Coulter, Westfield, N. J., due and interest as per bond; attorney, P. M. Crandell, 233 Broadway..................$3,125

RAILROAD equipment agreement, Feb 1.; Fidelity Trust Co., Philadelphia, et al, trustees, to Mary J. Moore and Josiah B. Bartow, vendors, with Long Island Railroad Co., 10 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Frank E. Haff, Pennsylvania Station, New York City, Trust certificates, $940,000

1ST AV, 2,384, e s, 40.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x78, July 2; Amelia F. Berg to Dora Frank, 7 West 120th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St..................$685

1ST AV, 2,350, e s, 80.11 ft s of 121st St, 20x80, July 5; Charles V. B. and Caroline Howe et al to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,250

9TH AV, s w corner of 208th St, 99.11x100, July 2; T. G. Galardi & Co. to Lillie M. Backer, 57 Vermilyea Av, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. Englander, 302 Broadway.$4,000

24TH ST, 404 West, leasehold, June 12; Frances J. Miller to Sallie A. and Julia I. O'Hara, Summit, N. J., due June 15, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. P. Peacock, 115 Broadway $1,500

34TH ST, 206 East, s s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 44.1x e 1.1x s 45.9x e 23.11x n 99.2 to street x w 25 to beginning, July 6; Charlotte M. and Charles E. Dressler to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St........$1,200

57TH ST, s s, 122.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 15.11x100, July 2; Alonzo L. Tuska, Samuel E. A. Stern, and Herbert G. Einstein, executors, &c., of Emilie Hoffman, to Virginia Tuska, 1,046 Beach 25th St, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $19,000; attorneys, Stern, B. & T., 299 Broadway $7,000

71ST ST, 206 West, s s, 115 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5, July 6; John A. Costello to Carolyn Holding Co., 44 Cedar St, due as per bond; attorney, Arnim H. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar St..................$26,000

78TH ST, 430 East, s s, 277.4 ft w of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2, July 6; Lillian Stern to Benjamin F. Elgar, 109 West 78th St, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway............$5,000

90TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8, July 2; Marguerite Krones to Fred. Dieffenbach, Jr., 137 Hutton St., Jersey City, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $11,000; address, 206 Broadway................$1,000

SAME PROPERTY, July 2; same to Leo F. Singer, 230 Bowers St, Jersey City, N. J., 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,000; address, same $5,000

115TH ST, 120 West, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, July 5; Eleanor A. Freaney to Herman Stark, 279 East 10th St, 6 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, Nathan Friedman, 309 Broadway..................$1,200

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, n w corner of 177th St, 71x90 x93.1x92.9; Sarah F. Williams to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 5, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.... $13,000

CAULDWELL AV, 121, w s, 25x115; Louis Cooper to Ray Schwartz, 719 Cauldwell Av, prior mtg $6,500, July 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Hoffman, 233 Broadway..$1,500

DECATUR AV, s w corner of Mosholu Parkway, runs s 50x w 159.4x w 65.5 to Marion St x n 122.7x s e 246.10, also land in New York County; Olga J. Hilliard to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, and another, trustees, July 6, given to secure agreement $10,000

DOON AV, w s, 450 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x95.8; Edenwald Nelson to Peter Brady, 28 Chatham Place, July 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

FIELDSTON AV, w s, 575 ft n of 246th St, 141.4x128.2x102x120; Delafield Estate to James Douglas, on n s of 237th St, Yonkers, N. Y., June 27, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $24,000

IRVINE ST, w s, 20x50; J. Adam Roth to Frank C. Clark, 127 West 43d St, prior mtg $5,000, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.........$1,000

LOTS 25 and 26, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes; Henry von Hadeln to Agnes T. McKenna, Westport, Conn., July 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av. $1,000

LOT 534, map of Lorillard Spencer; Samuel McFarlane to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $225

MINNIEFORD AV, w s, being Lot 641, map of E. R. B. King; also City Island, e s, being Lot 612, same map; Rose Freund to Charles J. Northorn, 654 City Island Av, July 5, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. S. Schector, 391 East 149th St............$1,000

3D AV, w s, being n half Lot 286, map Melrose, 25x100; Samuel Jonas to Emma Ziegler, 1,420 Prospect Av, prior mtg $12,000, June 28, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Emma Ziegler, 1,420 Prospect Av....$2,000

181ST ST, n s, 102.11 ft w of 3d Av, 35.7x131.6; John F. Walsh to James L. Holland, 225 West 78th St, June 30, due as per bond; attorney, Myer Nussbaum, 51 Chambers St. $3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

PARK ROW, 1, corner Ann St, store; Frisch Realty Co. to Spiros P. Manthos, 6 Madison St, 3 9-12 years and 16 days, from July 15, 1917; attorney, John D. Stephanidis, 27 William St. $6,300

5TH AV, 2,248, all; Mathilde E. Weber to H. & F. Realty Co., 2,186 5th Av, 3 years, from July 1, 1917; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St. $1,080

7TH AV, 1,878, all; the Fisk Co. to Isak Schechter, 1,884 7th Av, 5 years, from June 1, 1917; attorney, Jacob T. Berman, 346 Broadway..............$17,000 and $18,000

113TH ST, 203 West, seven-story apartment, all; Sarah Manister to Samuel Harduck, 158 East 113th St, and another, from June 1, 1917, to Oct. 1, 1923; attorney, Harry Berlin, 53 East 115th St..................$7,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

11TH AV, 292 to 293; Dunbar Box and Lumber Co. vs. Shynoff Cleaning and Dyeing Corp., owner and contractor (renewal)..$210

HAVEN AV, 92 to 96; Vincent Valentine Contracting Co. vs. Gold Theatre Corp. and Waneta Realty, Inc., owners and contractors; Max Gold, contractor............$2,935

160TH ST, 646 to 654 West; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., vs. Homo Construction Co., owner and contractor............$1,289

160TH ST, 646 to 654 West; G. Schaile & Son, Inc., vs. Homo Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor..................$1,150

160TH ST, 646 to 654 West; Norwalk Lock Co. vs. Homo Construction Co. and Julius Weinstein, owners and contractor.......$450

Bronx.

169TH ST, s w corner of Shakespeare Av, 75x100; Bregman & Co., Inc., vs. Peerless American Products Co., owners and contractors $3,171

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

NAEGLE AV, center line, 330 ft s w of Ellwood St, runs n w 312.7x s w, 130.5 x s e 228.10x n e 100 to beginning; Victoria Duffy against James A. Lynch et al., amended foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, H. Swain.

62D ST, 202 and 204 East; Ella S. Freeman against Emma L. Fitch et al., partition; attorney, A. Ekelman.

134TH ST, 65 West; Josephine E. Carpenter against Revenue Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. B. Chamberlin.

149TH ST, 528 West; American Missionary Association against Norton Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lyon & Smith.

160TH ST, s s, 641.8 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100; Van Dyck Estate against Julius Weinstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

160TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100; Van Dyck Estate against Home Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

Bronx.

GRAND AV, w s, 330 ft s of 180th St, 20x100; Emma Nordlinger against Santa La Spina, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Nordlinger & Charlton.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 281.6 ft s of Samuel St, 16.6x150; Elizabeth M. Green as executrix, against Sophie Maass et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. B. Hasbrouck.

135TH ST, n s, 106.6 ft n e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Frank C. A. Forwell, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. L. Allen.

179TH ST, s s, 99.5 ft e of Webster Av, 18x100; Joaquin M. Aguero against Helen T. Bush, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, King & Smith.

THE WAY TO END THE WAR

Bombard the man in the trench
And the German masses with the truth.
That we are fighting for them,
Not against them.

We don't want their land.
We don't want their money.
We are fighting the Autocratic power
That rules the German people and their Army and Navy.

We are fighting **FOR**
A Government of the German people
For the German people
By the German people.

We are fighting for their Liberty
For our Liberty
For the Liberty of the World.

Get these facts to them.
It is as important as to bombard them
With Bullets, Shrapnel and Hand Grenades.

Get it to them
As we get the fact before you,
That the most beautiful Residential Suburb of N. Y.—
The place to live and bring up your children—
IS RIVER VIEW MANOR at Hastings-on-Hudson—Dobbs Ferry.
Where 394 Plots and 4 Residences—
Will be sold at auction
For whatever they will bring,
Saturday, July 21st, on the premises.

Send for booklet to
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & Third Ave. 75% can remain on mortgage
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., *Agents and Auctioneers.*

MANHATTAN BEACH—SALE OR LET.

318 WEST 76TH STREET
Remodeled Private Residence
Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors; electric light; newly decorated.
BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE.
Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

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Pretty Brick Houses
$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500
7 rooms, steam heat, electric light; beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

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A GRAND OLD HOME
with beautiful grounds, over an acre, abundance of shade trees, shrubs, fruit, etc., is offered at a great reduction to settle estate. Being in the heart of the Chester Hill section, near three stations and with a beautiful view, it is an unusual opportunity; 13-room house, two baths, steam heat, electricity, mahogany trim, spacious porches; large garage. Price $27,000. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, MT. VERNON, N. Y. PHONE 3400-01.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections.
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
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Beautiful Elizabethan House Must Be Rented or Sold.
Surroundings unbelievably beautiful to the casual New Yorker; 500 feet from private sandy beach southeast shore of Staten Island looking toward Sandy Hook; 9 rooms, including outdoor sleeping and eating porches; 2 bathrooms; for sale to responsible party on any terms; for rent, unfurnished, on lease, or furnished for the Summer. Telephone New Dorp 225-R, or write Fred Martin, 15 Broad St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Estate at Amityville
MUST be sold; comprising 2 acres, 10-room house, 2 baths, all improvements; barn, 4-car garage, all in good condition; chicken house, fruit and shade trees; near depot; worth $12,000; will sell for $6,500.
FISHEL, ATTORNEY, 247 W 34TH ST.

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Magnificent Country Estate.
10 acres of choice, fertile soil, 14-room modern Colonial residence, 3 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, sewers; 8 open fireplaces, 10 rooms with parquet floors; large lawns, fine shade trees, magnificent garden and fruits; garage and stable; 60x30 feet; an all-year round home; five miles from Broadway, near R. R. station. All in good condition; possession at once. Will consider an exchange for an unencumbered farm or smaller suburban 6 or 7 room house. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. AYERS, 146 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY
is now, to secure a first-class country home within auto distance of the city; land mostly under cultivation. For particulars, address H. Herman Hancock, Spring Valley, New York.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Berkshire Colonial Home.
150 acres on State road; good silo and outbuildings; trout brook; splendid water. Will exchange for a good city property. Address James S. Graham, Sheffield, Mass., or Woodland Beach, Staten Island.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farms! Send for map of Rockland and Orange Counties. State your requirements.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

SUMMER HOMES—To Let Furnished.

WOODMERE.
Four master bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, three baths, large living rooms, sun parlor, etc. Three minutes' walk from station. Reduced rate owing to lateness of season. 'Phone Hanover 6494 or Woodmere 3394.

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LEASE FOR SALE on 5-story building, about 15,000 sq. ft., store, basements and lofts, Broadway near Pearl St., N. Y.; if taken advantage of quickly, can be had at sacrifice; give me your offer. J. I. Kislak, Hoboken, N. J.

For rent or sale, corner plot, about 24,000 square feet, near East River, in the 50s; exceptional location, wide streets, unrestricted; will build for suitable tenant. Address Owner, Box 20, 1,364 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser and Auctioneer,
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

At 70th St., East River, with buildings for garage, plot 215x100. Lowe, 535 East 70th St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

WILL LEASE HOUSE.
12 large rooms; all improvements. Garage for 3 cars to responsible party, for three years at $100 per month; located at 990 Tinton Av. and 164th St. Eugene J. Busher, 149th St. and Cortlandt Avenue.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE, LARCHMONT.—Seven rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $5,600; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows values. H. M. Olcott, 51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2326.

Good Value.—New Colonial house; Pelham; large rooms, open fireplace; two baths; "set-in" tub; shade; all improvements. F. L. Egger, 51 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 2326.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Lynbrook.—Must sell at once new house 8 rooms, bath, butler's pantry, laundry; beam ceiling, gas and coal ranges, steam heat, cement walks; plot 50x125; 4 minutes from station; price $4,350; small amount down, balance like rent. Arthur McDermott, owner. Catherine St., Valley Stream, L. I.

LAWRENCE.—Beautiful 8-room house, every improvement; large plot ground; all kinds of fruit and vegetables; must be seen to be appreciated; for sale, very reasonable. Apply Owner, 408 Times Square.

$1,350 for cozy house and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot, near lake. Owner, Box 240 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent Home.—Owner is offering his beautiful home of seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, wonderful model kitchen; instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; on large plot; large living room; open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90; most beautiful suburb in the State; price $5,250; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

IN BEAUTIFUL HASBROUCK HEIGHTS.—Attractive six-room home, on beautiful, shaded avenue; bath, furnace, gas, newly decorated, excellent condition; 50 by 144; privilege similar plot either side; 40 minutes Manhattan; clubs, churches, high school; unusual opportunity. Will D. Martin, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Exceptional bargain; six-room modern home, $3,200; worth $3,700; also five-room bungalow, $2,700; worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly, like rent. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

Notice.—We have sold nine of our new palace houses at original prices; there are only three left; they are among the best in Plainfield; $8,000; two baths, sleeping porches, &c. Act quickly. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

KEANSBURG. — Sacrifice beautiful modern Summer cottage in restricted bungalow colony; 7 large, light rooms; water, gas, &c.; large double lot; shade and shrubbery; near the beach and R. R.; price $2,300 on easy terms. Morrisey & Walker, Keansburg, N. J.

Montclair.—Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, solarium, fireproof garage; rent per annum, $1,200. F. M. Crawley & Bros., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

Six-room house for rent; modern parquetry, etc.; grounds 80x100; rent $32 monthly, (or furnished.) 55 Arthur St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

A big lot at Westfield on a hill; houses all around; very cheap. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—About ten tillable acres Westchester County; principals only; full particulars. L. B. Van Dusen, Saddle River, N. J.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old farm house, with 3 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, &c.; barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, Box 294 Times Downtown.

Small farm, outbuilding, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

5-acre farm, orchard, cultivated land, near main road; $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

For Rent—Furnished cottage at East Moriches, L. I.; ten rooms, bath, laundry; garage; perfect order; rent $100 per month. Apply E. A. Fairchild, 52 Broadway, N. Y., or Mrs. J. Weldner, East Moriches, L. I.

Modern 10-room house in Mt. Vernon; desirable location; large veranda; lawn; reasonable rent. Inquire 44 South 8th Av. Telephone 452 W.

NEPONSIT.—One or two beautifully furnished rooms; private cottage; privileges; reasonable. H 164 Times.

Douglaston, L. I.—Eight-room cottage, desirable location, July, August; garage, garden. Phone Bayside 2934-R.

Westchester County.

SCARSDALE.—Furnished, July 15 to Oct. 1; house ten rooms, four master bedrooms, two baths, showerbath; maid's rooms; garage. J. R. Glendinning, Circle Road, Scarsdale, 101.

Cottage, completely furnished, on lake; boating, swimming, fishing, tennis, &c. Charles H. Bloomer, Brewster, N. Y.

Ten rooms, two baths; modern improvements; garage; vegetable garden; $250 until Sept. 15. Keller, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Furnished house, for July, August and September: 14 rooms, 4 baths; large yard. Bronxville 1029. Y 247 Times Annex.

Cedarhurst.—Bargain; fine Colonial house, 6 bedrooms; garage; large grounds; season or year. Phone 2743 Far Rockaway.

New Jersey.

Select furnished cottages for particular people; relief from hay fever. J. W. Berry, Beach Haven, N. J.

Allenhurst, N. J., 407 Euclid Av.—Biggest bargain on coast; six-room house, furnished, month or season. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

Connecticut.

Greenwich, Conn.—Handsome, modern house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; waterfront garage; moderate rent. 5196 Columbus. 1,832 Broadway. C. Anthony Wolfe.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

72-82 ELWOOD ST.
Near Broadway, two blocks south of Dyckman St. subway station.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
REASONABLE RENT

MANHATTAN—East Side.

640 MADISON AVE.
"HOFFMAN ARMS," N.W. COR. 59TH.
6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
$1,300 TO $2,000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $35 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Connecticut.

COUNTRY HOME, DANBURY, CONN.
Large 8-room house, broad piazza, front, side; shrubbery and shade trees; every modern improvement; 350 ft. front on main thoroughfare; just over city line; 2 minutes from trolley, 5 minutes from centre; garage for 2 cars; barn for 15 horses, sheds and outhouses; party wishing to be just out but still in touch with city could not do better. For information apply W. A. White, 50 Church St., N. Y., or L. C. White, 59 Lake Av., Danbury, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A fine suite of offices on the tenth floor of the World's Tower Building; 1,600 square feet; bright, sunny offices; will divide; rental very reasonable. Inquire American Standard Motion Picture Machine Co., 110 West 40th St., New York, or phone Bryant 8612.

OPEN-AIR MOVING
Picture Theatre on Arverne Boardwalk, corner 59th St.; seat 700; fully equipped, ready for opening, (except machine,) for rent. S. E. Jacobs, 30 East 42d St., or telephone Woodmere 3499.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $20.50 per month; no lease required. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

To lease for long term, 100,000 sq. ft., light space, (18c per square foot net,) in fireproof, sprinklered building in Manhattan. Address M. P., 27 Times.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail privilege; excellent service.

Sublease.—Offices in Aeolian Building; unusual light; area, 930 square feet; rent reasonable. Deininger, 33 West 42d St.

Part of loft, light, low rent. Apply General Plating Works, 159 Leonard St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH ST., 132 EAST, (Gramercy neighborhood.)—Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; all outside; July and August. Stone.

22D, 144 EAST, Apartment 25.—Attractively furnished four rooms, bath. Inquire Superintendent.

44TH ST., 141 EAST, Apartment 7C.—An unusually cool, comfortable, well-furnished one-room-bath-kitchenette apartment; front; elevator. Phone 7026 Audubon, Apartment 5E.

59TH, 51 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; cool, attractive; two months. Williams.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT for bachelor; 2 rooms and bath. Telephone 2200 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 1,270, (Corner 91st.)—Top floor, seven-room elevator apartment, overlooking Park; windows four sides; fully furnished; Victrola; telephone; sublet for Summer. Wetmore.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH ST., 52 WEST.—Studio apartment, furnished or unfurnished.

30TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable 2 rooms and bath; splendid location; cool. Apt. 22.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Handsome apartments, kitchenette, bath; two rooms, $55; one room, $40.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

72D, 42 WEST.—To sublet, attractive 2-room apartments, reasonable Summer rentals to desirable people; furnished and unfurnished; plenty of light and air; near Central Park; excellent restaurant.

72D SUBWAY.—Charmingly furnished 4 rooms. New building; housekeeping; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor; private; suitable business; also suite, $13 weekly.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Attractive apartment, 3 rooms, bath, all improvements; Summer rates.

80TH, (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; will sacrifice for one year. Capt. Hunt. Schuyler 7775.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms, bath, high-class elevator apartment, Oct. 1st or longer lease. Coyle.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; near Park. "L" and subway.

83D, 308 WEST near Riverside Drive.—2 rooms and bath; completely furnished, in apartment hotel. Telephone Bryant 3215, 10 to 4; particulars; $65 monthly.

85TH, 349 WEST.—Unusual bargain; $250 apartment $100; exquisite 8 rooms. Freeman.

91ST, 250 WEST.—A $300 completely furnished apartment, Summer season or longer, for $100 month. Phone Lytton, Riverside 7953.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large, delightfully cool rooms and bath, comprising entire floor in private dwelling, single or en suite; breakfast served if desired.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, 5-6 outside rooms, $45-$50 month. (University.)

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional;) references.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence, 449 West 23d, (London Terrace;) every improvement; unusual.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY.
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

SPECIALIST.
Remarkable Summer bargains; handsomely furnished apartments. Gray, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 880, (154th.)—Five rooms, piano, three months, $42.50 monthly. Atkins.

WASHINGTON SQ.—Artistically furnished six-room apartment on Washington Square for the Summer; delightful view, all outside rooms; very cool; for price of rent to person taking good care of apartment and giving best references, H 157 Times.

WEST END AV., 839.—Completely furnished five-room apartment; cool, light, reasonable. 7 A.

WEST END.—Desirable apartment; immediate occupancy; high up, cool, beautifully furnished; 2 master bedrooms. Riverside 1860, Apt. 94.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Three minutes bridge, five Borough Hall subway; one and two room, bath, apartments; excellent service, telephone; Summer, $22.50-$30 monthly.

NICELY FURNISHED 2-room, bath apartment, private telephone, electricity, service, ten minutes Wall Street; will share. E 300 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.
Beautiful suite, five rooms, tiled bath, in large modern private colonial home. Splendid neighborhood Montclair. Newly furnished for two adults. Near both railroads. July 15 to Sept. 15. References exchanged. 179 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J.

Unfurnished—East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 231.—Four rooms; exceptionally cool; at a sacrifice; shown afternoons.

Unfurnished—West Side.

261ST, 285 WEST.—5-room apartment in beautiful Riverdale; city and country life; every improvement; $30.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Fayson McL. Merrill Co., Inc. 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

83D, 317 WEST.—Attractive apartment to sublet, 7 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable.

108TH, 204 WEST.—To sublet, five large, light rooms; elevator. Apartment 65.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 97.—Four-room apartment to sublet; rent $40. Phone Worth 839.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

SMALL PRIVATE APARTMENT, well furnished, reasonable, near subway, by Western gentleman, for four to six weeks; state price and other details. B. W., 40 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires furnished apartment; give full description and rental; references given and required. Y 241 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV, 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.—Unusual accommodations; table board; references.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; excellent table; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class, large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room, in house with owner; private bath; electric light; suit people looking for a refined, comfortable home; also smaller room; board optional; Southern cooking; or with breakfast only, served in room.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH ST., 127 WEST. — Large and small rooms, private bath, with or without board.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Excellent Summer accommodations in desirable home; table optional.

72D, 212 WEST. — SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms, private baths, with or without board.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

73D, 256 WEST.—Well-furnished, cool, comfortable room, with private bath; unexcelled; table guests accommodated.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; Summer rates; electricity; references; near Park.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Single and double rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 289 WEST.—Large, small room, with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, cool front room; smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor, dining; table board; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; reasonable prices.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL, LARGE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; SMALLER ONE; EXCELLENT TABLE; MODERATE.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Very attractive large and small rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

88TH, 316 WEST.
Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

91ST, 55 WEST.—Attractive room; select house; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

96TH, 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

102D, 253 WEST.—One large room and private bath; private house; Summer rates.

107TH, 322 WEST. — SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, BATH; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers one or two large rooms, with board; refined, cultured atmosphere. Audubon 4570. Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Family leaving city offers couple board and use of apartment, $25 per week. Telephone Morningside 7231.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Beautiful corner suite; river view; board two, $22. Payne.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms, with board; facing Park; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, cool rooms; also suite; newly furnished; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; reference.

Brooklyn.

LINCOLN PLACE, 228.—Large and small room; modern improvements.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS ON THE BEACH, Huguenot Park, (hour Wall St.); bathing, fishing; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports. 907 Tottenville.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

Westchester County.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, 108 Beach 66th St., Arverne, (Gaston Av. Station.) New York.—On ocean, 30 minutes from Pennsylvania station, 7th Av. and 33d St., or via subway and Brooklyn 25 minutes; commutation, $7.50 month; coolest spot near city; no mosquitos; glorious bathing; mile ocean boardwalk; fishing, boating, tennis, moving pictures, music; 50 luxurious rooms, running hot and cold water, baths; bountiful table, delicious cooking; large room, including full board, $15; commuters, $14; bath house, $4 season. Phone 415 Hammels.

BUSINESS MAN to occupy delightful large room; private bath; inviting table; old-fashioned home on Little Neck Bay; bathing; garage; no other roomers or boarders; 20-minute commutation; no couples considered. Y 243 Times Annex.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Good rooms; excellent table; boating, bathing, fishing, dancing; rates reasonable.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $30 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Two beautifully furnished rooms, in strictly private family, 35 minutes from the heart of New York; first class table; references exchanged. Address Box 102, Palisade, N. J. Phone Cliffside 794-W.

Morristown, N. J.—Overlook Farm; 1½ miles station; ideal place to rest; $10 to $15 week. Telephone 438 Morristown.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Penn., also cottages. — Beautiful surroundings, mountain air; exceptionally nice accommodations; 100 acres; fine gardening, fruit; automobiles, horses; fishing, bathing; excellent food; trained nurse's home; prices, $7 to $25. Write for booklet.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

49TH, 116 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, all conveniences, suitable for bachelor. Telephone Circle 204.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

CHRISTIAN AMERICAN young gentleman, university graduate, good habits, desires small outside room with running water or adjoining bath; congenial home with young people preferred; kindly mention by letter price, what floor, full particulars; letter returned if so desired. T 76 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

8TH AV., 46.—Choose small, stuffy rooms in Manhattan or beautiful, large, delightfully cool rooms in Brooklyn, block from Prospect Park; subway convenience; references.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium, small rooms; quiet; phone; select house; reference.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served rooms.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, if desired; modern improvements; references.

53D ST., 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

61ST ST., 53 EAST, (Weld Chambers.)—Large room and bath for gentleman; hotel service. Plaza 4603.

86TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6051.

201ST, 322 EAST.—Handsome, cool, large and small rooms. Phone 1479 Fordham.

43D ST., 11 EAST.—Attractive studio, private bath; electric light, telephone; near subway, Grand Central; single room, $4; gentlemen.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY. Handsome large and small rooms; electric light; running water; tiled bath; telephone; $6, $3.50. 192 State St.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

REFINED young woman will share studio apartment with woman. Phone evenings Plaza 8706.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,855, (Near 112th.)—Room for two nurses. Matthews, Cathedral 8280.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant single and double room, running water; private house; reference.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

12TH, 115 WEST.—Desirable double room; running water; fine surroundings; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; city visitors, 75c. up.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

45TH, 159 WEST.—Airy front room, newly furnished in walnut; also smaller room; reasonable to right party. Gentz.

45TH, 159 WEST, B'way.—Desirable 3-room apartment; electricity, elevator, phone; $11. Doyle.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite, furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice, airy room, bath room, kitchenette; hot water; reference; reasonable.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, well furnished; Summer rates. Inquire Superintendent.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Very cool rooms, electricity, elevator apartment, $5 to $10. Sewell.

58TH, 347 WEST.—Newly furnished room, all conveniences. Gressing.

59TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK.—Handsome corner room, overlooking park; no other roomers; gentleman only. Telephone Columbus 1807.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, private bath; first floor; medium room, next to bath; kitchenette; electricity; quiet, exclusive house.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front parlor and bedroom; no other roomers; bath, electricity. Telephone Columbus 8843.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large cheerful room; all conveniences; private French family. Garden.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, running water, electricity, phone; Summer rates; quiet house.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, quiet, outside, single room; men; breakfast optional; references.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Attractive furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences; central; references.

72D ST., 336 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms, private bath; facing Hudson River; electricity, phone; subway express; reasonable.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, breezy rooms, near bath; electricity; sleeping porch; quiet refinement.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms; private bath; large closets; service; private house; Summer rates. Columbus 1242.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, electricity, shower, elevator, reasonable. Debernyz, Col. 3588.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large front; also two smaller; telephone, electricity; near subway, elevated stations; Summer rates.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, also front parlor, electricity, select residence.

73D, 136 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished room; private bath; also single; electricity.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully cool, quiet, large room, private bath; electricity; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Small room, for gentleman; electricity, bath; high class; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, telephone exchange, electricity; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with dressing room; first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Very desirable room, with dressing room, electricity, parquetry; very reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, with private baths; also single; electricity; $3.50, $10.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Cool hall rooms; bath on floor; select residence; phone; $4.50.

75TH, 3 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $6-$12.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, attractive, exceptionally cool, airy room, select location, reasonable.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptional airy rooms; private bath; kitchenette; maid service; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large, small, single, en suite; no objection to music.

76TH ST. 42 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, cool room; suitable for two; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually comfortable, cool rooms, large and medium; electricity; parlors; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Extremely cool, well-kept private house; suitable studio; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room, southern exposure, reasonable; reference.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining baths; basement room; continuous hot water; electricity.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large, small rooms, kitchenette, telephone; Summer rates.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; Summer rates. Schuyler 9865.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, every convenience; see and appreciate; breakfast.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; private bath; or suites; electricity.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool, airy rooms; private baths; electricity; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, well furnished; private bath; references.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Rooms with, without private baths; electricity; $4.50, $6, $12.

82D, 139 WEST.—Well furnished parlor, connecting bedroom, all improvements, for refined bachelor; Summer rates. Madame Juliette.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private house; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well-furnished large, small rooms, private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; breakfast optional.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, suitable two; electricity; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also handsome suite; piano; Summer rates.

83D, 324 WEST.—Cool, light, nicely furnished; $5, $6. Apt. 6 West.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front basement; private bath.

86TH, 59 WEST.—Elegant, cool rooms; every convenience; handsomely furnished; board optional.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Spacious, attractively furnished rooms, bath; finest location; breakfast optional.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in unusually attractive house adjoining Riverside Drive.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms, kitchenette, maid service, elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

87TH, 208 WEST.—Large, small, outside; running water; telephone; $3, $3.50. Anderson.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; private bath; medium; electricity; $10, $6.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—2 elegant rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, near bath, electricity; private family; gentlemen.

94TH, 53 WEST.—A large, comfortable, cool room, private bath, electricity, phone; also small room.

97TH ST., (759 West End Av.)—Comfortably furnished, cool, outside rooms; Summer rates.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; business people; delightfully cool.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished, airy room, adjoining bath. Apartment 41.

100TH, 216 WEST, corner Broadway.—Beautiful room, southern exposure. Hurt, Apartment 12C.

102D, 249 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Exquisitely furnished large, cool rooms, single or en suite, with or without baths; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

107TH, 235 WEST.—Single, connecting; elevator; private family; gentlemen; reference. Apt. 9.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath, $3.50, $4; elevator apartment. Band.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; running water; kitchen optional; 7th floor.

111, 529 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Broadway subway; nicely furnished large front room; strictly modern; Summer rates.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light rooms; shower; Summer rates; elevator. 6th floor, west.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Business woman will rent pleasant room, with use of kitchen and piano if desired. Jones.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; southern exposure; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2. Tomlinson.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, (3 windows;) running water; elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

116TH, (Claremont, Columbia, Riverside.)—Attractive front room. Tel. 5136 Morningside. Apt. 22.

118TH, 401 WEST.—For men, single, $4-$5; double, $7-$12; women, kitchen use, $4.50-$7.50; all outside, near Columbia University. Apt. 2. Lawrence.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Cool rooms, park view, private lavatory, kitchenette, elevator. Dickson.

118TH, 400 WEST, (corner Morningside Drive.)—Attractive, cool, outside rooms. Apt. 2.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive two room, kitchenette suite, five front south windows; opposite Columbia University. Apartment 4B, Hildreth.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Attractive front room, lavatory, adjoining bath, piano, Victrola, suitable two, three gentlemen.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large and attractively furnished rooms; opposite Columbia University campus; double, $6, $7, and $8; single, $5.50, $6; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Medium, light, comfortable room; telephone, electricity, shower; reasonable. Nielsen.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Light rooms, $3 up; cool suite for $3. Hawley.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable rooms, $2.50 week up; elevator; (Columbia University.) Rose.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Fine rooms; men; references; $2.50 up; showers; phone; Lenox subway.

BROADWAY, 1,672, (52d St.)—Large, light, airy corner Summer rooms; use of kitchen; Summer rates. MacMillan.

CONVENT AV., 414, (Near 148th.)—Large front room with dressing room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, corner 109th.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. Hurt, Apartment 10A.

WEST END AV., 936, corner 106th St.—Large, outside rooms, running water; home comforts; board optional; gentleman. Burgett.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Floor, large connecting rooms; will divide; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior cool, clean room, bath, complete; electricity; residence.

WEST END AV., 855, (Corner 102d St.)—Large outside room; running water. Osborne.

WEST END AV., 664.—Large and small rooms, twin beds, adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 549, (86th.)—Three rooms; private house; shower bath; electric lights.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park. $10-$8-$5.

WEST END AV., 822.—Small and large rooms; refined house; breakfast served.

Westchester County.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—7 minutes from train; beautiful location; cool; own garden; 1 large room for 2 adults; 1 small room for 1 adult; for the Summer or year around. Address J. M., Scarsdale, or telephone No. 40-W Scarsdale.

BRUCE AV., 128, (near Caryl Av., South Yonkers.)—Private family; charming house; delightful location; home atmosphere; rooms single or suite; golf, tennis.

New Jersey.

PALISADE, N. J.—Three-room suite, elegantly furnished; all modern conveniences; large screen porch, light housekeeping, $7 weekly. Kerby.

Two beautifully furnished corner rooms, with bath. Apt. A1, Margherita Apts., Conn. and Oriental Avs., Atlantic City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.
ROLLS ROYCE CHASSIS.
VELIE 1917 5 pass.; latest model.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1917 3 pass.; latest model.
CHANDLER SEDAN.
MERCER 5-passenger.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ special speedster, wire wheels.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.
OAKLAND COUPE.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next Door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

A good opportunity to buy high-grade latest model used cars in A1 condition; electric lighting and self-starting; we will accept reasonable offers. Lozier Motor Co., Broadway, at 61st St. Phone Columbus 6537.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!

1917 Stearns Knight 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1917 Scripps Booth 3 pass.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Stutz 4 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Slightly used cars listed below can hardly be told from brand new ones. An inspection will not only prove convincing, but a revelation to you who are in the market for a car at the right price.

1917 OVERLAND "6" SEDAN	$1,100
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOUR	975
1916 CHANDLER, 7-PASS. TOURING	850
1917 MAXWELL TOURING	425
1916 MAXWELL SEDAN	600
1916 CROW, 3-PASS. CLOVER LEAF	650
1916 DODGE TOURING, OCT. SERIES	575
1916 STUDEBAKER "6" TOURING	650
1915 HUDSON LIGHT SIX TOUR	550
1914 MERCER LIM., HOLBROOK	1,350
1913 REGAL RACEABOUT SPECIAL	350
1912 PACKARD "18" LIMOUSINE	850

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
UNTIL 1 P. M.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
Atlantic and Franklin Avs., Brooklyn.
Phone 425-426 Prospect.

BARGAIN IN SELECT USED CAR.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FIAT 55; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 STEARNS LIGHT "4."
1915 MERCER 22-70 SPORT MODEL.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
N. Y. MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 W. 55th St., 2 Doors from Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
BUICK 1917 SEDAN.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F.I.A.T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F.I.A.T. "55" TOURING and Limousine.
STUTZ, 1916-15-14 MODELS.
MERCERS, 1916-14-13-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE ARROW 1914 "6-48" ROADSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

BUICK roadster, 1917, Little Six, run 1,000 miles; bumper; extra shoe; chains; tools; perfect condition; guaranteed. Uptown Garage, 154 West 124th St.

BUICK.—Five-passenger touring car, just overhauled; self-starter and electric lights, $350; Silent Knight. Motor Repair Shops, 549 West 53d. Columbus 1092.

BUICK 1915 C-24 roadster, excellent condition. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

BUICK 1916 little six touring and perfect. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS., WIRE WHEELS.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
NATIONAL SERIES "VN8," SPORTING 4.
LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,760 B'WAY.
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

CADILLAC, 1916, WITH SPECIAL BROUGHAM BODY—RUN LESS THAN 6,000 MILES; WESTINGHOUSE SHOCK ABSORBERS; PERFECT CONDITION.
OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO. OF N. J.
12 WILLIAM ST., NEWARK, N. J.
TEL. MARKET 1716.

CADILLAC four-passenger phaeton model, only few weeks in service, equipped with wire wheels, with extra new tire; owner must sell at once because being called to the colors July 15; unusual opportunity to get new car at low price. Please write L. M. Stewart, 260 4th Av., City.

CHOICE SPECIALS!
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER.
Slip covers, bumper, extra shoes.
1917 DAVIS "6" 7 PASS.
Run 3,000 miles. Excellent.
1917 LEXINGTON "6."
New shoes; 2,000 miles.
1916 OLDS SPECIAL 6 PASS.
Mercer type body, Victoria top, wire wheels.
1916 LOZIER "6" 7 PASS.
Excellent car. New shoes.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-60, touring; in first-class mechanical condition; equipped with wire wheels; special paint job.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1915 "Little Six" seven-passenger touring car; car is in exceptionally fine mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

COLE, 1915 model, 4-10, touring; good mechanical condition; good shoes; one extra.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; every car has been gone over in our repair shop and is in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St. Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

EXCELLENT BUYS!
1916 Davis "6." 1915 Lexington.
1916 Overland "6." 1915 Dodge.
1916 Paige Roadster. 1914 Jeffery.
1916 Saxon. 1913 Hupmobile.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. • Phone Bryant 2411.

FRANKLIN 1917. ALMOST NEW. F. L., 187 Times.

HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
ASKING PRICE, $975.
Has been used 7,000 miles and looks practically new; mechanical condition exceptional and has every equipment; an inspection will be most convincing; any inspection invited and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON cabriolet, six-cylinder, 1915, perfect mechanically; $750; any demonstration; nice for doctor; good paint, pretty, good tires. 21 Claremont. Phone M'gside 6320, Apt. 82.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; electric starter, &c., $750. 150 West 55th.

MARMON 1916, Clover Leaf, 4-passenger, A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

MARMON, 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MAXWELL 1917 touring; new tires; bumper. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

MERCER 1916 four pass., wire wheels.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 six pass., Bulldog Special.
STUTZ 1916 ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan, like new.
MERCER 1913 Special Raceabout, generator.
K. H. SLOCUM, ALEX. G. HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY. FOURTH FLOOR.

MERCER speedster; late model; motor quiet and powerful; guaranteed perfect condition; many extras; make offer. 150 West 55th St.

MERCER 1916 Raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. 1,790 Broadway. Herman Karp.

OAKLAND RACER, Beaver motor, newly painted, excellent condition; must sell.
CADILLAC TAXI for sale, $225.
FRANKLIN ROADSTER, $300.
OLDSMOBILE, 8-cyl., excellent condition.
MRS. L. DUGAN, 210 W. 50th St.

OVERLAND, 1917, SEDAN.
RUN 2,200 MILES.
Cost $1,600; Model 85-6-S, and is practically new and cannot be told from one on the showroom floor; has every possible equipment, with many extras; if you are in the market for a practically new Sedan, give my car your inspection; any demonstration or expert mechanical inspection invited, day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M.. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND, 1917; used ten weeks; brandnew. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

PACKARD "2-35."
Special Fleetwood Four-Pass. Car.

This car has been driven but approximately 3,500 miles, and is practically equal to new in appearance and performance. Can be purchased at an appreciable saving in cost.

For further particulars inquire of
E. L. Franklin, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept.,
The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
West 61st Street, next to Broadway.
'Phone Columbus 7750.

PACKARDS, 48 touring car, rates reasonable; week, month. Lynch, Murray Hill 982.

PACKARD 11-30 Touring, 7 pass., Westinghouse shock absorbers; $375. Cortlandt 418.

PACKARD 10-30, 7-pass. touring, good running condition, $275. Columbus 5161.

REGAL runabout, first-class running order, $150; Silent Knight. Motor Repair Shop, 549 West 53d. Phone Columbus 1092.

USED CAR DEPT.

MAXWELL,
1917 Model,
5 passenger touring;
only slightly used.

MAXWELL COUPELET,
1916 Model;
an exceptional value.

STUDEBAKER FOUR,
1915 Model,
5 passenger touring;
overhauled and repainted.

SAXON SIX,
1916 Model,
5 passenger touring;
in excellent shape.

REO RUNABOUT,
1915 Model,
overhauled and repainted,
at a bargain.

WILLYS-KNIGHT COUPE,
1916 Model 84,
with wire wheels.

WILLYS-KNIGHT,
5 passenger touring;
1916 Model 84.

OVERLAND COUPE,
1917 Model 85-6.
A car for the year round.

OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB
roadster, 1917,
with wire wheels.

OVERLAND
5 passenger touring,
1916 Model 83,
overhauled and repainted,
with new slip covers.

ALL WILLYS-KNIGHT AND OVERLAND CARS SOLD UNDER OUR USED CAR POLICY.

All Cars Sold for Cash
or DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,

Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St.
At 50th St. Subway entrance.
Telephone Columbus—9400.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

RENAULT five-passenger car, equipped with self-starter, generator, electric lights, Westinghouse shock absorbers, victoria top, slip covers, five wire wheels; completely overhauled and repainted at Brewster's; a genuine bargain. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS, 1917, five-passenger touring car; like new; cost, with extras, $2,700. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUTZ convertible sedan touring, Springfield type body, $1,000. Phone Cortlandt 418.

USED CARS.
1916 Marmon Clover Leaf, 4-passenger.
1917 Packard touring.
1916 Packard touring.
1916 Packard runabout.
1916 Packard limousine.
1916 Packard 5-passenger phaeton.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-38 Packard coupe.
14-38 Packard Berlin.
1916 Overland......1916 Cole.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., nr. Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Phone Flatbush 8884.

WINTON light six 1915 model overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON, 1915, seven-passenger limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

BUICK 1917 5-passenger touring, hour, day, trip; very reasonable. Circle 553.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful 8-cylinder; by month. Fogarty, 118 East 66th. Plaza 8694.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD car to hire by hour, day, week, or month. Boylston Garage, 142 East 41st. Telephone 4345 Murray Hill.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD touring cars, 1916-1917; hour, trip. Wilmarth, phone Columbus 1206.

SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING, $2.50 per hour; to Coney, $10; Long Beach, $20; expert chauffeur. Schuppert. Phone 4042 Morningside.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

OWNERS, prospective owners, chauffeurs, and mechanics, learn the care and operation of the automobile; write for full particulars. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet, Ladies' classes.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED, LATE MODELS.
HIGH CLASS MAKES; HIGHEST CASH prices paid. Gotham Exchange, 1,694 B'way.

PIERCE-ARROW 36 touring car; used. C. L. D., 225 Times Downtown.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DESIGNER, ladies' neckwear, capable producing complete lines, wholesale and retail, seeks connection; controls valuable wholesale following. M 90 Times.

SECRETARY.
Experienced stenographer; college graduate. A 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 5 years' experience; Elliott-Fisher operator, $18. Braude, 126 West 127th St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—16; beginner; $7. Miller, 200 West 116th. Phone 1480 Morningside.

Employment Agencies.

TRAINED NURSE would take patient to Pacific Coast, expenses, no fee en route. Nurse, L. E. B. Freel's Registry for Nurses, 146 West 104th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 3655.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Chinese, experienced driver and mechanic, wishes position; references. Chauffeur, care Vail, 20 Morningside Av. Phone Morningside 8593.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, competent, reliable, any make of car; A1 references. Tel. 2745 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR, colored; 14 years' experience; don't smoke or drink; references; all cars; $30 week. Phone Audubon 4946.

DRUM letters, correspondence, thirteen years' experience, desires position. 56 Sylvan St., Rutherford, N. J.

GARDENER.—Age 40; proficient; full particulars first letter. Box 229, Port Chester.

MANAGER credit collection office; fully qualified supervise office; able correspondent. M 89 Times.

PARTY residing New Mexico would like to represent mercantile or manufacturing house, New Mexico and Arizona. Reusser, 288 8th Av., or Roswell, New Mexico.

PAY ROLL cost clerk, three years' experience; salary, $22 per week. T 91 Times.

SALESMAN of proven ability, seeks connection with reliable concern, one that can show at least $3,500 for start and advancement when results are proven. A 209 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (traveling;) gentleman open for a position; reliable man. M 128 Times.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary, stenographer, young man, 24; thoroughly competent stenographer; excellent business training; highest references; $30. V 258 Times Downtown.

SPANIARD, 24 years' business experience, best references, desires position. M 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, experienced advertising and selling, desires connection; references. R. Marshall, Room 605, 729 7th Av.

YOUNG MAN wishes position for Summer where he can work, earn, and learn; has completed two years best technical college in country. V 249 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—We desire a first-class bookkeeper, well educated and experienced; excellent future for one who will render good, conscientious work; initial salary $15; please state experience and references. P. O. Box 1,844, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, in office of large fire insurance agency, competent double-entry bookkeeper; must have experience. Address, with full particulars, Permanent, A 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, AND WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE CLOAK AND SUIT BUSINESS; STATE SALARY AND REFERENCE. H 169 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school graduate; $10. M. J., 51 West 116th.

CASHIER.—(Night;) acquainted with restaurant business; must furnish bond. H 173 Times.

CLERKS.
Large manufacturing concern requires the services of several educated young women thoroughly familiar with office routine and adept in the use of a typewriter; state particulars in full. L. M., Box 207 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORK.—Girl; must have experience. M. Ascher, 102 Madison Av.

GIRL.—In office; permanent position, with good opportunity; filing experience preferred; state age, salary wanted, and telephone number. H 168 Times.

IN BANK, young woman with knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping; state experience and salary expected. A 239 Times Downtown.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wanted on either Monday or Tuesday of each week. Apply 30 West 92d St.

LEDGER CLERKS
Wanted in the office of a department store, a number of competent young women ledger clerks; those having department store experience preferred. Address Ledger Clerk, Y 245 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMEN to sell and demonstrate an exceptionally high-class dentifrice in prominent New York department stores, also for other cities; must have good business record of from one to two years; good teeth, wholesome appearance essential; first-class salary to begin, and excellent opportunities for advancement. Call immediately, 8th floor, 154 West 18th St.

SEWERS, hand, on light work; good pay. Johnson, Cowdin & Co., 38 East 30th.

SEWER, first class, who understands dressmaking and millinery; good salary to right party. Johnson, Cowdin & Co., 38 East 30th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stenographer and typewriter wanted; cloak house. I. Arbus & Sons, 158 West 27th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious young woman, able to rapidly and accurately take and transcribe dictation. Must come well recommended. Excellent opportunity for the right person. Apply Mr. Goldman, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, good speller, and grammatical; preferably one experienced in steamship trade; state fully qualifications and salary expected. 390 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, Spanish and English stenographer; opportunity for advancement. Apply Alex. M. Somerfield & Co., 2 East 23d.

STENOGRAPHER, general office work; beginner accepted if competent; good personal appearance necessary. Call 320 5th Av., Room 809.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPEWRITING COPYIST.
Salary $600 to $1,200.

Candidates 16 years of age and over who can operate a typewriter and perform incidental clerical work. Subjects and weights: Copying, 6; tabulation, 2; letter, 2. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until July 20 at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

WOMEN:
Experienced bookkeeper for bookkeeping, not stenography. Reply by letter only.
The Meyer-Snifen Company,
11 West 36th Street.

YOUNG WOMAN.—A wholesale house, the largest in its field, has an opening for a young woman to travel; previous traveling experience not necessary providing applicant is exceptionally clever saleswoman; a permanent position with advancement is assured; address, giving in detail age, experience, references, and salary expected to begin; no attention to application without this information. Traveler, 290 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

WE HAVE LISTED AN ORDER FOR THREE REFINED AND WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG WOMEN STENOGRAPHERS. THE LOCATION IS CENTRAL N. Y., THE HOURS FROM 9 TO 4:30, AND THE SALARY $18 PER WEEK. THESE ARE UNUSUAL POSITIONS FOR THE RIGHT GIRLS. CALL IMMEDIATELY.

9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER willing to use dictaphone; good salary. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d.

Instruction.

MOTION PICTURES.
Large companies want new faces—new types constantly—big salaries; better opportunities with wardrobe; tryout and film test given; French method of teaching; moderate fees. E. Brunel Film Co., 1,482 B'way, (cor. 43d.)

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, experienced; state promptly age, salary, phone. L. B., 215 Times Downtown.

ARTIST.—One who can make attractive advertising layouts, preferably with the added ability of writing copy; this is an excellent opportunity for the right man; moderate salary to start, with advancement as ability is shown. Address, stating former experience, age, references, and salary expected. Y 234 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN wanted; good salary aand commission. Apply by letter only, stating experience. Y 237 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE salesmen; experienced; commission. Call Watson & Stoeckle, 251 West 57th St.

BANK.—Opportunity for young man, experienced or inexperienced. Reply, stating qualifications, education, and salary expected to start, Box 96, 2,121 3d Av.

BANK CLERKS with knowledge of bank bookkeeping; must state age and salary expected. V 215 Times Downtown.

BOY for errands and general work in shipping department of publishing house; experience unnecessary; $6 to start. Call Saturday, 25 Park Place.

BOY for general office work; chance to advance; state age, experience, and salary expected. M 123 Times.

BRIGHT BOY of neat appearance for office art concern; chance to become an artist. Ethridge Co., 25 East 26th.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR.—Good wages. Call Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

BUTTON SALESMAN, who can produce business, catering for the ladies' garment cutting-up trade; commission and salary. A 247 Times Downtown.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER experienced in restaurant work. Apply 9 A. M., Repetti, 30 West 34th St.

CUTTER.—Experienced jacquard cutter for large silk plant; state age, nationality, married or single, experience in full, and wages earned. Y 218 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. — DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY Y 242 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; experienced jig and fixture draftsman, accustomed to close work; must be familiar with all machine operations; give experience, references, and salary wanted, in first letter. V 259 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Good all-around mechanical draftsman for an industrial plant located in northern New Jersey; plenty of work ahead for good man; write experience in detail, age, and salary required. Y 239 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.—Engineering office requires draftsmen familiar with reinforced concrete mill building construction. A 240 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.—Large manufacturing concern, thirty miles from New York City, desires the services of an engineer graduate, 28-30 years old, who has had at least five years' practical production shop experience; tool specialization desirable, and some knowledge of time study. Address Y 230 Times Annex.

JUNIOR CLERK wanted by a large insurance office downtown; quickness at figures and good penmanship essential. Apply, stating salary required, Opportunity, A 237 Times Downtown.

LITHOGRAPH ARTIST, for crayon and process work; steady employment for capable men; write, stating experience and salary expected. Parker-Brawner, Lithographers, 472 La. Av., N. W., Washington, D. C.

LITHOGRAPH PROVER, for high-class color work; steady work for capable man; write, stating experience and salary expected, Parker-Brawner Company, Lithographers, 472 La. Av., N. W., Washington, D. C.

LUMBER MAN.—Expert, fully capable of scaling and passing on quality; also first-class lumber buyer. H 148 Times.

MAN, high-grade, required, familiar with handling and pushing sales of manufacturers' account, which we have on exclusive agency; to proper party controlling few first-class manufacturers' account for export, who will bring them with him, a very good connection, liberal salary, a share in profits is assured; we do general export business and are able to finance accounts. Write, stating full particulars, which will be treated with utmost confidence, E 329 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN DETAIL FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND EVERY CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MEN. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH PENN.

OPORTUNITY for a capable, energetic man, age 21-24, possessed of a high school education, good presence and address, to enter the office and learn the business of a reliable manufacturer located in the Greenville district of Jersey City; opportunity for advancement; must be proficient in typewriting; state age, race, education, business experience, and salary expected. T 260 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PHONOGRAPH expert wanted to take charge of factory; a man who understands all phonograph troubles and can overcome them; good salary and steady position for the right man; state full particulars. Y 207 Times Annex.

PLANER HANDS TO OPERATE BAXTER WHITNEY DOUBLE PLANER; STEADY POSITION, WITH BONUS AND LIFE INSURANCE ADVANTAGES. STANDARD, 638 WEST 52D ST.

POULTRY MAN.—Practical; commercial plant; state fully experience and wages expected. Y 221 Times Annex.

SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway at 34th Street,

Require THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED
SALESMEN FOR MEN'S CLOTHING.
$4 A DAY
will be paid to competent men.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Reliable and experienced salesman who wants to connect with all-year-round proposition where the earning possibilities run as high as $15,000 annually; Eastern territory; commission with drawing account; applicant must be over 25 years of age and have best of references; executive experience would be useful; previous line sold immaterial. Call Mr. Troth, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN, BY RIBBON MANUFACTURERS; HIGH-PRICED MAN WITH IDEAS, WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH ALL ANGLES OF THE BUSINESS; PREFER MAN NOW WITH LARGE JOBBING HOUSE; INTERESTING SALARY; REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. H 159 TIMES.

SALESMAN to sell full line bakers' supplies and utensils within a radius of 100 miles of New York; state experience and salary expected; also former employer; replies will be confidential; only those with experience need apply. E 333 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We need a few intelligent young men in our sales department; foreign speaking preferred; salary and commission if qualified; excellent opportunity to live wires. Call 11 o'clock sharp, Mr. Sperling, 132 Nassau St, Room 305.

SALESMAN.—New York publishing house wants energetic traveling representative to sell line of books to trade; salary and expenses. Box S. B., 104 East 14th.

SALESMEN.—High-class standard car; automobile experience essential; must be first-class men; drawing account applied against commission; state references. P.R., 144 Times.

SALESMAN, clean-cut and aggressive, to sell valuable service to corporations; over 25; commission basis. A 229 Times Downtown.

SILK SALESMAN. — AGGRESSIVE COMMISSION HOUSE, ABOUT TO INSTALL BROAD SILK DEPARTMENT, WANTS LIVE WIRE WHO IS CONVERSANT WITH ALL DETAILS OF BUYING AND SELLING; ONE CAPABLE OF EARNING LARGE SALARY; GIVE PRESENT CONNECTION; CONFIDENTIAL. H 160 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.
Salary, $600 to $1,200.

Candidates 18 years of age and over who can take stenographic notes, operate a typewriter, and perform incidental clerical work. Subjects and Weights: Transcription, 5; spelling, 1; tabulation, 1; facility, 1; letter, 2. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to July 19, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

TOOL DESIGNER to take charge of tool designing and tool room employing about 25 toolmakers and from 2 to 4 tool draftsmen; applicant must have proven ability to design, estimate on and manufacture tools, jigs, and fixtures economically; permanent position offering future to right man; reply fully in your own handwriting, giving age, height, weight, experience, references, and salary desired. Y 240 Times Annex.

TRACER.—A good tracer at once in engineer's office; mechanical work; good salary and steady employment for man who can qualify. H 158 Times.

TYPEWRITING COPYIST.
Salary, $600 to $1,200.

Candidates 16 years of age and over who can operate a typewriter and perform incidental clerical work. Subjects and Weights: Copying, 6; tabulation, 2; letter, 2. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building until July 20 at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

TYPIST.—Young man, 18 to 20 years, wanted to do billing; accurate at figures; opportunity for advancement. Apply Blanchard Bros., Inc., 19th St. and 8th Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED AMERICANS speaking French, Flemish, Walloon, German, ages thirty to forty; nothing official, merely trying to form efficient fighting corps of interpreters to be offered to Uncle Sam; they must be willing to serve and able to stand physical and lingual test. H 156 Times.

"WANTED"
Laborers at American Dock Co., Tompkinsville, S. I.

YOUNG MAN, (16-18,) to act as cashier evenings from 6 to 11:30; give references and salary expected. T 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by export house with experience in cotton piece goods; state age and salary expected. Y 206 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

YOUNG MEN STENOGRAPHERS!!

WE HAVE AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE NUMBER OF POSITIONS WITH FIRMS, BOTH IN NEW YORK CITY AND OUTSIDE, WHERE THERE IS A GOOD CHANCE FOR THE CAPABLE YOUNG FELLOW TO LEARN AND GROW WITH THE BUSINESS. SALARIES, $15 TO $20 PER WEEK. CALL IMMEDIATELY.

9 TO 2 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

Instruction.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work, day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

SHIRT WAIST DEPARTMENT

To Sublet

In Large Specialty Store
Located in Live City,
Near New York.
Most Prominent Location.
Waist Department Has Well
Established Trade.
Great Opportunity for Right Party.
No Straight Percentage Rent Will
Be Considered.
Y 220 Times Annex.

A small amount of new capital ($30,000) needed in old-established, conservative, money-making corporation making exclusive motion pictures for well-known trade; economy of operation can be accomplished with additional capital; closest scrutiny invited and best of references furnished; investment in attractive form; no subscription of less than $1,000 nor more than $2,000 received. Address H 151 Times.

A progressive motor manufacturing company requires capable executive as Treasurer and office manager, who can invest $10,000 to $15,000; absolute protection; investment should double in two years; company making well-known gasoline motors; factory running day and night; unusual opportunity for right man. Address Motors, 520 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

MACHINE TOOL WORK FOR SALE.
Immediate possession; finishing large contract; many planers, lathes, milling machines, and full modern equipment; owners wish rest; sell equipment and rent new, modern factory buildings; Pennsylvania Railroad sidings; near New York. X 391 Times Annex.

Partner.—Man, good address and wide acquaintance, to submit plans and get business, by hustling architect. S 264 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted in established automobile business; would prefer one with selling ability and some cash. Y 238 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—Columbia Dictaphone, new, latest model. Phone Gramercy 6827. Wood.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Pressure is moderately high in the Atlantic States and the adjacent ocean, and somewhat low over the remainder of the country, with very stagnant conditions over the central portion. This distribution has caused general showers and numerous thunderstorms in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, local showers in Tennessee, the Lower Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and portions of Colorado and Western South Dakota. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

Showers will occur Saturday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and Saturday night and Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Thunder showers will also continue Saturday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

The weather will be fair Saturday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and on Sunday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee.

Temperatures will change but little.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, fair; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south, thunder showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Saturday, showers at night or Sunday.

Southern New England and New Jersey—Fair Saturday. Sunday, probably showers.

Western New York—Showers Saturday. Sunday, probably fair.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	62	68	4 P. M.	82	79
6 A. M.	61	69	6 P. M.	83	75
9 A. M.	70	77	9 P. M.	74	71
12 M.	78	80	11 P. M.	74	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74, at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature 80 degrees at 1:30 P. M., minimum 68 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity 50 per cent. at 8 A. M., 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:31|Sun sets..7:31|Moon rises..9:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:32	9:50	3:30	3:40
Governors Island	9:58	10:09	4:01	4:11
Hell Gate	11:35	11:52	5:36	5:57

Fire Record.

	Loss.
P. M., (Thursday.)	
11:45—93 Stanton St.; A. Silverstein	None
A. M., (Friday.)	
12:30—126 7 Av.; M. Boulevard	Slight
12:50—45 Barclay St.; Amer. Wire Form Co.	Slight
2:00—169 W. 45 St.; J. Reisler	Slight
9:00—421 E. 94 St.; East River Mill Lumber Co.	Slight
9:20—416 3 Av.; Frank Lucas	Slight
4:25—55 Av. C; Isaac Start	Slight
4:45—112 Mott St.; A. Antinossi	Slight
5:20—Front 1 Trinity Place; Elev. R. R. structure	Slight
5:40—1,878 7 Av.; Dudley Fiske Co.	Slight
6:15—71 Downing St.; not given	Slight
6:35—620 Greenwich St.; S. D. & S. Machine Co.	Slight
7:00—Front 744 Westchester Av., (subway;) Interborough R. R.	Slight
7:40—Front 68 Sullivan St.; N. Y. Edison Co.	Slight
7:55—150 W. 87 St.; John Dosse	Slight
8:20—198 Henry St.; Max Shapiro	None
9:10—1,136 Madison Av.; Henrietta Holborn	Slight
9:30—431 W. 16 St.; James Podge	Slight
9:50—55 W. 100 St.; Oscar Birnbaum	Slight
9:55—607 W. 139 St.; Paul Shield	Slight
11:45—102 Rivington St.; M. Krakauer	Slight

The United Service.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Promotions of officers of Inf. Arm: From Capts. to Majs.—B. Enochs, 11th, assigned thereto; G. M. Cralle (det. Q. M. C.) and J. F. Gohn, 13th. From 1st Lts. to Capts.—E. G. Taylor, 58th, to 4th; A. H. Erck, 5th, assigned thereto; F. P. Jacobs, 10th; W. S. Greacen, 1st; C. I. Crockett, 28th, to 41st; H. H. Slaughter, 13th; H. C. K. Muhlenberg, 2d; J. F. Curry, Sig. Corps; J. E. Chaney, 25th; W. J. Fitzmaurice, D. L., assigned to 36th, and C. C. Oakes, 27th. They will join regiment to which assigned.

1st Lt. C. R. Street, retired, to active military duty, San Francisco, report to Commanding General, Western Dept.

Maj. A. M. Whaley, M. C., from duty in office of the attending Surgeon, this city, assigned to duty as Surgeon of Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lt. F. P. Turner, S. O. R. C., from Western Dept., to Omaha, Neb., for duty as Supply Officer, Sig. Corps General Supply Depot there, relieving Col. G. S. Bingham, Q. M. C., and report by letter to Chief Sig. Officer of the Army.

Capt. M. H. Slosson, O. O. R. C., to active duty, to Washington, D. C., report to Chief of Ord. for duty.

Capt. R. K. Askew, Ord. Officers' Corps, to active duty, to Washington, D. C., report to Chief of Ord. for duty.

Orders of June 25 relating to Capt. E. P. King, Jr., 11th F. A., revoked.

Following officers of Eng. Officers' Reserve Corps are relieved from enlistments at citizens' training camps indicated below and are assigned to active duty at same camps: At Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Capts. H. L. McGillis and R. A. Russ, 1st Lt. L. W. Hurd and 2d Lt. W. L. Campbell. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C., Capt. M. F. Quinn, 1st Lts. W. D. Kendrick and E. S. Beall, Jr., and 2d Lts. I. Kaufman and W. A. Wood, Jr. At Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Capt. R. N. Friedman, and 1st Lts. A. H. Ellison and C. S. McArdle.

Following officers of Q. M. O. R. C. to active duty: Maj. H. F. Miller and Capts. B Carpenter and E. J. Gallagher, Jr. Maj. Miller will report to Depot Q. M., Chicago, Ill., for duty as his assistant, and Capts. Carpenter and Gallagher will report to Depot Q. M., Philadelphia, Penn., for duty as his assistants.

Capt. J. C. P. Bartholf, Junior Military Aviator, Sig. Corps, now on duty as Supply Officer, aviation camp, Hampton, Va., is assigned to duty as C. O. of that station.

Capt. J. J. Clark, Philippine Scouts, retired, is relieved from present duties with the Q. M. C. and detailed for general recruiting service at Terre Haute, Ind.

Capt. A. G. Bising, M. R. C., to active duty, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for course of instruction.

1st Lt. J. M. McKibbin, M. R. C., to active duty, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for course of instruction.

1st Lt. J. W. Daniels, M. R. C., to active duty, Ft. Riley, Kan., for course of instruction.

1st Lt. W. H. Huntington, M. R. C., to active duty, Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C.

Capt. B. Sharp, retired, from present duties to Ft. Leavenworth army service schools for duty.

Major F. D. Smythe, M. R. C., to active duty at Memphis, Tenn., to examine applicants for Officers' Reserve Corps.

Capt. T. C. Firebaugh, M. R. C., to active duty, to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for course of instruction.

Following 1st Lts. of Dental Reserve Corps to active duty: R. C. Bratten, R. S. Murdock, H. R. Smith, F. J. Bailey, E. P. Jones, A. L. Magruder, and E. W. Davies. Lt. Bratten to New York City, report to Lt. Col. C. L. McKinstry, Corps of Eng., commanding First Reserve Engrs.; Lt. Murdock report to Col. C. McD. Townsend, Corps of Engrs., commanding 2d Res. Engrs.; Lt. Smith to Chicago, report to Col. W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engrs., commanding 3d Res. Engrs.; Lt. Bailey to Boston, report to Major W. P. Wooten, Corps of Engrs., commanding 4th Res. Engrs.; Lt. Jones to Detroit, report to Lt. Col. H. Burgess, Corps of Engrs., commanding 6th Res. Engrs.; Lt. Magruder to Atlanta, Ga., report to Major J. S. Sewell, Corps of Engrs., comamnding 7th Res. Engrs., and Lt. Davies to American Lake, Wash., report to Lt. Col. J. B. Cavanaugh, Corps of Engrs., comamnding 8th Res. Engrs.

Major R. F. Proctor, Q. M. O. R. C., to active duty, Annapolis Junction, Md., in charge of cantonment construction there.

Major H. H. Wadsworth, E. O. R. C., to active duty, from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, to examine applicants for commission in E. O. R. C., then to San Francisco and report by letter to Chief of Engrs., for further instructions.

1st Lt. M. P. Machold, S. O. R. C., to active duty, report by telegraph to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., for duty as assistant to the Sig. Officer of that dept.

1st Lt. T. B. Rife, O. O. R. C., to active duty, report to Commanding Officer, Springfield Armory, Mass., for duty.

1st Lt. A. S. Morrison, O. O. R. C., to active duty, to Washington, D. C., report to Chief of Ord.

1st Lt. F. C. Hubley, O. O. R. C., to active duty, to Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Penn.

Capt. J. M. Mellinger, S. O. R. C., to active duty, report by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., for instructions.

Following officers of Aviation Section, S. O. R. C., are announced as on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights: Capts. J. E. Miller and P. A. Carroll, and 1st Lts. D. R. Noyes F. T. Blakeman, H. A. H. Baker, E. M. Post, Jr., C. Meyer, S. Low, C. Reed, A. B. Thaw, 2d, D. P. Morse, Jr. and J. H. Stevenson.

Capt. H. D. Moore, Aviation Section, S. O. R. C., to active duty, Washington, D. C., report to Chief Sig. Officer of Army.

1st Lt. C. W. Lincoln, M. R. C., to active duty, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Capt. H. L. Lamb, M. R. C., to active duty, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for course of instruction.

A board to consist of Capts. W. G. Kilner, S. W. Fitzgerald, and I. A. Rader, Junior Military Aviators, Sig. Corps, and 1st Lt. A. G. Coumbe, M. R. C., is appointed to meet at the Sig. Corps Aviation School, Mineola, L. I., to examine officers ordered before it to determine their qualification for rating as junior military aviators.

Capt. C. C. Culver, Cav., D. O. L., will report to Capt. W. G. Kilner, Sig. Corps, President of foregoing board, for examination for rating as junior military aviator.

1st Lt. S. Brister, Med. Officers' Reserve Corps, now at Philadelphia, is assigned to duty with 9th Reserve Eng.

Capt. J. W. Slush, M. R. C., to active duty at Indianapolis, Ind., to conduct examination of applicants for commission in Officers' Reserve Corps.

1st Lt. J. H. Austin, M. R. C., from Army Medical School, this city, to New York City, report to Maj. S. Flexner, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, for instruction in laboratory work.

1st Lt. M. M. Moss, M. R. C., to active duty, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for instruction.

Orders of June 6 relating to 1st Lt. D. E. Dolloff, M. R. C., revoked.

Orders of June 6 relating to Lt. Dolloff amended to read: He is relieved from duty at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., proceed to Washington, D. C., Army Medical School for instruction.

Capt. A. L. Rhoades, C. A., to this city for consultation with Chief of Coast Artillery, then to his station.

Capt. H. S. Martin, junior military aviator, Sig. Corps, to Dayton, Ohio, temporary duty aeronautics, then to his station.

Lt. Col. K. Morton, Ord. Dept., from Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty in that dept.

Capt. R. N. Bodine, Ord. Dept., from Southern Dept. to San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, for duty.

Maj. L. E. Burch, M. R. C., to active duty at Nashville, Tenn., to conduct examination of applicants for Dent. Res. Corps and the Veterinary Res. Corps.

Capt. L. A. Jenny, E. O. R. C., to active duty, report to Maj. Gen. J. J. Pershing, U. S. A., for duty.

Capt. W. B. Bowmann, M. R. C., now attending conference of roentgenologists at Cornell Medical College, New York City, is assigned to active duty, Los Angeles, Cal., to open a school for instruction of officers of M. R. C. in roentgenology.

Capt. P. R. Fletcher, M. R. C., to active duty, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for course of instruction.

1st Lt. R. Goldthwaite, M. R. C., to active duty, Mobile, Ala., for duty with M. R. C., then to his home and stand relieved from further active duty in M. R. C.

Major S. C. Williams, Adjt. Gen.'s Officers' Reserve Corps, from duty at the Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, to San Francisco, and sail on the July transport for the Philippines for duty at headquarters, Philippine Dept.

1st Lt. F. Binder, M. R. C., from Ft. Riley, Kan., to his home, and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the army.

1st Lt. F. Binder is honorably discharged from M. R. C.

1st Lts. W. C. Moser and T. H. Dickinson, M. R. C., from duty at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to their homes and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army. They are honorably discharged from the M. R. C.

1st Lt. A. Riley, M. R. C., from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to his home and report by teleghaph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army. He is honorably discharged from the M. R. C.

2d Lt. J. L. McCreary, E. O. R. C., from duty at Ft. Niagara, New York, to his home and stand relieved from further active duty.

Capt. C. W. Russell, Junior Military Aviator, Sig. Corps, is designated as Acting Dept. Aeronautic Officer, Panama Canal Dept.

1st Lt. G. P. Wilhelm, 4th Inf., to Springfield Armory, Mass., for duty.

Lt. Col. H. J. Hirsch, Q. M. C., to this city at once and report to the Committee on Supplies of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, and proceed to such other points as may be necessary, in company with members of the commission, during current fiscal year, then to his station.

Capt. H. S. Martin, Sig. Corps, to Essington, Penn., temporary duty at Sig. Corps Aviation Station, then to his station.

Capt. W. E. Prosser, Sig. Corps, from command of Co. A, 4th Field Battalion, Sig. Corps., and report to Commanding General, Panama Canal Dept., for duty as Sig. Officer of that dept.

Following Captains of Q. M. O. R. C. to active duty, New York City, report to the General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, for duty as Transport Q. M's: J. H. Colt, A. B. Cox, H. M. Thatcher, and J. J. Dawson.

Capt. H. A. Wells, 11th Inf., is transferred to 51st Inf.

Capt. A. N. McClure, Cav., from further temporary duty at Kansas City, to Front Royal remount depot, Va., for temporary duty pertaining to purchase of animals.

Leave. Capt. R. McC. Beck, Jr., Cav., ten days.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion tests are announced:

Foreman Asphalt Workers—President of Brooklyn, Bureau of Highway: Andrew J. McCauley, 83.60; John J. Peters, 83.10.

Junior Engineer, Grade D—President of Manhattan, Bureau of Sewers: Francis E. Juraschek, 85; Walter J. S. McCrane, 82.94; Bernard Shane, 82.52; Frederick A. Bidermann, 79.70; William S. Kerwan, 79.62; Henry J. Rover, 79.31. Bureau of Highways: Benjamin Schwerin, 82.03. Topographical Bureau: Allen J. Peck, 84.51; James E. L. Ryan, 82.59.

Departmental Storekeeper—Department of Health. William C. Smith, 83.80; Ralph Schwartz, 83.02; George A. Cotton, 81.44; Olivet Foreman, 81.30; William J. Boyle, 79.77; William J. Mullane, 79.41.

Librarian—City Court: Louis Schaefer, 84.67.

United States.

The Commission announces for July 24 an examination for dairy husbandman, for men only. Vacancies in the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., and in the field, at entrance salaries ranging from $1,500 to $2,500 a year, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee, will be filled from this examination. The duties will include co-operative work with dairy farmers; advice and assistance with reference to instituting the keeping of records of production of herds, the construction of silos, the construction and remodeling of dairy buildings, the feeding of dairy herds, the management of dairy farms, the care and handling of milk and cream, and the making of butter on farms; the organization and supervision of farmers' associations, bull associations, and cow-testing associations; demonstrations at fairs, judging dairy cattle and dairy products, lecture work on subjects connected with dairy farming, and other forms of dairy-farming extension work; collection of information concerning the dairy industry, and experimental work along dairy-farming lines. The performance of these duties will involve considerable traveling. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general education and scientific training, practical experience and fitness for carrying on work along lines related to subjects outlined in the statement of duties above; thesis of from 1,500 to 2,500 words. An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from an institution of recognized standing, and in addition at least two years' responsible experience in connection with some phase of dairy husbandry since leaving college, are prerequisites.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

Education Notes.

The Department of Domestic Art in Adelphi College, Brooklyn, has been organized to meet the needs of teachers who desire to fit themselves for special work in day elementary, day high, duplicate, and evening schools, for promotion license, and also for teachers of classes of abnormal children. There is also a course offered in the making of articles and garments required by the American Red Cross. No examination is required for admission, and all classes are open to women who are qualified in the judgment of the instructor to pursue them.

During 1917-1918 eleven of the evening high schools will be kept in session on the evening of each day that the day high schools are in session.

City Superintendent Maxwell has gone on a vacation. He has made assignment of the following Associate Superintendents to serve as City Superintendent in his absence: Superintendent Strautenmuller, until July 10; Superintendent Shallow, July 10-23; Superintendent Maloney, July 23-Aug. 6; Superintendent Tildsley, Aug. 6-20; Superintendent McAndrew, Aug. 20-Sept. 2; Superintendent Walsh, Sept. 2-11.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to approve of the renewal of the lease of 1,645-1,649 Eighty-sixth Street, occupied as an annex to P. S. 163, Brooklyn, for two years.

The leave of absence granted to Mrs. Amy H. Buhle, assistant to Principal in P. S. 106, Brooklyn, for the purpose of maternity, will be terminated on Aug. 31, 1917.

The case of Herman P. Levine, a teacher in P. S. 160, Manhattan, who has been found guilty by the Committee on Elementary Schools of charges of gross misconduct and his dismissal from the public school service recommended, will come before the Board of Education on next Wednesday.

Police Department News.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., July 7: Lieuts. P. McCarthy, 2, to 26, assigned as First Lieut.; D. Hogan, 26, to 2, assign't as First Lieut. discont'd.

Temporary Assignments: Capt. J. J. Savage, commanding 14 I. D., to command 7 I. D. in addition to his own, 1 day, 6 A. M., July 8; Patrol. T. Collins, 36; C. Lang, 43, and J. O'Neill, 63, to 6 I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 8; F. X. Werner, 278, to B. B. H. Squad, duty as motor cycle messenger, 6 days, 6 A. M., July 9.

Leaves of Absence (with full pay): Inspector E. I. Walsh, 7 I. D., 1 day, 6 A. M., July 8, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay): Patrol. M. Bennedetto, 25, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 16; F. J. Maulick, 40, 2 days, 4 P. M., July 16; J. Hartman, 143, 1 day, noon July 11; J. F. Nicol, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 8.

Full Pay While on Sick Report: Patrol. H. Young, 168, 7:20 A. M., June 18, to noon June 23; G. A. Stoffers, 274, 10:50 P. M., May 14, to noon June 25; J. Ryan, 274, 2:15 P. M., May 24, to noon June 26; T. F. Ryan, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, 7:30 A. M., June 23, to 12:01 A. M., July 1.

ANARCHISTS CLOSE THEIR DEFENSE

Emma Goldman and Berkman Will Sum Up Their Own Cases on Monday.

JUROR QUESTIONS WITNESS

Head Master of Ferrer School Admits He Teaches That Government Should Be Abolished.

The case of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchists on trial before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court, charged with conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States, will go to the jury on Monday. The defense closed late yesterday afternoon and Judge Mayer announced that Miss Goldman and Berkman would be permitted to sum up their cases in the morning and Assistant United States District Attorney Content early in the afternoon. Judge Mayer is expected to conclude his charge about 4 o'clock, after which the fate of the defendants will be in the hands of the jury.

The hearing was resumed yesterday morning with Leonard D. Abbott, an official of the No-Conscription League and a prominent person in anarchist circles, on the stand. His direct examination by Miss Goldman and Berkman was concluded on Thursday, and yesterday morning he faced the cross-examination of Mr. Content. Abbott is also President of the so-called Free Speech League, and is a head master of the Ferrer School. Mr. Content read parts of numerous articles written by Abbott, some of them having appeared in Mother Earth, the anarchist pamphlet of which Emma Goldman is the editor.

Mr. Content asked Abbott to recall some of the utterances he made at a meeting in Union Square in 1914, which was held after Arthur Caron and two other anarchists had been killed by the premature explosion of a bomb which they were making. The police have intimated that the bomb was to have been used against John D. Rockefeller. In his speech at the time Abbott said that the "comrades" had been killed by the bomb which they had prepared to use on "the enemy." The anarchists at that time were making demonstrations against Mr. Rockefeller because of the Colorado mine disorders, which they tried to make appear was due to his interest in those mines.

"I believe with all my heart in resistance on all occasions," was another quotation read from Abbott's writings by Mr. Content.

In answer to a question by Judge Mayer, Abbott said that some of the statements read by Mr. Content were from the writings of Thomas Jefferson. They were "paraphrased," he said.

"You have no recollection that Thomas Jefferson ever talked like that about bombs, have you?" asked Judge Mayer.

"No, I have not," Abbott admitted, after a pause.

Reginald S. James, one of the jurors, wanted to know about the Ferrer School. He asked the witness if the Ferrer School does not teach that Governments should be abolished. Abbott admitted that such was the case.

"And when you say that governments should be abolished does that include the United States?" asked Mr. James.

"It does," Abbott replied.

Shortly after 4 o'clock, during the afternoon session, a band in City Hall Park, which was there in connection with the arrival of the Russian Mission, began playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Everybody in the courtroom except Berkman, Miss Goldman, and five of the spectators stood up. The court attendants paid no attention to the defendant's attitude, but they made the five spectators, two of them women, leave the room.

With the conclusion of Abbott's cross-examination Berkman and Miss Goldman announced that their case was closed. Mr. Content then called Edward Paddell, a stenographer, as a Government witness in rebuttal. He testified that he had attended several meetings recently at which Miss Goldman spoke, and said that he had made stenographic records of her speeches. He quoted her as having said at one of these meetings that she believed in violence and that she and her followers would, if necessary, use force to obtain their rights.

The summing up of the case begins at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning.

LAWYERS SHUN DRAFT CASES.

Bar Association Expected to Follow Action Taken in Illinois.

It was said yesterday that the New York Bar Association would follow the example of the Bar Association of Illinois and refuse legal assistance to those attempting to evade service under the Selective Draft law or those seeking appointment or promotion in the military service. The matter will come up at a special meeting of the War Council of the Bar Association of New York on Monday afternoon. The War Council is expected to take action which will be indorsed by the Bar Association.

The Bar Association of Illinois holds that it is contrary to the ethics of the profession for members to accept professional employment involving their appearance before exemption boards and that it is not professional to appear for clients in seeking to influence their appointment to office or the promotion of members of the military establishment. It holds, however, that there is nothing against the ethics of the profession for a lawyer to give gratuitous advice upon the rights and liabilities of those subject to the draft. Brig. Gen. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, believes that the adoption by the bar associations of the various States of a resolution similar to that adopted by the Illinois Association, would eliminate unnecessary technicalities before the exemption boards.

Charles E. Hughes, President of the New York State Bar Association, said the matter had not come up for action by that association and as it was probable that the subject would be under discussion he thought it best to reserve opinion until that time.

INFLATED COST OF PAPER.

Canadian Inquiry Shows How Prices Were Arbitrarily Put Up.

TORONTO, Ont., July 6.—The publication of the official report of the proceedings of the Royal Commission on newsprint paper has brought to light further instances of the inflation of cost figures by the paper manufacturers in their returns to Commissioner Pringle.

The statement of Donnaconna Paper Company, Limited, showed a sudden increase in the cost of newsprint paper from $29.21 a ton in 1915 to $45.39 a ton in 1916 and $50.20 a ton during the first four months of 1917. George M. McKee, general manager of this company, admitted that the returns for 1916 and the first four months of 1917 were based on arbitrary figures of $50 a ton for sulphite and $25 a ton for ground wood instead of the actual cost of production.

George Chahoon, Jr., president of the Laurentide Company, Limited, admitted under cross-examination that after the first session of the present investigation some of the manufacturers who make their own sulphite had discussed among themselves the prices at which sulphite and ground wood should be entered in the replies to Commissioner Pringle's questionaire and had decided upon $50 a ton for sulphite and $25 a ton for ground wood. On his return home Mr. Chahoon had telegraphed to each of the manufacturers his personal opinion that it would be satisfactory to the Commissioner if the statements were made out along those lines.

George H. Millen, president and general manager of E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, admitted that in the statement of that company for the first four months of 1917 sulphite had been entered at $80 a ton and ground wood had been entered at $30 a ton, although the actual cost of production during that period was $45.96 a ton for sulphite and $18.84 a ton for ground wood. With the use of these arbitrary figures there was shown a cost for roll news of $61.91 a ton.

The use of the figures of actual cost given by Mr. Millen would reduce the cost to $45.13 a ton.

ON BOARD A U-BOAT.

A prisoner on a German submarine describes his experiences in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

UNEARTH I. W. W. PLOT TO DESTROY CROPS

Federal Officials Warn Farmers of South Dakota—Men Stationed to Burn Harvests.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 6.—Regular army officers in South Dakota assert they have reliable information that Industrial Workers of the World leaders in the State have maps of the agricultural districts of the State and have men stationed throughout the State, who will make simultaneous attempts to burn this season's crops.

Federal officers have been apprised of the plot, and every effort will be made to apprehend those connected with it. The revelations were made public as a warning to the farmers of the State to guard against the plotters. At the office of the United States District Attorney here it was stated that the warning could not be made too strong.

JEROME, Ariz., July 6.—Industrial Workers of the World today called a strike on copper mines here to enforce demands identical with those presented by strikers at Globe. Immediately after the strike was called notices were posted by the Jerome local of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers informing members the action was taken without authority and that the union could not recognize the order. The question of responding to the call was left to each man to decide.

BOWIE, Ariz., July 6.—A telephone message from the Sheriff's office at Globe, where operations in the copper mines have been tied up since Saturday by a strike of miners, said the city was quiet today. Troops of cavalry were patrolling the streets.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Ex-Governor G. W. P. Hunt of Arizona today was appointed by the Department of Labor a Federal conciliator, to assist other conciliators already in the field attempting to settle the strike of metal workers in Arizona.

CIRCULARS CAUSE ARREST.

Workhouse Sentence for Misuse of Declaration of Independence.

Harry Aurin, 20 years old, of 341 Crimmins Avenue, the Bronx, was sentenced to the Workhouse for ninety days by Magistrate Murphy in the Morrisania Court yesterday. Aurin was arrested by Patrolman Callahan on July 4 as he was handing out printed circulars to persons coming from a patriotic rally. The circulars bore a passage from the Declaration of Independence and Section 1 of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Beneath was printed the line, "Does our Government live up to these principles?"

Callahan at first charged Aurin with violating a corporation ordinance for littering the street with the bills, but Magistratae Murphy dismissed this charge and ordered a complaint of disorderly conduct made against him. Harry Weinberger of 261 Broadway, attorney for Aurin, objected unavailingly to this procedure. Neither Deputy Assistant District Attorney Hatting nor Magistrate Murphy contended that the Declaration of Independence had been misquoted, but both agreed that by printing certain phrases and sentences in bold face type, Aurin directed attention to them and thus made the reader lose sight of the meaning of the Declaration as a whole.

The court was most incensed over the selection of this sentence printed in heavy type: "But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such Government and to provide new guards for their future security."

In setting aside the motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the distribution of a circular containing extracts from the Declaration of Independence did not constitute a breach of the peace, Magistrate Murphy said:

"It is no offense to publish the Declaration of Independence. Had this been an entire copy of the Declaration and no change of the sections of it there would be no case here. But a very small section of the Declaration of Independence is set forth in this sheet, and there are set forth in bold type, at least twice the size of the other type, sections of it which, taken by themselves, give an entirely wrong impression of what the Declaration of Independence is intended to be.

"In other words, there can be no complete understanding of that document until it is all read together. I agree with Mr. Hatting that the publication of the matter contained in the circular was for the sole purpose of inciting those who already disagree with the course of the Government in its relation to the war now existing."

After Aurin's finger prints had been taken, Magistrate Murphy in passing sentence upon him, said:

"You thought you were probably pretty clever in taking a section of the Declaration of Independence to serve your purpose of inciting discontent. You were very likely advised by astute counsel that if a section of the Declaration of Independence were printed no harm could come to you. You have found that that is not so."

TROLLEY HEARING PUT OFF.

Service Commission May Act on Up-State Fares Next Week.

ALBANY, July 6.—The preliminary hearing before the Second District Public Service Commission today on the application of twenty-eight up-State surface traction companies for permission to increase trolley fares from 5 to 6 cents was adjourned until next Friday, after a session lasting nearly three hours. On the return date arguments will be heard on the question of the jurisdiction of the commission to grant the requested additional charge.

Prior to the reopening of the case any objecting municipalities whose officers believe the commission is without jurisdiction ether on the ground of specal franchise arrangements or special legislation enacted subsequent to the general 5-cent restrictions in the Railroad law of 1884, must file briefs.

Captain Seymour Van Santvoord announced after consultation with the other commissioners, that the commission will announce on Friday the order and procedure, and will detail what the petitioning companies must prove in order to have their request granted. Mr. Van Santvoord expressed the view, which was concurred in by all of his colleagues, that the commission had authority to order increased trolley fares, except in certain isolated instances where special legislation or franchise agreements amounting virtually to contracts might make exceptions.

TEA ROOMS.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

OLD CHELSEA 47 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 12TH ST.
Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c.
ALL PIES AND BREAD HOME BAKED.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE **BROWN BETTY** 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c. Also a la carte.
OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET S. M. TUCKER, hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th.
Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c.
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.

Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 20.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.
Saturday night, New England Supper, 65c.
Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St., Opposite Altman's.
LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

THE MARYLAND, 112 West 73d St.
Breakfast, 40c; Luncheon, 40c; Dinner, 75c. Rooms to rent.

COCCHI TOOK BETS AT HIS CYCLE SHOP

Acted as Middleman for Speculative Policemen, the District Attorney Learns.

GRAND JURY CALLS CRUGER

Prosecutor Urges Longer Hours for the Investigating Body—Woods to Resume His Inquiry Today.

The District Attorney's office began yesterday an investigation of reports that Alfredo Cocchi, the murderer of Ruth Cruger, received bets on the races at his shop at 127th and Manhattan Street and that his friendship with certain members of the Police Department was due to the fact that he accepted bets from them.

Corroboration of this report was obtained by members of the District Attorney's staff yesterday from proprietors of poolrooms who said they knew that Cocchi was in the same business. The bets registered with Cocchi and the money turned over to him, it was said, were sent by Cocchi to a poolroom in the neighborhood for which Cocchi acted as an agent. The policemen who used Cocchi for this purpose, it was said, went to him because they did not dare to be seen in a regular poolroom.

Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday that the investigation of charges against motorcycle policemen would be resumed today. The charge that Cocchi accepted graft from speeding chauffeurs and motorcycle drivers who preferred to compromise with the policemen who arrested them rather than take their chances before a magistrate, led to the discovery several days ago of irregularities in the accounts of several motorcycle policemen. Four were suspended, and it was announced that several other suspensions were to follow when all the evidence against motorcycle policemen was acquired by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein. Mr. Walstein was ready to begin questioning motorcycle policemen when his inquiry was halted by the action of the Governor in calling for a Grand Jury hearing. The Grand Jury resumed its hearings yesterday with Henry D. Cruger, father of the murdered girl, as the chief witness. He told the story of his experiences with various policemen and police officials, all of whom, according to his previous statements, seemed to have adopted the theory that Cocchi was innocent and that Ruth Cruger had eloped.

Other witnesses were called to testify against Lieut. Browne, who was accused of perjury by Commissioner Wallstein because of statements made by Lieut. Browne at the Wallstein hearing regarding his handling of the report of Ruth Cruger's disappearance. Frank Moss, the lawyer for Lieut. Browne, asked that Browne should be permitted to waive immunity and go before the Grand Jury to explain his testimony.

Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull and a number of detectives and policemen appeared at the Criminal Courts Building to testify before the Grand Jury, but they were not called. The Grand Jury adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning. In order to hurry the inquiry District Attorney Swann requested the Grand Jury to sit hereafter for four hours a day, instead of two hours, as at present.

Mr. Swann became more anxious than ever to have Cocchi extradited yesterday after an examination of his records showed that in the last four years there have been twelve trials in Italy for crimes committed in the United States and that none of these trials has resulted in conviction.

ROME, Thursday, July 5.—Emanuele Fino, an Italian lawyer who on behalf of the District Attorney of New York is investigating the case of Alfredo Cocchi, sent a long telegraphic report to New York after an interview with Signor Sacchi, Minister of Justice. Signor Fino explained the impossibility, under the Italian law, of interrogating the prisoner, but said that all facilities had been granted for pursuing such an investigation through Judge Zucconi, who is in charge of the case.

SOCIALISTS TO NAME TICKET

Resolutions Will Criticise Mayor's Attitude During the Food Riots.

The Socialist Party will hold a two-day city convention, beginning this afternoon, in the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street. Algernon Lee will preside as Temporary Chairman, and the delegates will nominate their candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen. A platform will also be adopted. Repeal of the selective draft, censorship, and the State military census laws are among the demands set forth in resolutions prepared by a committee, and on which the delegates will vote.

Mayor Mitchel is also criticised for his attitude toward rent strikers and protestors against the high cost of living during the food riots. Problems of municipal ownership, overcrowding of public schools, and the demand of the traction companies for increased fares will be among the topics discussed.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Gold hunting case Tiffany watch and gold chain, with gold and platinum, diamond set locket, small gold locket, gold cigar cutter, and silver and gold handle pocketknife attached. Reward for return to Seavey, 128 West 93d St.

LOST—Plain brown wallet containing cards, addresses, envelope with Indiana registration card, enrollment card signed by Randall, Masonic cards, and other papers. Reward if returned to Room 1203, U. S. Rubber Co., 1,790 Broadway.

LOST—Either at Hotel Ritz-Carlton or Cohan & Harris Theatre, on Thursday evening, part of a diamond ornament; small stones set in platinum forming a tassel; liberal reward for return. Atlas, 6th floor, 450 4th Av.

LOST.—July 2, 1917, $1,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½% note, due 1921, No. M. M. 105,336. If found please return to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 17 Wall St., New York City. Tel 9330 Rector.

LOST—Cane handbag containing personal effects from running board of automobile, between 34th and 40th Sts., on Madison Av., July 6, 7 o'clock; $5 reward for immediate return. C. R. White, 303 5th Av.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, lady's diamond pin, aqua marine circle surrounded by diamonds, platinum setting, lost between 29 West 36th St. and the Waldorf-Astoria; liberal reward. Apply cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Miniature baby's picture on Tuesday, July 3, either in taxi or on street between Algonquin Hotel, Altman's, and Hotel Plaza. Liberal reward, no questions asked if returned to Room 511, 17 Battery Place, city.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire engagement ring; platinum mounting; octagon setting; vicinity Broadway and 142d, June 29; liberal reward. Apt. 57, 3,495 Broadway.

LOST.—Between 57th and 76th Sts., small open-faced gold watch attached to bowknot pin. $30 reward. Return to Andrews & Winsten, 542 5th Ave., 45th.

LOST—Thursday night, automobile entrance Grand Central, a gold wrist watch, octagonal shape; liberal reward. Telephone Columbus 9618.

LOST—Black leather pocket book at Unter Den Linden Cafe, Broadway and 97th St.; address of owner inside; reward. Phone Academy 1979 or 2708 Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday in subway, leather purse containing bills and check. Finder please notify Miss Margaret Timm, 1,783 Undercliff Av., Morris Heights.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, between Claremont Av. and 126th St., and Amsterdam Av., and 125th St; liberal reward. Goldsmith, 29 Claremont Av.

LOST—A black wallet, containing testimonials and papers. Reward if returned E 423 Times Annex.

LOST—Diamond and aqua marine pendant, Friday, June 29; suitable reward. Return W. Mead, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—Saturday, June 30, diamond bar pin; $50 reward. Anna Wheaton, Hotel Richmond.

LOST—Gold bracelet, engraved, seven small diamonds, Fifth Av. bus; reward. H 167 Times.

LOST—July 5, gold cuff link between Nostrand Av. and Fulton St., Brooklyn, and Astor Place. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch and fob; initials "F. C. K."; reward. McCosl, 440 6th Av.

MORE SHIPBUILDERS STRIKE

Conciliator Believes Employers Will Give a Higher Wage.

The strike in the New York shipyards is not yet settled and both sides agree there is no prospect that it will end quickly, because the question now is one of wages. There are about 4,000 men out, including 500 from two small shipyards in Brooklyn who walked out yesterday.

The business agents of the men's unions continue to threaten that they will call out another 12,000 men from the shipyards if the owners do not agree to pay the $4.50 daily minimum wage, but there is good ground for hope, according to Commissioner of Conciliation Rowland B. Mahaney, that the employers will pay a higher wage considering the high cost of living, and also that the yards are full of work and will be for many months. Mr. Mahaney said all the irritating details in the strike had been eliminated and that he was hopeful the employers and workmen would come to terms.

The restraint exercised by the business agents of the unions, he continued, in not calling out the men from the other yards, was due to his mediation and the patriotic wish of the shipyard workers generally not to harass the Government at such a critical time.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 6.—Four hundred machinists, pattern makers, and iron workers went on strike at the Samuel L. Moore & Sons Corporation shipyard this afternoon. The decision to strike followed a conference with delegates from the National Organizations of the Unions. They demanded a minimum wage of $4.50 a day.

Held on White Slavery Charge.

Kallman Baumgarten, a well-dressed Austrian, 23 years old, was arrested yesterday by Detective Van Leer of the District Attorney's staff on a charge of white slavery made against him by three young girls. He was arraigned in the Essex Market Court and held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. According to Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, Baumgarten, although admittedly a citizen of this country, was unable to produce a registration card.

STRIKE OF ITALIANS DELAYS BIG LINERS

Six Hundred Laborers Engaged in Loading Coal in Manhattan Break Contract.

CONSUL WORKS FOR PEACE

Plea for Patriotism for Italy and Other Allies Expected to Bring Strikers to Terms.

Six hundred Italian coal heavers, who load the fuel into the bunkers of ocean liners, have been on strike since Monday, and through their action the sailing of ships this week has been delayed. The men were under contract to the companies until Sept. 1 to load the coal on the steamships at 40 cents an hour, but they broke this contract on Monday and have been demanding 50 cents an hour.

The strike does not include the coal heavers in Hoboken or Brooklyn, but only those working on certain piers in Manhattan. The loss to the companies, it was said, is about $5,000 a day for each of the big ships.

All the Italians working on the coal lighters, from which the steamships are supplied in New York Harbor, met yesterday in Brooklyn. The Italian Consul urged them, on the ground of patriotism, not to delay the sailing of the liners. Representatives of the steamship lines were not permitted to attend the meeting, it was said, but they heard later in the afternoon that the men had listened quietly to the address by the Italian Consul and there was a prospect that they would return to work this morning.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, (Formerly Hope,) Corner 104th, Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Three Forward Steps." 8, "A Voyage of Discovery."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Rev. E. HERBERT DUTTON.
11 A. M., "The Unshakeable Kingdom."
Strangers in the city and members of churches that are closed cordially welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
92d and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. H. F. Stilwell, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach morning and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Monday Evenings for Everybody, 8 to 9.
July 9, Dr. Fred P. Haggard, Speaker.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Preaching by Mr. J. B. PHILLIPS of Chattanooga, Tenn.
11 A.M.—"A Reproduction of Pentecost."
8 P. M.—"Where Are the Dead?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday.
11 A. M.—"The Holy Spirit."
8 P. M.—"Uplifted Hands."

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
215 West 57th Street.
Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. His evening topic will be "The War and Last Things." III. "Preparing for Armageddon."

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M., "Effect of Sunday Campaign."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays 8 P. M.
During July no Sunday Evening Services in Third and Fourth Churches.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Jesus and Peter."
8 P. M.—"In the Fire, At the Fire, On Fire."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. 11—Communion and Worship. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Miss Nona L. Brooks will preach; subject, "The God Divine Science Offers."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

MID-WEEK MEETINGS,
SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Central Park West and 64th St.
July 11, Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, at 8:15 P. M. Subject, "What Shakespeare Thought About Kings."

EVANGELICAL.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
8TH AV. & 44TH ST.
Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.
10:30 A. M.—Preaching by Rev. A. E. LOOSE of Soudan, Central Africa.
8 P. M.—MISSIONARY MEETING,
Rev. A. B. SIMPSON Presiding.
Addresses by Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Duckworth, Rev. and Mrs. O. Dinham, Miss H. Bushfield of India, Mrs. A. E. Loose, and Mrs. A. Graham of Soudan Mission, Central Africa.

TENT EVANGEL,
TENT EVANGEL,
110th St. and Amsterdam Av.
DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN.
Sunday, 4 P. M. "Bob" Jones, 8 P. M. and daily at 3 and 8, including Monday.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Charles L. Mead, D.D., of Denver, Colo.
8 P. M.—Rev. M. H. Rylatt.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St.—At 11 A. M., Rev. Lewis Elbert Christian. "Bearing the Marks of Jesus."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

UNION, 48th St., west of Broadway.
T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"CHRIST'S CONTRASTS."
8 P. M.—Mr. GRAPHWELL of the Intercollegiate Temperance Association will speak.

NEW THOUGHT.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. sharp, subject, "Truth of Being: Higher Thought Teaching."

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE.
Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "The Rosary."
Classes and interviews at 120 West 57th St.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St.
Christian Healing. Mrs. Van Marter, Speaker.
11—"Is the Race Laboring Under Hypnotic Delusion?"
8—"The World's Peace Problem."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. by REV. HUGH BLACK, D. D.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, recently returned missionary from India, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
DR. ROBERT E. SPEER will preach at both services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. WORK preaches 11 and 7:30.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. C. N. Van Houten.
7 P. M.—Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

PRESBYTERIAN.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. Albert Parker Fitch will preach at 11.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Saturday) at 12:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th Street.
11 A. M.—Rev. George Alexander, D. D.
8 P.M.—Union Service on lawn of Old First Church.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. at 105th.
11 and 8—Dr. Wm. Hiram Foulkes preaches.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors.
11—Rev. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M. A.
Topic: "What Is the World Coming To."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Services 8, 11, 7:45 and 8.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St.—Church open daily. All seats free. Holy Communion Thursdays, 7:30, 10 A. M.; Holy Days, 7:30 A. M. Intercessions for those in the service and for peace. Sunday services, 8, 11 A. M.; 8 P. M.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. John R. Atkinson.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Walter W. Reid.
Week-day services—Daily at 7:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 9; High mass and sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45; Vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.,
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Rev. Harold A. Lynch.
8 P. M.—Colonel Charles Bigelow, "England's War Experiences."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Mr. Burgess)...11:00 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
Services 7, 8, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
SERVICES 8 & 11 A. M., NOON, 3 & 8 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH
Broadway and Tenth Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
8; 11 (Bishop Lloyd); 8 (Rev. C. C. Bentley).

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 44th Street,
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher, VERY REV. GEORGE HODGES, D. D. Full Choir present. All seats free.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8, 11, Rev. ALBERT W. HIND.

TRINITY CHURCH.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
7 and 9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M.—Evensong.
WEEK-DAY SERVICES.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM.
Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. James M. Farrar, D. D.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach.
11 A. M.—"Christ Set Forth."
8 P. M.—"The Unturned Cake."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister.
Church closed during the month of July.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Alexander MacColl, D. D., of Philadelphia, Penn., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING HUSTED BERG, D.D., Minister.
Rev. J. B. Voorhees, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., will preach at 11 A. M.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH.
Services in English—Sundays, 8 P. M.
PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT.
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Pabst Grand Circle Bldg., 59th St. & 8th Av.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHY.

NEW YORK LODGE, Theosophical Society, 2,228 Broadway, (79th St.)—Tuesday, July 10, 8:15 P. M., "The Law of Divine Justice," by Ernest Suffern. Lending Library.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., HARVEY DEE BROWN, "THE DEEPENING OF LIFE."

OTHER SERVICES.

PROF. EVERSON will give the opening lecture at his big tent, 95th St., west of Broadway, Sunday, 8 P. M., on an unusually interesting subject, "Will God's People Be Caught Up to Heaven Before the Great Tribulation?" Free.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 67th.—Swami Bodhananda, "Being and Doing," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ORANGE STREET.
Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.
11 A. M., sermon by the Associate Pastor, Rev. William F. Kettle. "The Years of Restoration."
No evening service.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn.
11 A. M., Rev. Charles H. Lyttle. "The War's Sequel to the Parable of the Good Samaritan."

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